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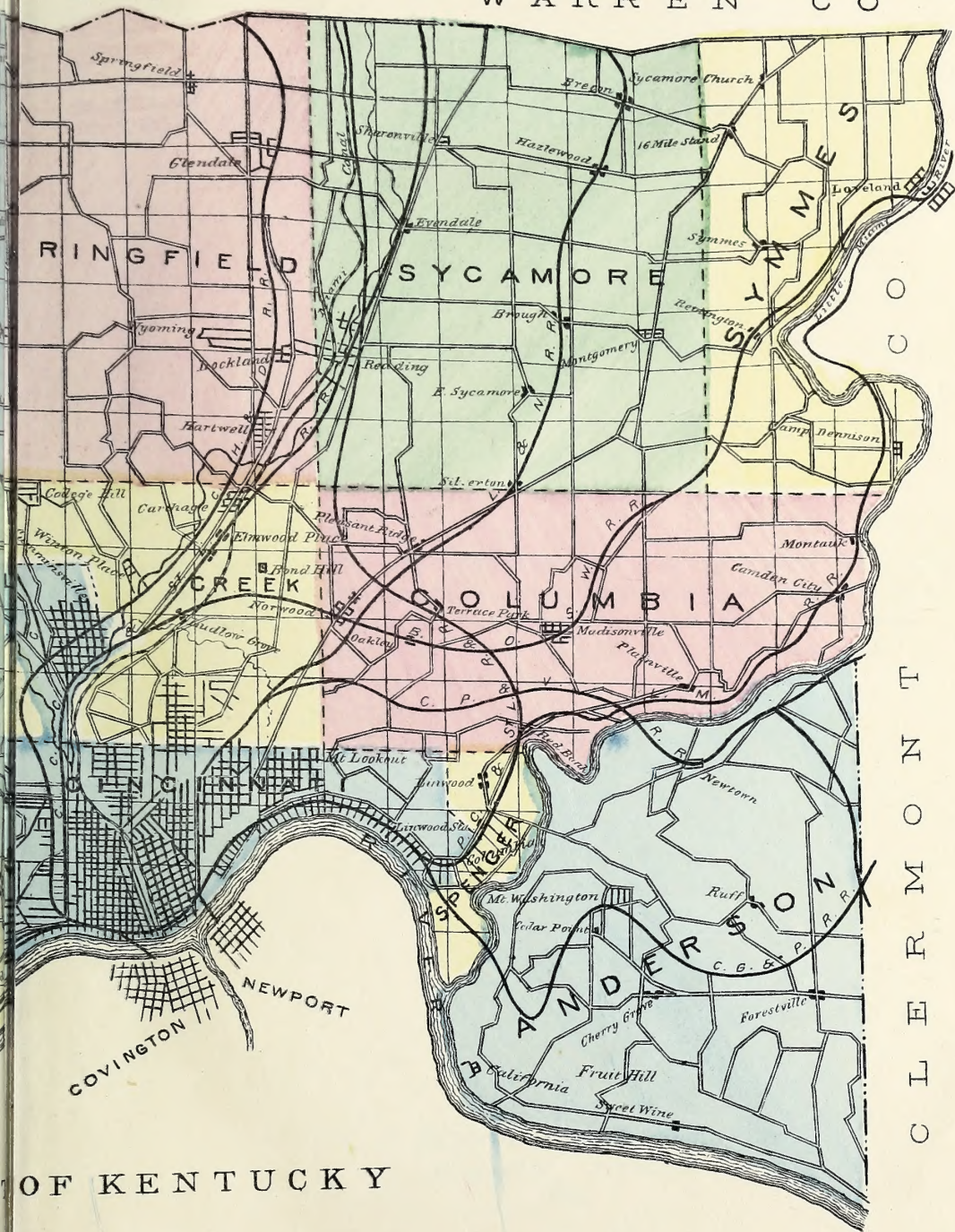
MAP OF HAMILTON COUNTY Ohio.

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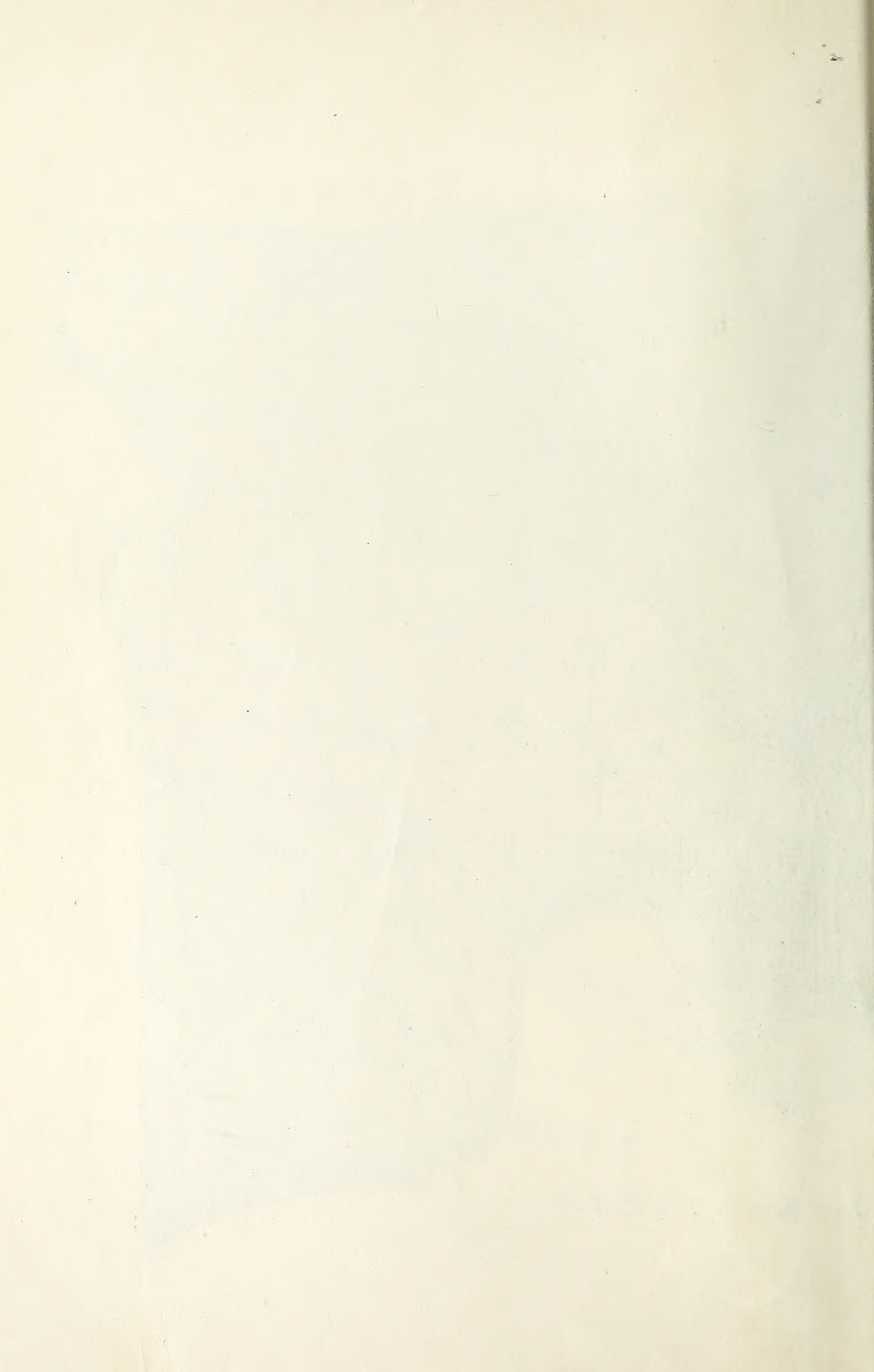
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WARREN CO



OF KENTUCKY



HISTORY
OF
CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY,
OHIO ;

THEIR PAST AND PRESENT,

— INCLUDING —

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES;
THEIR ABORIGINAL HISTORY; PIONEER HISTORY; POLITICAL ORGAN-
IZATION; AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND MANUFACTURING
INTERESTS; A HISTORY OF THE CITY, VILLAGES AND
TOWNSHIPS; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL,
MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; STAT-
ISTICS; BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS
OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENT-
ATIVE CITIZENS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CINCINNATI, OHIO:
S. B. NELSON & CO., PUBLISHERS ;
S. B. NELSON. J. M. RUNK.
1894.



PREFACE.

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IN submitting the History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County to its patrons, the publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to a number of local writers of high standing, whose kind services have made it possible to surmount many obstacles and difficulties, and present a work of interest as well as value. Whatever merit, therefore, may attach to the work is largely due to the efforts of the several accomplished and able contributors who have given their time and labor toward making the book what it is, and to invest it with that variety and interest expected in a local history of this kind. Many histories of Cincinnati have been written, because the field is prolific of data for book making; but no work like this has ever been attempted before. In its chapters are concentrated the thought, style and finish of a variety of cultured minds, which can not fail to produce a whole that is not only possessed of great interest, viewed from a historical standpoint, but should be accepted as a reliable and standard production.

To Mr. John B. Jewett they are indebted for the exceedingly interesting chapter on the pre-historic conditions of the country, which is written in his most graceful and inimitable style.

W. H. Venable, LL.D., a writer and author of high standing in Cincinnati and elsewhere, contributes the chapters on the early history of the Miami region, Cincinnati past and present, and the progress made in education, literature and art in the Queen City. From his thorough knowledge of these topics, and experience in the field of letters, few men could have been found better qualified for the task.

Hon. D. Thew Wright, a gentleman of ripe experience in the legal profession, contributes an exhaustive chapter on the Bench and Bar, which contains many interesting reminiscences of the early days of practice, together with biographical sketches of men who adorned the Bench and were eminent at the Bar. The writer of this chapter desires to return his acknowledgments, for valuable assistance, to the following individuals: A. W. Whelpley, Librarian of the Public Library; John M. Newton, Librarian of the Young Men's Mercantile Library; Catherine W. Lord, Librarian of the Historical Society; Hon. William H. Taft; Mortimer Matthews; William L. Dickson; Mrs. Josephine Lytle Foster; A. H. McGuffey; Thornton M. Hinkle; Hon. William Worthington; Hon. Judson Harmon; R. W. Carroll, Esq.; Hon. George Hoadly; William Henry Smith, and Mrs. Rufus King.

Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, D.D., eminent as a theologian, furnishes a history of the churches and religious organizations of the city, which contains statistical matter of great value to those seeking information of a religious character.

Col. D. W. McClung is the author of the chapters on Indian Warfare, War of 1812, and Cincinnati in the Rebellion. They are full, thorough and exhaustive, and bring vividly to view the thrilling events of early military operations, as well as the exciting scenes of the late war.

The Medical profession is learnedly and ably treated by P. S. Conner, M. D., long a resident of Cincinnati, and eminent as a practitioner. His associations with medical institutions, and thorough knowledge of their workings and status, peculiarly fitted him for the task.

Rev. A. S. Dudley, who is well and favorably known in Cincinnati as an able and versatile writer, is the author of the chapter relating to the Scientific Record.

The chapter on Dentistry and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery is from the pen of H. T. Smith, D. D. S., who is the present efficient secretary of this widely-known and second-oldest Dental College in the world.

Lida Bickham Lair, of Dayton, Ohio, who was an active participant in the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair, contributes the chapter concerning that patriotic cause.

John F. Meginness, for many years editor of several large and influential newspapers, the author of many valuable histories, and whose thoroughness and accuracy in historical research and narrative have been acquired by a long and varied experience in this department of literary effort, is the author of the following chapters: Introductory; Story of the Log Cabin; Parks; Societies, etc.; Cemeteries; Civil Administration; Press; Germans in Cincinnati; River Transportation; Cincinnati Railroads; Great Floods; Manufactures, and Military and Civil Execution and Riots.

Herbert C. Bell, who is the author of several valuable local histories in Pennsylvania and other States, compiled the history of the townships.

Acknowledgments are also due Edward P. Budge, manager of the Western Biographical Publishing Company, Cincinnati, for favors shown.

In the biographical department, which was exclusively under the direction and supervision of the publishers, will be found a large number of sketches of families and individuals. This feature is one that never fails to command attention, because it is a means of preserving ancestral and personal history that sooner or later will become valuable, and be cherished as a duty well done, especially by those who interested themselves in furnishing material. On this subject Daniel Webster said: "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors, and of their posterity, who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, in the transmission of life from their ancestors to their posterity, do not perform their duty to the world. To be faithful to ourselves we must keep both our ancestors and their posterity within reach and grasp of our thoughts and our affections; living in the memory and retrospect of the past, and hoping with affection and care for those who are to come after us. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit, and which we are to transmit to those who shall fill our places." In order to secure accuracy in names and dates, the sketches were submitted to the subjects, or their friends, for correction and approval. If errors are detected, the fault must rest with those who revised the sketches.

We take pride in the knowledge that we have redeemed our promises, and furnished our patrons a work which every intelligent citizen can justly appreciate. Neither time nor money nor labor has been spared to make the present volume an authentic and reliable source of information, wherein are perpetuated the trials and achievements of the heroic pioneers, and the subsequent growth and development of one of the most important cities and counties in the United States.

S. B. NELSON & CO.

S. B. NELSON.

J. M. RUNK.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

- When Hamilton County was Erected, and by Whom—Its Boundaries, Area and Population—Why Cincinnati was so Named—St. Clair, the First Territorial Governor—Who He Was, What He Did and How He Died.....17- 23

CHAPTER II.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

- Introductory—The Turner Group—The Newtown Group—The Madisonville Remains—Mound-Builders at Red Bank—The Cincinnati Works—Fort Miami—Other Works in the County—The Mound-Builders and the Ancient Nations of Mexico.....23- 28

CHAPTER III.

FIRST PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

- The United States in 1786—The Northwest Territory—Visit to the Miami Country—Stites and Symmes—Organization of the First Colonies—Settlement of Columbia, Losantiville, and North Bend—Covalt Station—Beginning of Indian Hostilities—Fort Washington Built—Hamilton County Formed—New Settlements—Indians Attack Dunlap's Station—Indian Warfare Continued—First Townships Formed—Mercersburg—White's Station—Runyan's Station—White's Station Attacked—Increase of Settlements and Townships—Close of the Frontier Period.....29- 43

CHAPTER IV.

STORY OF THE LOG CABIN.

- The Pioneer in Search of a Home and Religious Liberty—How He Appeared—The Indian Reads the Destiny of His Race in the Curling Smoke—The Brush Habitation and the Real Log Cabin—How it Appeared—Mighty Changes Wrought in a Hundred Years43- 50

CHAPTER V.

CINCINNATI, PAST AND PRESENT.

- Introductory Outline—First Accounts of the Miami Country—Ohio Under French Rule—Under English Rule—The Ordinance of 1784—The Ordinance of 1787—The Old Northwest—The Ohio Land Company of Massachusetts—Settlement of Marietta—The Miami Purchase—Settlement of Columbia—Losantiville—Location of Cincinnati—Primitive Cincinnati—Agriculture Creates Cincinnati—Development of Commerce—Manufacturing in Cincinnati—Statistical View of Cincinnati in 1825—Then and Now—A Rich City—A Cosmopolitan City—A Center of Education—A Unique and Picturesque City—The Suburbs—The Streets and Buildings—The People of Cincinnati; Their Number, Characteristics and Amusements—Conclusion.....50- 79

CHAPTER VI.**PARKS, SOCIETIES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.**

Picturesque Scenery and Lovely Parks—The Garden of Eden—Secret Societies and Social Clubs—Public Buildings and Institutions—The Post Office and its Business—Police and Fire Departments—Zoological Garden—Banks and Banking.....79- 93

CHAPTER VII.**SCIENTIFIC RECORD.**

Early Tendencies—Prominent Names—Dr. Daniel Drake—Astronomical Survey of Public Lands—Col. Jared Mansfield—Prof. Ormsby Mitchell.....94- 96

CHAPTER VIII.**EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.**

The First Schools—Other Early Schools, Seminaries, Colleges, Etc.—Public Schools, their Organization, Superintendents, Etc.—History of the High Schools—Normal School—University—Observatory—Ohio Mechanics' Institute—Technical School—Private Schools since the Public Schools were Organized—Other Schools, Institutes and Colleges—Law School—Medical Education—Lane Theological Seminary—St. Xavier College—Other Roman Catholic Schools—Hebrew Union College—Music—Art Academy—Society of Natural History—Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio—Clubs and Societies—Educational Journals—Libraries..... 96-155

CHAPTER IX.**BENCH AND BAR.**

Early Courts and Lawyers—Criminal Court—The New Constitution—Courthouses—Cincinnati Law Library—Superior Court and Other Courts—Biographies of Eminent and Prominent Jurists.....156-195

CHAPTER X.**CHURCHES.**

Introductory—Presbyterian Church—Presbyterian Reformed—Methodist Episcopal Church—Other Methodist Churches—New Jerusalem Church—The Friends—Baptist Church—Protestant Episcopal Church—Congregational Churches—Unitarian Church—Judaism—Lutheran Churches—Disciples of Christ—German Evangelical Protestant Church—Roman Catholic Church—Miscellaneous Churches—Statistics.....195-218

CHAPTER XI.**CEMETERIES.**

First Public Burial Ground in Cincinnati—Later Cemeteries—Spring Grove Cemetery Company and Cemetery—The Cincinnati Cremation Company—The Crematory....219-221

CHAPTER XII.**MEDICAL.**

Pioneer Physicians—The First Faculty of Cincinnati—Daniel Drake and Others—Later Arrivals—Sanitary Ordinances—Boards of Health—Medical Colleges—Dental Schools—Hospitals—Asylums—Cincinnati Training School for Nurses—Medical Societies—Medical Journals—Medical Libraries—Brief Sketches of some Eminent Physicians, 221-239

CHAPTER XIII.

DENTAL SURGERY.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	240-242
---	---------

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Incorporation of the Village and City of Cincinnati—Civil Officers from the Beginning—Roster of County Officials—State Senators and Representatives of Hamilton County—United States Senators and Representatives—Incidents and Contests—Political Conventions.....	243-254
---	---------

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF CINCINNATI.

When the First Paper was Founded and by Whom—Its Numerous Successors—A Long Line of Political, Literary and Religious Publications—An Office Mobbed and Destroyed—Cincinnati Directories—Names of All Publications in 1893.....	254-268
---	---------

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GERMANS IN CINCINNATI.

Early and Distinguished Settlers—First History of the Town Written by Heckewelder—The First Executive Officer of the Town a German—Long Line of Men Eminent in Literature and the Professions—Great Results.....	268-277
--	---------

CHAPTER XVII.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE.

From the Canoe to the Steamboat—How Early Emigrants Descended the River—The Flat and Keel Boats—Currency in Use Among the First Settlers—The Mail Carried by Canoe—First Line of Packets—Appearance of the Steamboat—Its Rise and Decline—Seagoing Vessels—Vast Commerce by River.....	277-287
--	---------

CHAPTER XVIII.

CINCINNATI RAILROADS.

The Little Miami, the First Railroad Built into Cincinnati—Its Early History and Struggles—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the "Big Four" Systems—Other Early and Important Lines—The "Queen & Crescent"—Suburban Steam Railways—Street Railway Service of Cincinnati.....	287-300
---	---------

CHAPTER XIX.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE OHIO.

Earliest Great Flood Known to White Men—Table showing the Stage of High Water for Sixty Years—The Freshets of 1847 and 1883—Great Flood of 1884—Table Showing the Rise and Fall of the Water During February—Work of Relief Committees—Physical History of the Flood.....	301-313
---	---------

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURES.

Statistics and Facts Bearing on the Productive Industries of Cincinnati—Eligible Location for Manufacturing—Millions of Dollars Invested and Thousands of Hands Employed—Enormous Extent of the Brewing Business—Capital Employed.....313-332

CHAPTER XXI.

INDIAN WARFARE—WAR OF 1812.

The “Miami Slaughter House”—Indian Warfare and Treaties—Cincinnati a Strategic Point in War, Commerce and Trade—Fort Washington—Expeditions Against the Indians—Final Destruction of the Indian Confederacy—Cincinnati in the Indian Wars—War of 1812-13—Warlike Feeling in Cincinnati—Recruiting—Military Sent to the Front—Conclusion.....332-343

CHAPTER XXII.

CINCINNATI IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Anti-Slavery Versus Pro-Slavery Sentiments—Intensity of Popular Feeling—The First Gun Fired—Cincinnati’s Noble Response to the First Call for Troops—Later Enlistments—Her Southern Neighbors—The Burnet Rifles—Members of the Literary Club in the Service—The United States Sanitary Commission—The Cincinnati Branch of Same—Western Sanitary Fair—The Cincinnati Christian Commission—Exciting Alarms—Conclusion.....344-361

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CINCINNATI SANITARY FAIR.

The Sanitary Commission—The Sanitary Fair—Sanitary Bazaar.....361-363

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY AND CIVIL EXECUTIONS—RIOTS.

First Military and First Civil Executions—Military Riot of 1792, the Pro-Slavery Riots of 1836, the Bank Riot of 1842, the Jail Riot of 1849, and the Bedini Riot of 1853—Memorable and Bloody Riots of 1884—Destruction of the Courthouse.....363-378

CHAPTER XXV.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Covalt’s Station—Organization—First Purchasers—Villages—Churches...378-380

CHAPTER XXVI.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Pioneer History—Roads and Streams—Villages—Churches381-386

CHAPTER XXVII.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Erection and Boundaries—Pioneer History—Villages—Churches.....386-396

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CROSBY TOWNSHIP.

Geography—Land Purchases—New Haven—New Baltimore—Whitewater—Churches. . 396-398

CHAPTER XXIX.

DELHI TOWNSHIP.

Extent and Topography—Villages—Religious Organizations. 398-404

CHAPTER XXX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Topography — Principal Highways — Early History and Organization — Villages — Churches 404-411

CHAPTER XXXI.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Erection and Boundaries—Founding, Growth, Business and Industrial Interests, and Municipal Government of Harrison—Churches. 411-415

CHAPTER XXXII.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

Interesting Historic Associations — North Bend — Cleves — Addyston—Fern Bank—Churches. 415-417

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Location—Early Historic Associations—Carthage—Clifton—Avondale—College Hill—Winton Place—Mt. Airy—Elmwood Place—St. Bernard—Bond Hill—Idlewild—Churches 418-427

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

Geography—Early History—Linwood—Churches. 428

CHAPTER XXXV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Position—Early History—Taxables in 1809—Mt. Healthy—Lockland—Glen-dale — Wyoming—Hartwell—Springdale—New Burlington—Woodlawn—Churches—Schools 429-446

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

Early History and Organization—Villages—Churches—Odd Fellows Home at Rossmoyne—Educational 447-456

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SYMMES TOWNSHIP.

Location—Villages—Churches.....457-458

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.

Political Development—The Whitewater and Miami Valley Pioneer Association—Pioneer
History—Miamitown—Elizabethtown—Churches.....458-463

CHAPTER XXXIX.

APPENDIX.

Census of Cincinnati City and Hamilton County, 1890.....464-465

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Biographies Pertaining to Cincinnati.....469- 923
Biographies of Hamilton County, outside of Cincinnati.....923-1042

MISCELLANEOUS.

Part I.....17- 465
Part II.....469-1042
Index.....1043
Map of Hamilton County.....xii-xiii



PART I.

HISTORICAL.



CINCINNATI

AND

HAMILTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

WHEN HAMILTON COUNTY WAS ERECTED, AND BY WHOM—ITS BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION—WHY CINCINNATI WAS SO NAMED—ST. CLAIR THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—WHO HE WAS, WHAT HE DID AND HOW HE DIED.

HAMILTON COUNTY, of which Cincinnati is the seat, was created by proclamation issued by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, January 4, 1790. The proclamation is dated January 2nd, but it was not promulgated until the 4th. The former date, however, is generally accepted as the official beginning of its existence. Hon. John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of a large tract of Miami lands, and who had reached the territory in advance of the governor, claimed that he was given the privilege of naming the county, and he chose the name of Hamilton, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time Governor St. Clair gave to the village the name of Cincinnati, in lieu of that pedantic compound, "L'Os-anti-ville," which had been invented by John Filson.

In the "Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair," his accomplished biographer informs us that the governor, secretary and the judges were old Revolutionary soldiers, and most of them were members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Washington, Hamilton and St. Clair were original and prominent members of that society, and personal friends. The name of Washington, therefore, was given to the *first* county formed in Ohio, and that of his distinguished aid to the second. And what is more natural, too, than that the military, social and benevolent society which was organized after the war, in which they were conspicuous figures, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of that struggle for freedom, and affording aid to the survivors, should also be remembered by St. Clair in naming what is now a great city?

And to carry out this idea, in a short time, the name of St. Clair was given to the third (now in Illinois) county, and that of Gen. Knox, who was concerned in the drafting of the charter of the society, to the fourth, by Secretary Sargent, who took good care to see that his own chief was not neglected in the records.

The original boundaries of Hamilton county were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Little Miami; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said stream to the Standing Stone Forks; thence in a straight line due east to the Little Miami, then down that stream to the place of beginning.

This vast district comprised about one-eighth of the present State of Ohio. In a short time the following counties were created out of territory which originally belonged to Hamilton: Clermont, 1800; Montgomery, 1803; Warren, 1803; Greene, 1803; Butler, 1804; Champaign, 1805; Miami, 1807; Preble, 1808; Darke, 1809; Clinton, 1810. As now constituted, Hamilton is bounded on the east by Clermont, south by the Ohio river, the line being low-water mark on the north side, west by Dearborn county, Indiana, and north by Butler and Warren counties. The present area is about $355\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 227,516 acres. The county has the largest city, and is the most populous and wealthy in the State.

The United States census gives the population by decades as follows: 1800, 14,692; 1810, 15,258; 1820, 31,076; 1830, 52,317; 1840, 80,145; 1850, 156,844; 1860, 216,410; 1870, 260,370; 1880, 313,374; 1890, 374,573. Value of farm lands in 1890, \$19,547,920; of city and village real estate, \$152,452,720; chattels, \$50,351,390; total, \$222,352,670. Total taxes levied for all purposes in 1890, \$1,392,904.78. The personal property duplicate for 1892 was \$52,162,653; in 1893 it was \$50,666,222, a decline of \$1,496,431, caused by the workings of the Nichols law. The census of 1890 gave Cincinnati proper a population of 296,908; it exceeds 300,000 to-day. And if the suburbs could be counted, which are practically a part of the city, it would reach, if not exceed, 350,000.

Settlements within the present limits of the county—principally along the river—were made two years before its erection by Gen. St. Clair, and many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes occurred, which will be found fully described in the chapters to follow.

The county having been established by proclamation, the next step was the announcement by the governor of the appointment of court officers, in order that the wheels of justice might be set in motion. Officers were appointed and courts established at Cincinnati much in the same manner [St. Clair Papers, Vol. I, p. 162] they were at Marietta, Washington county, September 2, 1788. On that occasion an impressive ceremony was observed by the Territorial officials. At Cincinnati William Goforth, William Wells and William McMillan were appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Israel Ludlow was made clerk of the several courts, and Cincinnati was declared to be the county seat. In addition to the foregoing, the following appointments were also made: Jacob Topping, Benjamin Stites and John Stites Gano, Justices of the Peace; John Brown, gentleman, Sheriff. Military officers were also named.

Having performed this duty, the governor issued a proclamation on the 5th of January, 1790, directing that "the Justices of the Peace hold their courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at the town of Cincinnati, on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August and November; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas hold their courts at the same place on the first Thursdays of May and November." Thus was the civil government of Hamilton county organized one hundred and four years ago.

The governor then hurried down the river to the Falls, where he arrived on the 8th, made some appointments for Clarksville, and then hastened on to Kaskaskia, where he arrived March 5, 1790. After some preliminary business, a proclamation was issued erecting the county of St. Clair April 27, 1790. Judicial officers were also appointed. This was the third county erected in the Northwest Territory. The hostile attitude of the savages of this great domain caused the governor much uneasiness, and how to appease them was the problem that perplexed him.

When Governor St. Clair arrived at Losantiville [Cincinnati] the settlement consisted of two small hewed log houses and several cabins. Maj. Doughty, under orders from Gen. Harmar, was engaged with a small military force in finishing the construction of Fort Washington. The population of the rude village, exclusive of

the military, probably did not exceed one hundred and fifty. The surroundings were in the primitive condition of nature. Painted savages lurked in the forests ready to pounce upon any one who should incautiously stray beyond the lines of protection, and tomahawk and scalp him in the twinkling of an eye. The outlook was not encouraging, but the hardy pioneers had faith in what was in store for them in the future, and they were not disappointed.

Gen. St. Clair, who was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory by vote of Congress October 5, 1787, filled the office until November 22, 1802, when he was peremptorily removed by President Jefferson, on account of political intrigue and his acrimonious address before the Territorial Legislature at Chillicothe in November, 1800. Much of the ill feeling prevailing against him had its origin in Cincinnati, after the seat of government was removed from that place to Chillicothe. The letter of dismissal directed that he should turn over the office to Charles Willing Byrd, the secretary, until a successor could be designated. William Henry Harrison, then the Delegate in Congress, was appointed to succeed him. But as Congress about that [St. Clair Papers, vol. I, p. 245] time divided the Northwest Territory, Gen. Harrison was assigned to the Territory of Indiana.

The immense region over which St. Clair so long presided as Territorial governor was long since formed into five great States, and they are now all populous, prosperous and rich.

This brief introductory chapter would not be complete without telling something of the history of the man who created Hamilton county, served so long as governor of the Territory, and finally died in poverty on account of the ingratitude of the government he served long and brilliantly during the Revolutionary struggle.

Who was Arthur St. Clair? He was a Scot by birth, born in the town of Thurso, in Caithness, Scotland, March 23, 1736. After receiving a fair education he was indentured to Dr. William Hunter, of London, but not liking the study of medicine, purchased his time, obtained an ensign's commission and came to America with Amherst in 1758, landing at Louisburg in May of that year. He was assigned to the command of Wolfe, who had been selected to reduce Quebec, and took a conspicuous part in that brilliant engagement. He shared in all the labors and privations of the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the French and the passage of Canada under British rule.

After the close of the war he retired to Boston, where he soon after married Miss Phoebe Bayard, half sister of Governor James Bowdoin. By this marriage he received the sum of £14,000, being a legacy to his wife from her grandfather, James Bowdoin. In April, 1762, he resigned his commission, and soon after located in what is now Westmoreland county, Penn. When Indian hostilities broke out he took an active part against the savages. In 1764 he resided with his young wife at Bedford for a short time, and they then took up their residence in Ligonier Valley, where he had acquired a large tract of land, partly by purchase and partly by grant by the King, for his services in the French war. The fine stretch of valley land where the town of Ligonier now stands was a part of the tract located by St. Clair. In 1769 he commanded Fort Ligonier. He actively engaged in improving his land, built a fine residence, and a mill, and the future outlook was bright and promising. In April, 1770, he was appointed surveyor for the District of Cumberland, which then embraced the western part of the State.

A month later the offices of Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and Member of the Proprietary, or Governor's Council, for Cumberland county, were conferred on him. When Bedford county was erected, in 1771, Governor Penn. made him a Justice of the Court, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Orphan's Court, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for that county.

During Dunmore's war, St. Clair arrested Connolly, the factotum of the irascible Virginia official, at Fort Pitt, and jailed him at Hannastown, then the seat of West-

moreland county, which had been erected in 1773, and of which he was the recipient of appointments similar to those held in Bedford. Lord Dunmore demanded his removal for this act, but Governor Penn refused, saying that St. Clair was a "gentleman" and a competent official, and reminded him that his demand was "somewhat dictatorial."

On the breaking out of the Revolution he was commissioned a colonel, having warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies, and asked to repair at once to Philadelphia. He did so, though the sacrifice was great; he abandoned his improvements and 700 acres of beautiful land, and, as it afterward proved, his fortune. This was in December, 1775. He entered the army with enthusiasm, and participated in many engagements. The full account of his brilliant and patriotic service is too long to insert here. In July, 1776, he was made a brigadier-general, and on the 19th of February following a major general. He participated in the campaign of the Jerseys, and shared in the horrors of Valley Forge; he was the bosom friend of Washington, who, when Arnold's treason was discovered, directed him to take the command at West Point, "and," remarks his biographer, "it became his sad duty, as a member of the court, to try Major Andre, the victim of Arnold's treason, to declare that that meritorious and virtuous officer had incurred the penalty of death."

When the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line occurred at Morristown, January 1, 1781, St. Clair, who was at Philadelphia, hastened to the scene with Lafayette, and by good advice did much to quell the spirit of insubordination. Afterward he was sent to the army in the South, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. From there he was sent to the aid of Gen. Greene in South Carolina with six regiments and ten pieces of artillery.

The war over, St. Clair returned to his family in Pennsylvania. During 1783 he was engaged in closing up the accounts and furloughing the veteran soldiers, and he had trouble with the new levies stationed at Lancaster, who refused to accept their discharges without pay, marched to Philadelphia and threatened to mob Congress, but he was largely instrumental in quieting them, and they dispersed after giving Congress a great fright.

Having taken up his residence in Philadelphia, St. Clair, in 1783, was elected a member of the Council of Censors, a body provided for in the Constitution of 1776, and charged with the duty of inquiring whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate, and he became a very active member of the council. He was also elected to the office of Vendue Master of Philadelphia—an honorable and lucrative position, through which the public revenues were received at that time—his transactions being with the controller.

In the meantime he was chosen a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania; on the 20th of February, 1786, he attended that body, and on Friday, February 2, 1787, he was elected its president. "This," says his biographer, "was a recognition of the ability of the man, rather than the patriotism which made him a soldier of the Revolution, as the work of the session of 1787 was scarcely excelled in importance by the results of that other body, in session at the same time, which gave to America a Constitution." During this session the famous Ordinance of 1787, erecting the Northwest Territory, was passed. On the day the final vote was taken he was absent from the chair, but had always taken a deep interest in the measure. On the 5th of October, 1787, Congress proceeded to elect officers for the new government. Arthur St. Clair was chosen governor; James M. Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons, and John Armstrong, judges; and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Mr. Armstrong declining, John Cleves Symmes was afterward appointed to the vacancy. He did not want the office, but his friends insisted that, aside from his capability, the salary might, in part, assist in reimbursing him for his pecuniary sacrifices during the Revolution. Unable to escape the responsibilities of the governorship, and realizing that there was yet no congressional legislation for carrying

into effect the ordinance, he improved the earliest opportunity, after the assembling of the first Congress under the Federal Constitution, to secure the necessary actions. In July, 1789, a bill, which had been drafted by St. Clair for the government of the Northwest Territory, was introduced, and passed both houses without opposition. This gave the sanction of Congress to all of the important provisions of the Ordinance of 1787.

While in New York attending to these preliminary duties, and consulting with Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, regarding some plan for the settlement of the Indian troubles, St. Clair had the extreme pleasure of assisting at the inauguration of his old friend, Washington, as the *first* President of the United States. His name at one time was freely canvassed in connection with the position of Vice-President; and in July, 1789, while he was waiting for the new government, he was asked to stand for the governorship of Pennsylvania.

The greatest misfortune that befell the grand old soldier and governor—though a committee of Congress afterward absolved him from all blame—was his overwhelming defeat by the Indians November 4, 1791, which cast a cloud over his name and fame during the balance of his life. The details of this disaster need not be recited here. Suffice it to say it was terrible, and caused him to resign his commission of major-general and commander-in-chief, which honor had been conferred on him.

While engaged in the service of his country during the Revolution, his private affairs were entirely neglected. In the darkest hours, when the Pennsylvania Line revolted, Washington appealed to St. Clair for aid, and he contributed liberally of his own means to feed and clothe the starving soldiers. When the war closed he endeavored to get this refunded in a settlement of his accounts, but failed on account of some irregularity. The justness of the claim, however, was admitted. He then appealed to the committee on claims in Congress, who reported that the money had been received and expended for the benefit of the United States, but payment was barred by the statute. While acting as superintendent of Indian affairs, it became necessary, in order to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, to become responsible for supplies which exceeded in amount the warrants furnished by government, \$9,000. When St. Clair sent his accounts to the Treasury department it was disallowed, because the accompanying vouchers were not receipted. When this omission was supplied, the contractor required St. Clair to give his personal bond for the payment of the vouchers. When again presented to the Treasury for payment, the vouchers could not be paid because there was no appropriation for debts contracted under the confederation, and before that could be secured, Mr. Hamilton went out of office. Mr. William Henry Smith, in his biography of the old hero, says that he had not been anxious about the matter, and, in 1796, all of the papers were destroyed by fire in the War office.

St. Clair, we are told, finally applied to Congress, where, again, payment was refused because of the statute of limitations! The creditor got a judgment on the bond and \$5,000 was paid on the debt; but in 1810, execution was issued, at which time the debt had increased, with interest, to \$10,000. At that unfavorable moment, when the embargo had driven money out of the country, St. Clair's property was forced to sale; and a most valuable tract of land, on which there was a good mill, a large and well finished dwelling house, and all of the necessary outhouses for a farm, besides a furnace for smelting iron ore, on which St. Clair had laid out about \$10,000, and which was rented at the time for \$2,400 per annum—all of which was worth fully \$50,000—a large sum in those days—which would have made him and his family comfortable for the remaining years of his life, was sacrificed to pay a debt which was in no proper sense personal, but was due from the United States. It went under the hammer for \$4,000! All of his other property went in the same way, and St. Clair, wife, daughters, and orphan grandchildren were reduced to poverty.

This home, from which they were now driven, was built while St. Clair was governor of the Northwest Territory—about 1799—and was named by him “The Hermitage,” in fond anticipation of the time when he should be relieved of the cares of state. It was about two miles north of Ligonier. The residence was considered handsome at the time, and the situation was picturesque. A fine trout stream flowed in front of the house through an expanse of meadow and woodland, with the blue outlines of the mountains visible in the distance, to complete the landscape. In referring, afterward, to the executions which swept away this beautiful home, and all his personal property, St. Clair said: “They left me a few books of my classical library, and the bust of Paul Jones, which he sent me from Europe, for which I was very grateful.”

Was not this forbearance which spared the counterfeit of an old friend, and the means for forgetting the pangs of hunger and the ingratitude of man, sufficient to be grateful for? This was more than the government did—it took the best years of his life and his money, piled debt upon debt, and then, when he sought his own, mocked his gray hairs, and sent him tottering to the grave.

Strenuous efforts were still made by eloquent friends to obtain justice for him at the hands of the government, but a rancorous party feeling stood as a barrier, because he was a Federalist. Such magic orators as Henry Clay and Charles F. Mercer advocated the cause of honesty and right embraced in the duty of government; William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, exerted all his influence in his behalf, but nothing was accomplished at the time. *That debt was never paid.* Finally there was wrung from Congress a pension of \$60 per month, but not a dollar of it ever reached St. Clair, for a remorseless creditor seized upon it at the very door of the Treasury.

The loss of his home drove St. Clair to a rude log house on the barren lands of Chestnut Ridge—about five miles from Ligonier—where the few remaining years of his life were spent in poverty. His favorite daughter, Mrs. Louisa Robb, shared his fortunes and cheered him in his closing days of gloom. The humble dwelling stood by the side of the old State road that passed from Bedford to Pittsburgh. Here many visitors were attracted by the fame of the noble resident. Hon. Lewis Cass, who once visited him, said: “He was a most interesting relic of the Revolutionary period; tall, erect, though advanced in years, well-educated, gentlemanly, thoroughly acquainted with the world, and abounding in anecdotes descriptive of the men and scenes he had encountered in his eventful career.”

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey saw him in 1815, as he and three friends were journeying on horseback over the road. They proposed to stop at his house and spend the night. “He had,” says the distinguished traveler, “no grain for our horses, and after spending an hour with him in the most agreeable and interesting conversation respecting his early knowledge of the Northwestern Territory, we took our leave of him with the deepest regret. I never was in the presence of a man that caused me to feel the same degree of esteem and veneration. He wore a citizen’s dress of black of the Revolution; his hair clubbed and powdered. When we entered he rose with dignity and received us most courteously. His dwelling was a common double log house of the Western country, that a neighborhood would roll up in an afternoon. Chestnut Ridge was bleak and barren. There lived the friend and confidant of Washington, the ex-governor of the fairest portion of creation. It was in the neighborhood, if not in view, of a large estate near Ligonier that he owned at the commencement of the Revolution, and which, as I have at all times understood, was sacrificed to promote the success of the Revolution. Poverty did not cause him to lose his self-respect, and, were he now living, his personal appearance would command universal admiration.”

During the last four years of his life the family were frequently in great want. Pennsylvania, his adopted State, finding that he was in such reduced circumstances,

settled an annuity of \$300 on him, and, in 1817, increased it to \$600. In 1857, thirty-nine years after his death, Congress appropriated a considerable sum for his surviving heirs. How much more graceful, as well as appreciative, it would have been, had the money been appropriated when he was living. The lapse of years could hardly condone the shameful treatment he received at the hands of the Republic he helped to create.

We have seen when and how he was removed from the governorship of the Northwest Territory. Let us hasten on and close this pathetic story of ingratitude.

On one of the closing days of August, 1818 (continues Mr. Smith), the venerable patriot undertook to go to Youngstown, three miles distant, for flour and other necessities. He bade good-bye to his Louisa, and started off with his pony and wagon, in good spirits. The authorities had changed the State road so that it passed along the Loyalhanna creek, several miles north of the St. Clair residence, and the route to Youngstown was rough and dangerous. Pony and wagon moved along safely until within a mile of the village, when a wheel falling into a rut, the wagon was upset, and the aged general thrown with great force upon the rocky road. In the course of the day he was discovered lying where he had fallen, insensible, and the pony standing quietly at a short distance, awaiting the command of his old master—faithful to the last. He was carried tenderly back to the house, but neither medical skill nor the tender care of loved ones could restore him, and on the 31st of August, 1818, death relieved him from his sufferings in the eighty-third year of his age.

Thus passed away, after a long and eventful career, one of the heroes of the Revolution. On a plain sandstone monument, in the old cemetery at Greensburg, almost in sight from the car windows on the Pennsylvania railroad, is this inscription: "The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

This was the tribute of the Masonic Order, to which he belonged, and is the only one ever raised to perpetuate his name and memory. As he erected Hamilton county and gave Cincinnati its name, what could be more appropriate, honorable and just, than that great and opulent city erecting a statue of heroic size in memory of the patriot and hero in some public place, to remind the people of the man whose patriotism, generosity and fidelity aided in founding this mighty State? Cincinnati is the liberal patron of art, music and literature; her stately temples, museums, academies, and magnificent fountain, are noble monuments reared by the liberality of her rich and worthy citizens for her adornment and grandeur; let Arthur St. Clair be remembered in marble or bronze, so that the coming generations may be taught who he was, what he did and how he died.

CHAPTER II.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

[BY JOHN B. JEWETT.]

INTRODUCTORY—THE TURNER GROUP—THE NEWTOWN GROUP—THE MADISONVILLE REMAINS
—MOUND-BUILDERS AT RED BANK—THE CINCINNATI WORKS—FORT MIAMI—OTHER
WORKS IN THE COUNTY—THE MOUND-BUILDERS AND THE ANCIENT NATIONS OF MEXICO.

NO land, which affords so many proofs of a wonderful antiquity as the United States, has so completely lost the story of its past. Italy, Greece, Persia and Egypt not only retain a distinct knowledge of their ancient peoples, and of the great national incidents connected with most of their ruins, but they are still inhabited

by the children of those peoples, in whom is reflected something of the character which actuated the deeds of the former time; even Mexico and Central America, our sister lands, are by no means destitute of those legends which

Soften down the hoar austerity
Of rugged desolation, and fill up,
As 't were anew, the gaps of centuries.

But what was the history of the regal barbarian whose bones were taken from the shapely and lofty tumulus of Grave Creek? Of the industrious communities that dwelt within the massive village-walls of the Ohio Valley? Of those more primeval tribes, the wild comrades of the mastodon, whose grotesque fetich altars rise from the prairies of Iowa and Wisconsin? Of those devotees of a more elaborate religion, whose stately temple-pyramids—their very proportions suggestive of the grandeur of civil power—overlook the lowlands of Louisiana and Mississippi? And who and where are the descendants of the beings who built, used, and tenanted these speechless ruins?

Such questions, which appeal almost as strongly to popular fancy as to philosophic contemplation, allow a wide range of speculation within the limits prescribed by the character of the ruins themselves.

Of recent years, the keen eye of science has discerned the fact that some of the simpler and ruder earthworks of this country, especially mounds, and many burial-places, are those of tribes differing but little from the Indians of recent times. The discovery, however, has given no new name to that older and peculiarly distinct race that once occupied the southern half of Ohio; whose most remarkably typical works are seen at Marietta, Liberty, Newark, Hopeton and Fort Ancient, and to whom the world has long alluded as “the mysterious Mound-Builders.” The void which separates them from the present is complete. Not even the faint echoes of language and tradition, which associate the stately temples of the Southern States with the Mexicans, survive in this region, or arise from distant quarters; and the partial record of their mode of life, which has been preserved for centuries in their monuments and less imposing relics, furnishes only a few doubtful clues to the relation borne by the nameless nations to other American peoples, to the date of their existence, or to the causes of their disappearance.

It is among their suggestive remains, nevertheless, that those secrets of the past lie buried, and time alone, which hid them there, can bring them forth.

The territory comprised within the present limits of Hamilton-county was inhabited by several communities, which there is little doubt were of this ancient race, as their remains are of the same distinct and singular character as the most notable in the State. In fact, these works have, from the days of the first white pioneers, attracted wide and distinguished interest, and of late years have been examined and discussed by some of the most celebrated archæologists and antiquarian scholars in the country.

The sites occupied by these communities are nearly all in the valleys of the two Miamis—which were peopled for miles upward by kindred communities—and in localities which must have been considered then, as now, the choicest in the land.

The Turner Group.—One of the most favored, in this respect, of the Mound-Builder villages was situated just below the mouth of the East Fork of the Little Miami, upon a spot lying in the northeastern corner of Anderson township, which is well-known to students of archæology throughout the land as the Turner place. About midway between the sweeping and picturesque hills, a considerable knoll rises from the broad, level, and fertile terrace of the valley. This isolated elevation, formed by nature for a strong defensive position, was skillfully fortified by the old villagers. The knoll is cut into three separate hillocks, by two transverse ditches, each from twenty to thirty feet in depth. The level summit of the middle



Ar. H. Blair

hillock, insulated by these two formidable chasms, was crowned with a circular wall of earth, which, on the southeast side, opened into a gateway a hundred feet wide; from the portals of this opening a broad and commodious causeway descended by a gentle grade to an extensive group of mounds and enclosures upon the broad and level plain below, showing the destination to which the ancient processions were accustomed to march.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard College, one of the very ablest of American archæologists, and Dr. C. L. Metz, of this county, who has won high rank in the same pursuit, explored a great part of this place in 1886. The group of mounds in the fields below the causeway proved to be the coverings of numerous altars, upon which lay loads of burnt ornaments—pearls, images in terra-cotta, and even gold and silver articles—all placed there as religious offerings during elaborate and imposing ceremonies. Not far from the mounds was found the cemetery of the people, containing a great number of skeletons incased in stone-boxed graves, and among the graves, several pits filled with ashes instead of skeletons. The same method of combining the rites of cremation and burial was practiced on a still larger scale by another community of the Hamilton county Mound-Builders.

The Newtown Group.—Upon the same extensive terrace, two miles farther down the valley, also in Anderson township, at the foot of the eastern range of hills, in a position well-chosen for an agricultural village, the Martin mound, one of the largest in this part of the State, rises to the majestic height of forty feet above the plain. Within easy view from its tall and solitary summit is an humbler tumulus, standing in the center of the principal cemetery of Newtown. Several other mounds, companions to this, were formerly scattered over the lowland, now covered by the streets of the village. A mile south of Newtown, in the deep and wooded valley of Jennie's run, is a lonely temple mound; from this point to the Ohio, a distance of several miles, the eastern hills of the Little Miami are crowned with scattered mounds of inferior size, but show none of the unmistakable geometrical earthworks of the Mound-Builders.

The Madisonville Remains.—One of their most populous communities, however, was located just across the valley from Newtown, on a branch of the Western terrace, within sight of the smoke of every village on the eastern side. The location is a mile south of Madisonville, on the Stites and Ferris estates. The earthworks, which consisted of two or three circular embankments, and several large mounds, were guarded on the river side by a precipitous bluff, a hundred feet in descent. During the course of investigation which the Scientific and Literary Society of Madisonville began here in 1879, and which the Peabody Museum completed, hundreds of skeletons and several long rows of ash pits, like the few found on the Turner place, were discovered in the cemetery of the village, which lay along the bluff west of the earthworks. From the great number of burials in the cemetery, it has been estimated that the village contained not less than five thousand inhabitants.

Mound-Builders at Red Bank.—Two miles farther down the Little Miami, upon a high ridge of gravel, which directly overhangs the river, stands a considerable tumulus. Dr. Metz, in his widely-known article, "The Prehistoric Monuments of the Little Miami Valley," refers to a great earthen circle, long since obliterated, and to a burial ground, several acres in area, which occupied the lower plain west of the ridge. Two miles below this point, the Little Miami empties into the Ohio, whose steep and rugged hills, for five or six miles westward, allow only a very narrow margin to the great stream.

The Cincinnati Works.—At that distance, however, they suddenly open to the northward, bending their way around a plain some two or three miles square, elevated safely above the tremendous freshets of the river, and which in its natural state offered every inducement, as a home, that a thrifty but simple-mannered people seek and demand from their mother nature.

The local reader hardly needs to be reminded of the oft-quoted descriptions, by pioneer writers, of the earthworks which once stood upon the soil now completely covered by the great city of Cincinnati, and which suggest, if they do not prove, that here was one of the greatest Mound-Builders' towns which ever flourished in the valley of the Ohio. Upon the hill-enclosed plain, only a few hundred feet back from the high bluff which descended to the bottom-land, near the present line of Third street, lay an earthen wall in the form of a great ellipse, covering more space than two squares of the modern city. The gateway of this inclosure, like that of the Turner causeway, opened to the rising sun, and was guarded by two broad parapets. From one of these, a low embankment, about the height and breadth of an ordinary sidewalk, led, first south, then east, to a large mound near the edge of the bluff, at a point now marked by the northeast corner of Third and Main. Another low embankment extended clear from the river, between Broadway and Sycamore, curving from Third to Sixth, and another ran from the river in the same manner, "in the western part of the town." As these descriptions were written when Cincinnati was a small town, the quarter referred to was probably between Plum and Central avenue. On the western verge of the plain, half a mile from the ellipse, stood a lofty mound, which gave a view of Mill creek valley, the course of the Ohio and all the surrounding hillsides. North of the sentinel mound stood a small tumulus, and another yet beyond it. In the middle of Fifth street, near Broadway, was a small circular earthwork, and toward the northern part of the plain was a peculiar double-walled structure, extending seven hundred and sixty feet east and west.

Fort Miami.—Some eighteen miles below Cincinnati, the Great Miami empties into the Ohio, and at the junction of the two valleys, upon a very lofty hill, is a work which so far surpasses all others in the county as a fortification as to tell at once that its occupants, whether they were contemporary with the other communities of the Miami Country, or of a later race and date, held a post of extreme danger.

Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, whose brilliant archæological discoveries have so greatly increased our knowledge of the Mound-Builders of Ohio, thus compares Fort Miami with Fort Ancient, the greatest prehistoric fortification in the United States: "The embankment is about the same average size as that of Fort Ancient. It is carried around the brow of the hill, probably the distance of over a mile. The gateways are similar to those of Fort Ancient. The area inclosed is about forty acres. The ditch in all places is on the interior of the wall; in some places it reaches a depth of three feet. * * * Like Fort Ancient, this structure was obviously built for defense."

Other Works in the County.—From the Ohio the Mound-Builders spread up the valley of the Great Miami, far beyond the limits of this county, and at New Baltimore, on the western side of the river, about sixteen miles above Fort Miami, another of their stopping places is marked by an irregular earthen wall along the stream. A few miles farther north, on the eastern bank, in Colerain township, is a walled inclosure which embraces nearly a hundred acres, the largest area, by far, comprised by any single work in the county. On the heights near Norwood is a mound rivalling in size the Martin mound of Anderson township. A great number of small mounds, and several cemeteries, scattered through the county, bear witness to the existence of other prehistoric communities, probably of later races than the Mound-Builders.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS AND THE ANCIENT NATIONS OF MEXICO.

Distinct as the works of the Mound-Builders are in type, their characteristics do not seem sufficient, as yet, to settle beyond all dispute to what family of the North American aborigines the people belonged. The earliest theory which occurred to

antiquarians, and the one which remains most popular, because of the heroic history which it suggests, is that the true Mound-Builders of the north were the early ancestors of the Nahuas, or Mexicans; that during long ages of forgotten conflict with the advancing red men, they retreated slowly down the valley of the Mississippi, and finally to Mexico. As they went, their civilization grew more and more elaborate; they developed more magnificent institutions of government, a more luxurious state of society, and their arts multiplied to a degree suited to their advanced condition; a new people grew from the old; the rude northern villages were forgotten in the sumptuous cities of the south; instead of patriarchal chieftains, monarchs ruled the commonwealth; and meeting finally the greatest civilized race of America, the Mayas, in the valleys of Mexico, the progressive children of the North added the finishing touches to a culture which even in Montezuma's day, the last of its splendor, still retained some of the elements of its Mound-Builder origin.

It would be difficult to find in all the histories of the old world, even in those parts which are rendered most fascinating by poetic myth and fable, a grander theme for human interest than this imaginary career of the Mound-Builders; even the rise of the Grecian nations, from pastoral times to the glorious Athenian era, is a mere incident of the past in comparison with such a vast romance. Yet the theory, splendid as it may appear to some, is by no means without foundation. There are positive proofs that a race, which spoke the same language and had the same arts and civilization as the Mexicans, once dwelt in the southeastern portion of the United States, whether they came to that region from the North, or from Mexico itself; and the early traditions of the Mexicans affirm that their forefathers entered Mexico from the direction of those very Gulf States.

A connection between these Nahua people of the Southern States and the Mound-Builders of the Ohio Valley is next shown in the design of their religious structures and their sepulchres, the northern circular mounds being sometimes found in the south, and the southern types of pyramids and platform-mounds occasionally appearing in the north. To fill out the story of the migration and progress from north to south, estimates, based upon facts more or less definite, are made to show that the earthworks of the Ohio, and those of the Upper Mississippi, are older by centuries than those along the Gulf of Mexico. As the Nahuas can be traced from the Gulf States to the Ohio Valley by means of the platform-mounds, so they can be followed from Ohio by the circular inclosures and a few "Animal mounds" to the northwest, where the great mastodon mound of Wisconsin tells of a period, compared with which the hoariest traditions of Mexico grow young.

Whether this dim track of likenesses is to be trusted, or not, in threading the wilderness of the American past, it is certain that the ancient Mound-Builders of Ohio—not least remarkably those of Hamilton county—were just such a people as the Mexicans might have been derived from. In their religious and burial customs, especially, are the rudiments of the same magnificent ceremonies with which the Mexicans worshiped their deities, and bade farewell to their dead. The great chiefs and heroes of the Mound-Builders were covered by the loftiest sepulchres; the sepulchres, rendered holy by the deep reverence of generations, became fit shrines for the worship of posterity, and many a temple rose upon the sacred tombs; often the bones of human beings, no doubt the relics of captives taken in war and sacrificed, are found lying around the skeleton to which the ghastly honors were paid; often the dead were cremated, and their ashes deposited, with solemn rites, in the thickly-planted cemetery of the village; and again, the body which was given back to nature by the tardier process of decay, was so placed in the mausoleum, or the lowlier grave, that the spirit might begin at once its journey to the sunny land of morning or the darker North. All these practices, and others, were as common to the Mexicans as to the Mound-Builders, and were merely enlarged by the grander civilization of the South. In the light of such facts the average observer may easily imagine that the

Aztecs and other Nahua families descended from the Mound-Builders, or that both peoples descended alike from one original stock.

It is tantalizing to the eager inquirer into this remote mystery to be treated to the startling, yet elusive glimpses which open to his bewildered eye, as new discoveries flash athwart its depths. One of the most striking, but most baffling of these discoveries, was made by Prof. Moorehead and Dr. Cresson two years ago in the Scioto Valley, near Chillicothe. In exploring the monuments of that region, which seems to have been a central province of the Mound-Builders of Ohio, the two scientists unearthed a thick group of altars, piled with rich ornaments of the Mound-Builder fashion, just as they were given to the flames of sacrifice in far-off days. But among the mass of rude and simple trinkets, among the skeletons of beings that had held the highest rank of their little day and place, the astonished archæologists found a large number of copper articles, of a make and finish never before seen among relics of Mound-Builders' skill. Most of these curiosities were designed for personal ornaments; some were made apparently to represent figures of mystic meaning; several were cut in a style strangely like certain work of the artisans of Mexico and Central America, but the most remarkable of all were forms of the supreme religious symbol of the ancient Mexicans and Mayas—the cross.

There is nothing to prove that these royal decorations, deeply corroded with the green rust of centuries, were manufactured in this country by native Mound-Builders, and if not made by northern hands, the copper images of the cross must have been carried from the distant lands of the South, where the benign Quetzacoatl, the Divine Teacher of the New World, was worshiped under that emblem for unknown centuries before the Aztecs, the last immigrants of their race, wandered into the valley of Anahuac from some mysterious northern land. Here speculation grows bewildered. Copper crosses like these might have found their way to the Ohio Valley more than two thousand years ago, when the great Maya city of Nachan was in the prime of its glory; or when the empire of the Olmecs, the first Nahuas in Mexico, had succeeded the sway of the Mayas; or as late as the tenth century of our era, when the dominions of the Mexicans, then called Toltecs, extended far northward into lands that have no name in Mexican history.

And if the ornaments are specimens of one of these vague southern periods, in what manner were they transported hither? Some extraordinary expedition seems to have been the cause of their presence here, for no such articles were ever before found among the hundreds of Mound-Builder sepulchres which have been opened throughout the country. Were they brought in the coffer of some adventurous merchant from one of the opulent cities of the Xicolan or Chiapan coast, and bartered to the rude kings and priests of the Scioto? Did they come with the embassy of some ambitious ruler, who wished to learn if the distant barbarians who bowed before the symbol of his deity, and perhaps spoke his language, were worthy of conquest? Or were they despoiled from some band that came from afar upon a mission of discovery and never returned to tell what they had seen? Conjecture only adds to conjecture.

It may be, then, that the dark past of the Mound-Builders was blended with the shadowy ages of some of the grandest nations of the ancient American world. Perhaps some account of them was recorded in the national books of the Toltecs, or of the Mayas, as the people of the mysterious island of Atlantis were mentioned in the annals of Egypt; but since those records perished more than three centuries ago, despised and unread, in the ruthless fires of the Spanish conquerors, it may well be doubted whether anything of their actual history will ever be rescued from the depths of oblivion. American archæologists and antiquarians, whose zeal and skill are constantly increasing, may at last succeed in tracing their progress from country to country, and from period to period, but the most sanguine investigator can hardly hope that Time will answer more than the two questions: Of what race were the Mound-Builders? In what era did they flourish?

CHAPTER III.

FIRST PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

[BY JOHN B. JEWETT.]

THE UNITED STATES IN 1786—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—VISIT TO THE MIAMI COUNTRY—STITES AND SYMMES—ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COLONIES—SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA, LOSANTIVILLE, AND NORTH BEND—COVALT STATION—BEGINNING OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES—FORT WASHINGTON BUILT—HAMILTON COUNTY FORMED—NEW SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS ATTACK DUNLAP'S STATION—INDIAN WARFARE CONTINUED—FIRST TOWNSHIPS FORMED—MERCERSBURGH—WHITE'S STATION—RUNYAN'S STATION—WHITE'S STATION ATTACKED—INCREASE OF SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNSHIPS—CLOSE OF THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1786—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

THE United States of America, in the year 1786, was quite a different nation from the United States which to-day commands the respect of the greatest powers of the world. There were then thirteen States, instead of forty-four; the territory in their possession was not a fourth of what it now is, and their population not one-fifteenth. The States were united more in name than in fact. The Confederate Government, organized toward the close of the Revolution, in the hope of strengthening the bonds of union between the Colonies, had demonstrated its incompetency more clearly every year of its existence. At one time, the executive committee which acted during each adjournment of Congress came to a dead-lock upon an important question, and went home, leaving the country absolutely without a general government; and when at length there began to be violent out-breaks of popular feeling, and even armed insurrection, in resistance to the collection of taxes necessary to discharge the great war debt, Congress proved so powerless that the State most violently threatened with misrule was compelled to depend upon voluntary aid of neighboring States in restoring order.

In this year, too, the people of the United States were beset by evils which came even nearer home than bad government. The war had of course made the fortunes of many, but it had ruined the fortunes of more. The majority were poorer, in everything but liberty, than even in the frugal period which preceded the revolt of the Colonies. The scarcity of good money had driven all classes into debt, and, because of the same scarcity, the harsh laws for the collection of debts, which yet existed as memorials of Colonial aristocracy, were enforced to the last point of severity. No class suffered so heavily from the general destitution as the disbanded soldiers of the Revolutionary army. Patriotism, like virtue, is most poorly rewarded by those whom it financially benefits the most. As soon as the war appeared to be over, the country became tranquilly indifferent to the claims of its defenders, and the veterans who had risked life, and lost health, in so many weary campaigns, for some time had great difficulty in obtaining the small wages due for their services. The separate States at length paid the claims, but such slender means were hardly sufficient, alone, to insure their possessors permanent homes, or even a very long subsistence, unless invested where property and comfort were to be had more cheaply than in the exhausted districts of the East. Fortunately for the veterans, for others who suffered like them, and for the progress of the nation, their country was able to offer them such a refuge.

The great Territory northwest of the Ohio river, a land dearly paid for with the blood of Anglo-Americans, and fairly acquired by their military prowess in more than one long war, was now open to colonization. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, it had been formally transferred to the United States. Virginia, under whose government it fell in 1778, when her daring soldier, George Rogers Clark, took it from the British, had before the war closed arranged to dispose of lands within its limits, but upon the remonstrance of Congress, and of several States, abandoned her right and title, except in a certain reserved section, to the general government. Massachusetts, who had claimed an interest in the western country under her old royal charter, soon followed Virginia's generous example, and Connecticut, whose claims were similar to those of Massachusetts, withdrew upon the same terms as Virginia. For the settlement of the great region thus delivered up for the common welfare, Congress at once began to make arrangements. A treaty was made with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix, New York, another with the Delawares, Wyandots and Chippewas, at Fort McIntosh, and another with the Shawnees at the mouth of the Great Miami, by which the savages recognized the United States as the successor of Great Britain, and agreed to admit American settlers. The vast tract was being surveyed, and divided into convenient allotments for sale, in 1786, when the general discontent of the masses in the East was breaking forth in riots and other acts of outlawry. Gladly then did the impoverished but still dauntless veterans turn to the region which was being prepared for their reception, as one in which their courage could yet win homes in place of those which that same courage had sacrificed.

And indeed, no fairer land ever offered itself to the embrace of industry. It was the last untouched portion of that mighty wilderness which lay to the west of the Appalachian Mountains when Daniel Boone climbed their summits one summer day before the Revolution and feasted his soul with solitude. The smoke of the cabins of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania now rose at the foot of those mountains, and, for hundreds of miles due west, the green prospect which had thrilled the heart of the great pioneer was broken by the clearings which his own followers had made. But the unspoiled forests of the northwest were as yet only parted by the winding rivers, by fields of prairie, or by the broad natural meadows which here and there were to be seen waving with wild rye and blue grass, abundantly feeding herds of deer, elk and buffalo, and promising still richer harvests and pastures to the agriculturist.

The first of the Revolutionary soldiers to take advantage of the opportunity now offered by Congress were those who, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam, organized at Boston as the Ohio Company. It was not till the next year, however, that they selected a tract for settlement, and in the meantime another project was afoot.

VISITS TO THE MIAMI COUNTRY—STITES AND SYMMES.

The villages along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at this period were able to furnish many of the products of civilization to the more primitive settlers of Kentucky. In the spring of 1786, Capt. Benjamin Stites, a resident of Red Stone, one of the settlements on the Monongahela, left home upon one of the common trading voyages down the Ohio. He apparently started with no loftier purpose than to barter his goods to the best advantage, but, like the true frontiersman of his day, he was ready to leave his immediate employment at any moment to turn new circumstances to good account. He seems to have floated down to the Kentucky port, then called Limestone, and now Maysville, a distance of many miles along the Ohio wilderness, without important incident.

There his experience changed. While at a village not far from Limestone, endeavoring to dispose of his wares, some horses belonging to certain settlers there

were spirited away by a party of the Ohio Indians, whom no treaty of peace could cure of their predatory habits. Being an experienced borderer, the Captain joined the band of settlers who started in pursuit. The trail of the marauders, after crossing the Ohio, led some sixty miles up the valley of the Little Miami to the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, and finding their property beyond recovery, the cautious pursuers crossed to the Great Miami, twenty miles farther west, and followed its course to the Ohio again.

The view which Stites thus obtained of the Miami Country ended his career as a Kentucky trader. In a short time he was traveling with all possible dispatch toward New York, where Congress then held its sessions, to negotiate for the purchase of part of the tract which he had explored. Probably the amount which he proposed buying was too small to procure respect for his offer, for he soon sought a business alliance with a person whose means were more extensive than his own. This person was John Cleves Symmes, a citizen of Trenton, N. J., who had served in several public offices—in one as a member of the Continental Congress—with respectable distinction, and who was thoroughly qualified, by energy, patience, judgment and experience, to take charge of an enterprise so toilsome and hazardous as the establishment of a commonwealth in the western wilderness. While not a borderer himself, he comprehended fully the difficulties of border life, and was adapted to a work which the true frontiersman is not, that of developing all the resources of a wild country to the fullest uses of civilization. He accepted the advances of Stites, and in the summer of the next year after their meeting went in person to the country between the Miamis.

While Symmes was engaged in this inspection, Congress indirectly encouraged his scheme by passing an act for the government of the Northwest Territory, the famous Ordinance of 1787, which excluded slavery from the Territory forever, declared freedom of religious worship and necessity of schools, established an office of governor and court of judges, with combined legislative, judicial and executive functions, and arranged for the alteration of these simple institutions according to the future growth of society. A few days after the Ordinance was passed, Congress directed the Treasury Board to assign lands to the Ohio Company, whose directors had applied for one and a half million acres upon the two sides of the Muskingum. Symmes soon returned to New York, and contracted with the Treasury Board for a million acres of the fertile lands which he had been inspecting, at the price of 66 cents per acre. Before that year ended he had transferred 20,000 acres of his tract to Capt Stites.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COLONIES.

The greater part of the next year was spent by the leaders in organizing parties of immigrants in the East. Three settlements were to be established. Capt. Stites had chosen a site at the mouth of the Little Miami, Symmes at the mouth of the Great Miami, and a third speculator, Matthias Denman, a resident of Springfield, N. J., had made a location of several hundred acres at a point between the two other sites, on the bottom land and the elevated plain opposite the mouth of the Licking river.

The civil and social growth of the West had begun. It was in January, 1788, that Denman purchased the section opposite the Licking; in February Congress appointed the governor and the chief judges required for the Territory by the Ordinance, Symmes himself becoming one of the court; in April the first colonists of the Ohio Company arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, two hundred miles east of the Miami Purchase, and laid out the town of Marietta; two months after Marietta was founded, the governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and two of the judges, Parsons and Varnum, met there to begin their administration. After this first official session, Symmes went east again, to meet his family and followers. In the meantime

Capt. Stites and his company from Red Stone had passed Marietta on their way westward, and reached Limestone, where they stopped to prepare a quantity of timber in order that their fort and cabins might be constructed immediately upon reaching the Little Miami. The experience of two generations had taught the natives of the Pennsylvania frontier better than to rely upon the friendship of the Indians.

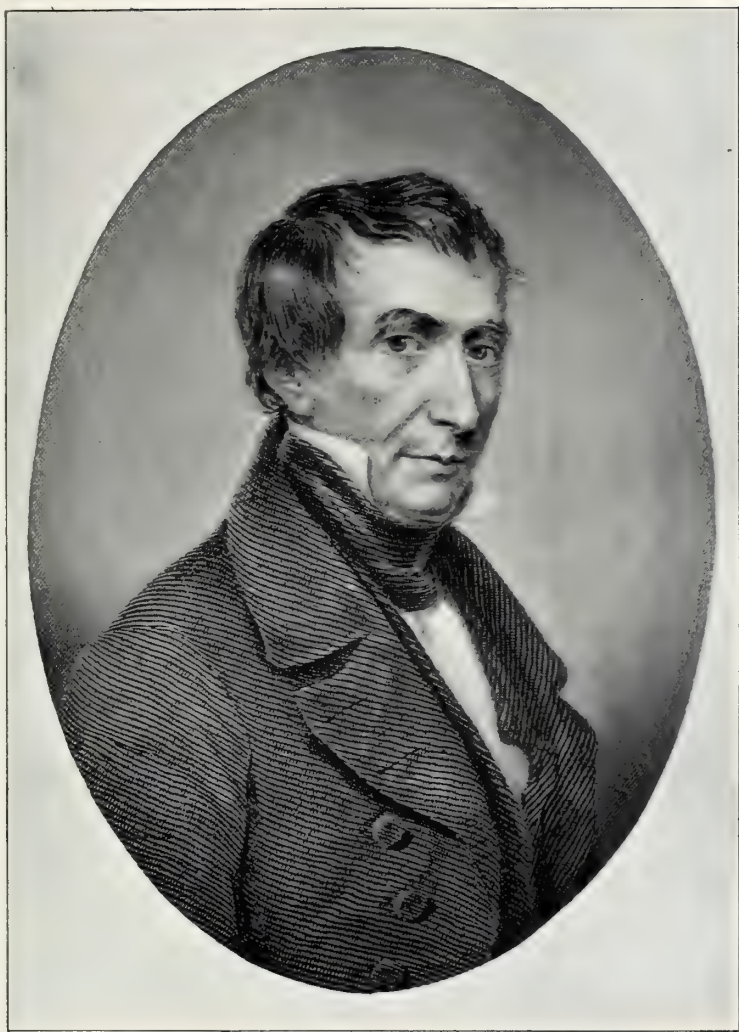
They had been engaged in this employment a month or more, when Denman came up from the Miamis, where he had been examining his land, for which he now wanted settlers. It does not appear that he procured any recruits from Stites' division of Pennsylvanians, who were well enough satisfied with their own destination; but two prominent Kentuckians, Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson, the first of whom knew Denman's ground well, found his representations favorable, bought two-thirds of his claim, and agreed with him to lay out and settle a town, to be called Losantiville. Patterson, whose influence was the most considerable, undertook to muster a force of settlers for the town, and Filson, who was a schoolmaster and surveyor, to establish the lines of its lots and streets.

The plans of these proprietors were soon adjusted, and their terms for the sale of lots advertised among the people of Kentucky. It was now late in September, and in the midst of these arrangements, Judge Symmes arrived at Limestone with the party which he had marshaled in New Jersey, numbering sixty members. Leaving his people at the well-thronged little hamlet, Symmes, with Denman, Capt. Stites and others, proceeded to the Miamis, where Patterson, Filson and a large party of Kentuckians were awaiting his appearance to make a general survey of the country. Some forty or fifty miles up the valley of the Great Miami, the explorers came across a small encampment of Indians, the sight of which at once excited the savage propensities of the Kentuckians. Symmes, however, refused to allow them to massacre the tenants of the camp; the Kentuckians became surly, and finally showed their ill-spirit by deserting the Judge and his few stanch comrades altogether. The broken and scattered party straggled back through the forest, but upon reaching Limestone again Filson was missing. He was never again seen or heard of by his companions of that autumn adventure. After waiting a long time for his return, Denman and Patterson took in his place a young surveyor named Israel Ludlow, an employe of the government, who engaged to perform the services originally undertaken by Filson.

The mysterious disappearance of Filson, which was of course attributed to the Indians whom the expedition had encountered, was but one of several incidents which had happened to demonstrate to the waiting immigrants that the northern woods were still far from safe. The Federal Government, however, was endeavoring to establish perfect security, and all the colonists, impatient, yet dismayed, lingered at Limestone a month and a half longer.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA, LOSANTIVILLE AND NORTH BEND.

By that time, finding that the anticipated treaty was still delayed, Capt. Stites' people, the most adventurous of the colonists, determined to move forward. This decision, too, was formed in the face of a rumor which had just been brought to Limestone by a party of Kentucky hunters; they were told that five hundred Indian warriors were stationed at the mouth of the Little Miami, ready to visit death upon all white persons who dared to land there. Only the women of Stites' party were affected by this terrifying report, and even they did not hold back. On the 16th of November the whole party left Limestone; at daybreak of the 18th their flatboats approached the mouth of the Little Miami. A cautious reconnoissance in the dusky morning light proved that they had received an empty warning; no Indians were in sight, and when the winter sun rose the founders of the second settlement in Ohio were gathered together upon the spot which they had chosen for a home, pouring out their gratitude to Providence for a safe deliverance.



W H Harrison

The rumor which they had heard at Limestone is charged by some annalists to the jealousy of certain Kentuckians; but there were really a few Shawnees encamped several miles up the Little Miami when Capt. Stites' boats put into shore. They offered friendship instead of war, however, and became so amiable that Stites sent word to Symmes and Patterson, at Limestone, to follow him without fear. Nevertheless, the Captain was not so confident of this specious good will as to neglect the construction of his blockhouse, and his prudence was well repaid.

The persons composing this adventurous troop were not numerous. Only five of the men brought their families: Capt. Stites, Elijah Stites, Greenbright Bailey, Abel Cook and Jacob Mills. The remainder were either unmarried, or had left their wives and children in safer quarters. Their names were Hezekiah Stites, John S. Gano, Ephraim Kibby, Benjamin Cox, Joseph Cox, Hampton and Allen Woodruff, Evan Shelby, ——— Hempstead, Daniel Shoemaker, Edmund Buxton, Elijah Mills, and Thomas C. Wade. During the next two years, the original party was strongly reinforced. The names of some of these later settlers were James H. Bailey, Zephur and Jonas Ball, James Bowman, Benjamin, David and Owen Davis, Francis Dunlevy, Hugh Dunn, Isaac and John Ferris, James Flinn, Gabriel and Luke Foster, James Newell, Benjamin F. Randolph, James Seward, William Goforth, Daniel Griffin, Joseph Grove, John Hardin, Cornelius Hurley, David, Henry, and Levi Jennings, Ezekiel Larned, John Mauning, James Mathews, Aaron Mercer, Ichabod B. Miller, Patrick and William Moore, John Morris. ——— Wickersham, John McCullough, and Ignatius Ross.

The village of cabins which at once began to grow up around the blockhouse was christened Columbia. It was situated on the bank of the Ohio, more than half a mile below the mouth of the Little Miami. The valley of the Little Miami, which is two miles wide at its lower termination, was not all covered with forest, but many acres of its low and level surface expanded into a spacious natural meadow, which from being frequented both winter and summer by numerous flocks of wild poultry soon won the name of Turkey Bottom. Over this broad bottom land Stites laid out squares and streets for a great city, which he hoped would eventually become the Queen of the West. But nature and destiny declared against him, and the city never advanced beyond the plan. The vast cornfields of the wealthy estates in the neighborhood are still haunted by the half-obsolete name of Turkey Bottom; the East End of the great Cincinnati corporation, which is gradually creeping up the Little Miami, wears the familiar name of Capt. Stites' rude little hamlet. These are the most substantial memorials of his defeated ambition which survive about the place of his settlement.

The message which Capt. Stites had sent to Limestone, and the peaceful progress made by his settlers during the next month, gave assurance to Patterson's company. Twenty-six of their men, among whom were Col. Patterson and Ludlow, the substitute of the lost Filson, started down the Ohio upon the 24th of December, during the most inclement weather of the season, reached the mouth of the Licking on the 27th, and the next day began to lay out the town of Losantiville. To enlist these adventurers the proprietors of the ground, Denman, Patterson and Ludlow, had offered to give a lot to each of the first thirty men who would aid in establishing the settlement. In a few days these lots were surveyed, and each man made his choice by lottery. One or two cabins were then erected for shelter; the clearing of the ground was commenced, and other preparations made to receive several families that were expected to arrive in the spring.

In the meantime Judge Symmes remained at Limestone, waiting for the conclusion of the treaty which the authorities of the government were holding with the tribes of the Ohio at Fort Harmar, the government station opposite Marietta. Symmes seems to have been the most unwilling of all the Miami leaders, at this time, to trust the Indians; yet he had the least reason of all to apprehend molestation.

His humane act in preserving the lives of the band on the Great Miami, in the preceding autumn, had given him a kinder place in their regard than he seems to have suspected. Besides, he had been granted military protection, which Columbia and Losantiville yet lacked. A detachment of forty-five soldiers, under Capt. Kearsey, had been sent from Fort Harmar at his request, and had been waiting his orders at Limestone since the 12th of December. On the 3d of January, 1789, he dispatched a conciliatory message to the Wyandot and Shawnee warriors, reminding them of the service he had done them a few months before, offering to trade with them to their advantage, and requesting them to restrain their young men from attacks upon the whites.

The message was well received, and shortly afterward the party of Shawnees whom Stites had found encamped at Columbia, having been cheated by some roving traders, for whose actions the settlers were in nowise responsible, demanded that Judge Symmes meet them and render reparation for their losses. As he still loitered, they sent word by Capt. Stites that they wished to see him; and shortly afterward they dispatched a second notice. Symmes thereupon feared that if he deferred his coming longer, they might go away offended, and all prospects of amicable relations, between their people and his, be completely destroyed. Though but imperfectly prepared for moving, he was determined by the latter consideration, and having gathered such provisions as could be obtained, he started down the river. His own family, a number of the settlers who had accompanied him from the East, and most of Capt. Kearsey's detachment of soldiers, formed his party. The river, swollen with one of its highest freshets, soon swept his fleet to Columbia, which village he found almost completely submerged. He passed on to Losantiville, where he stopped one night; on the 2nd of February, 1789, he stepped ashore at North Bend, a point twelve miles below Losantiville, and five above the mouth of the Great Miami. The sight of Columbia, sunken to the tops of its chimneys, had warned him against proceeding to his real destination.

After constructing a temporary habitation at North Bend, Symmes went on to the mouth of the Great Miami, where, like Stites at Columbia, he had dreamed of founding a magnificent city. Finding the situation as unfortunate as that of Columbia, he returned to North Bend, laid off a subdivision, and by donating some of the lots, succeeded in starting a respectable village.

The Shawnees who wished to see Judge Symmes were represented by Blackbeard (or Blackbird), a chief of some note in the tribe. He soon called at North Bend, and after a long discussion with Symmes, who labored to convince him that the settlers should not be held liable for the frauds of every rascally trader, expressed himself as satisfied with the intentions of the Long Knives. Whether his declarations were sincere or not, he sustained them by staying three or four weeks at North Bend, partaking of the Judge's entertainment, which included whiskey, in an exceedingly fraternal spirit.

COVALT STATION—BEGINNING OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES—FORT WASHINGTON BUILT.

About the time that Symmes left Limestone, a strong settlement was established in the valley of the Little Miami, nine or ten miles above Columbia, under the leadership of Capt. Abraham Covalt, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Bedford county, western Penn., and a Revolutionary veteran. He was one of the leaders of the Miami immigration who cherished no splendid visions of future wealth and greatness; his highest worldly ambition was to remain independent. He was a true type of the sensible, homely, brave and honorable American of the old Colonial day, and an equally distinct type of that simple but noble manhood which appears to such rare advantage in every age and state of society.

The manner of his connection with Symmes is not clear, but the traditions of his family indicate that he made his purchase in 1787 or 1788, when Symmes and Stites were organizing their colonies in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Capt. Covalt left

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Pennsylvania on the 1st of January, 1789. His outfit consisted of two large flat-boats, one of which was loaded with agricultural implements, and a number of the finest cattle, horses, sheep and swine, that had yet been brought to the country of the Miamis. Beside his own family, which was a numerous one, he was accompanied by several others, whose names are still prominent in the eastern part of Hamilton county. The leaders of these families were Robert McKinney, Jonathan Pittman, John Webb, John Hutchens, David Smith, Z. Hinkle, and Timothy Covalt; with them were friends or relatives bearing the names of Fletcher, Buckingham, Beagle, Clemmons, Coleman, Murphy, and Gerston.

This brave company, numbering in all forty-five persons, landed at Columbia on the 19th of January. For want of a better accommodation, a tent was raised on the bank of the Little Miami, in which the women and children found an indifferent shelter against the bitter cold and sleet of that memorable winter, while the men went up the valley to make a clearing and construct a fort.

The position of this station was one of the loneliest in the Miami Country at that early period, but its advantages as a natural site in a great measure compensated the hardy frontiersmen for the perils it invited. The valley of the Little Miami at this point plunges from the north, a deep and narrow opening between the wood-covered hills, and meets the valley of the East Fork; the two, as they merge and widen into one, sweep away several miles to the westward. A long terrace, or elevated plain, lies in the arm of this curve, its level and extensive surface being now covered with the scattered houses which constitute the pretty suburban village of Terrace Park.

When Capt. Covalt first looked upon this plain its sandy soil was deep with the mould of an oak forest, fertilized by the decay of untold centuries, while its level expanse, once open to the sunlight and the air, offered every facility to cultivation. On the northeast the plain is separated from the foot of the hills by the hollow of a small stream that runs into the river; in this choice location Capt. Covalt and his followers erected a formidable stockade fort, of that design and construction which, from the first to the last experience of the Europeans and their descendants with the ferocious natives of the North American forest, was proven to be absolutely necessary to a mode of life requiring the precautions of defense more than convenience of residence. This class of structures first grew into use from the situation of the settlers of New England and Virginia, who found themselves a mere handful among hordes of wily enemies, whose merciless attacks could only be thwarted by a constant provision against surprise; and under their cover our population advanced from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The successful stands which the scattered people of the frontier were enabled to make against the terrible savage, by means of these protections, were so wonderful that the future descendants of the borderers will probably be disposed to regard their career somewhat as the modern European regards the achievements of mediæval knights-errant. The usual plan of these forts was a square. At each corner of the square stood a blockhouse; from blockhouse to blockhouse were ranged the cabins of the residents, with their roofs sloping inwardly, to incommode an enemy's entrance as much as possible. The exterior walls were perforated with loopholes, from which the fire of the besieged could be delivered during an attack. All openings between the cabins were closed by lines of palisade. The fort known through the early history of Hamilton county as Covalt's Station was built upon this plan, the cabins which formed its walls being seventeen in number. A mill, the first in the Miami Country, was built at the same time upon the small stream near the station, known yet as Mill run. The settlers from some of the lower stations carried their grist to this mill for several years after it was put into operation.

There were now four promising settlements along the edge of the great forest of the Miami Country, from the most extreme of which, in one direction, to the most extreme in the other, a sturdy woodsman might walk by the light of a single winter

day. Fresh immigration would have soon poured into them, to develop all the branches of civilized industry, had the red men kept the several treaties by which they had bound themselves to peace. But the border history of North America was not yet ended. It was less reasonable for the Americans to expect that the lords of the soil would surrender their ancient rights while the slenderest chance remained of preserving them, than for Great Britain to expect that the Americans would submit to her tyranny. The Northwest Territory at this time held tribes who cherished the memory of more than a century's bitter wrongs against their overpowering enemy. The Mohicans and the Delawares still remembered the rivers of the salt sea; the Shawnees had abandoned more than one hunting ground to the palefaces before they found a home on the western rivers; the Miamis, who had long and proudly withstood the dreadful Iroquois, looked upon the new invaders of their land with haughty and ominous coldness; and the implacable Mohawk and his brethren of the Six Nations, who never made peace with one white nation except in alliance against another, roamed the valleys of Ohio, and mingled with the fallen tribes to inflame them by secret counsels of resistance, and to carry the secret bribes of the British, who, since the Americans had successfully defied their oppression, had grown more malignant in their hatred than the savages themselves.

The more intelligent men of the different nations regarded war as a policy rather than a means of gratifying malicious passion, but in those dignified intellects American dominion encountered its strongest check. They discerned clearly the mournful fate which was following their people, yet knew that retreat could only hasten its pursuit. Further struggle might prolong their wild liberty a few years; to cease struggling was to surrender it at once. From this alternative alone the suspended contest might have been resumed without the sly encouragement of the British.

These influences began to be felt but a few weeks after the first settlements were located in the Miami Country. The Miami nation had not been represented in the several treaties, and naturally refused to be bound by them, while the tribes with whom the treaties were made denied that they had relinquished their rights in their lands at all. Their disposition had completely changed. The only condition upon which they would now agree that peace should not be broken was that the Americans should withdraw beyond the Ohio, and never recross it, and one of the sagest councillors and deadliest warriors of the Shawnees demanded that they should go back to their original quarters east of the Appalachian Mountains.

Before the coming of the whites more than one of the tribes dwelt upon the southern rivers of the country; one division of the Shawnees had their quarters at Old Chillicothe, in the Little Miami valley, it will be remembered, when Capt. Stites explored the country two years before. Upon the first appearance of the settlers the distrustful and designing natives retired northward, and the principal villages of the different nations were now gathered along the rivers of Lake Erie within striking distance of the settlements, yet safe from counter-surprises.

The treaty meeting, held at Fort Harmar during the winter, was hardly over before some of the very bands which had assembled there were prowling about the western stations, bent on mischief. Before the first red-bud tree was in bloom upon the hillsides, five of Capt. Covalt's fine horses had disappeared, and the people at Columbia had lost not only horses, but a considerable number of household articles and farming implements. The Columbians charged their losses to Blackbeard, Judge Symmes' admiring friend, and his gang, who took their departure by way of Columbia. Symmes was not surprised to learn of these misdeeds, for the bitter complaints made by Blackbeard's party against the traders had prepared him for such reprisals.

But the ill-will of the savages was rapidly growing ripe for bloodier manifestations. In April, one of Symmes' surveying parties was ambushed, and two of the six men composing it were killed. Capt. Kearsey, after accompanying Symmes from

Limestone as a military escort, had refused to build a fort at North Bend, and had taken his troops to the Falls of the Ohio. Ensign Luce, who had been dispatched to North Bend with a smaller detachment in his place, on the 21st of May undertook to escort a number of citizens from North Bend to a point farther up the river. On the way their boat received an unexpected volley from the shore, which killed a soldier and wounded five others. Hardly a month of the year passed without bereaving some family among the settlers. Abraham Covalt, a member of Capt. Covalt's household, "one of as brave sons of Pennsylvania as ever inhaled the morning air," was killed in June, while hunting with four companions in the Little Miami valley, some miles above Covalt Station. Another young hunter named Abel Cook, the chosen friend of the gallant Covalt, was assassinated in the forest at Round Bottom near the station, a month later, as he was returning from a visit to Columbia. His body was discovered by some of his own associates, who carried it mournfully to the station, and buried it, with touching propriety, beside the fresh grave of his youthful friend.

The effect of these murders, and of others like them, may be easily imagined. Immigrants bound for the West paused in consternation, and many of the families already in the Miami Country fled into Kentucky. North Bend alone lost over fifty inhabitants after the attack upon Ensign Luce's party. In the midst of this panic, however, the leaders of the colonists stood firm, and redoubled their demands upon the government for protection. Symmes declared that Capt. Kearsey, who had deserted the settlers for the silly reason that Symmes located his village at North Bend, instead of at the mouth of the Great Miami, was to blame for the disasters which followed his departure. Fortunately it was the government of the new Union that was addressed, and not the government under whose feeble auspices the colonies were planted; and at the head of it sat the man who, of all American statesmen, most deeply sympathized with the western pioneers in their struggle—Washington himself. Maj. John Doughty, a capable officer of the army then stationed at Fort Harmar, was ordered to erect a fort in the best position for the defense of the Miami settlements. He reached the Miamis about the time that young Covalt was killed, bringing a strong force of infantry and a company of artillery. He chose to construct the fort at Losantiville, which was now really a village, though a smaller one than either Columbia or North Bend. In the meantime detachments of his troops were stationed at the other three settlements, and the courage of the people began to revive.

The presence of these forces by no means overawed the watchful enemy of the forest, who lurked about the settlements like the invisible shadow of doom. Five or six persons were killed or captured at North Bend and Columbia before the year ended, but the savages confined themselves to the work of waylaying imprudent stragglers in the woods, and for a long time made no attempt to destroy a station.

Meanwhile Maj. Doughty's men were laboring at the fort on the bluff above the cabins of Losantiville. The structure was nearly finished by the middle of winter, and on the 29th of December, Gen. Josiah Harmar, commander of the forces of the Northwest, arrived with 320 regular troops, and established the headquarters of the United States army within its walls. As it was the most important military work in the West, he gave it the immortal name of the most important officer of the government. Whatever transformations Cincinnati may undergo in the future, her people, if they remain Americans, will remember the spot at the northwest corner of Third and Lawrence streets, where the Stars and Stripes first floated in the winter winds from the lofty flagstaff of Fort Washington.

HAMILTON COUNTY FORMED—NEW SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS ATTACK DUNLAP'S STATION.

Three days after Gen. Harmar took up his quarters at Fort Washington, viz. on the 1st of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair was received with due ceremony by the troops and citizens of Losantiville. One of the principal objects of his journey

down the Ohio was to give the settlers of the Miami Country a constitutional government. The whole of the tract which Stites had explored three years before, and which was still in almost the same condition of aboriginal wildness as then, was incorporated into one county, which St. Clair requested Judge Symmes to name. Symmes chose the name of Washington's great secretary, Hamilton, who was one of his staunch political friends; the governor himself, in establishing the seat of the county at Losantiville, changed the name of the hamlet to Cincinnati. He next created a court of common pleas, of three judges and a clerk, commissioned three justices of the peace, and appointed several citizens as officers to organize the able-bodied men of the settlements into a regiment of militia. The gentlemen honored with these offices were almost exclusively selected from Cincinnati and Columbia.

The organization of the county was proclaimed on the 2nd of January, and very shortly afterward the governor went on to Fort Vincennes, where he hoped to meet the chiefs of the several Indian tribes and offer them such terms as would bring peace to the harassed and weary settlers. But the hope was vain. About two months after he left, two more settlers were killed at Covalt Station, while at work in the woods near the fort making shingles. One of them was the brave Capt. Covalt himself.

Notwithstanding the steady presence of danger, a large number of the poorer class of settlers, who had been increasing at Cincinnati during the winter, determined to push out farther into the forest, and begin the cultivation of their lands. Some of these people were so deficient in means, according to one of the most quoted of the early chroniclers, that the chances of massacre appeared to them no more desperate than their condition at Cincinnati, which threatened absolute starvation. They accordingly formed themselves into parties, and were led forth, apparently, by the proprietors who had granted them lands, Symmes himself lending some of them assistance.

Three new stations were thus established during the month of April, at widely separated points in the lower portion of the extensive county. The most remote of these isolated settlements was established under the leadership of John Dunlap, one of Symmes' numerous surveyors, upon the eastern bank of the Great Miami, eighteen miles northwest of Cincinnati, in a position almost encircled by a turn in the river. Some thirty persons went with Dunlap to this spot, and constructed a stockade fort similar in plan to Covalt's, but much more carelessly and inefficiently finished. The area of the fort was one acre square. Dunlap, who was an immigrant from Coleraine, Ireland, gave the name of his native town to the place; but the pioneers of the county, as was usual in the frontier districts of the West, knew the station by the name of its chief personage. The township in which the now empty site of the fort lies has inherited the Irish title. The names of some of Dunlap's settlers were Gibson, Larrison, Crum, Hahn and Birket.

The second of the three stations of 1790 arose under the direction of Col. Israel Ludlow, the partner of Denman and Patterson, six miles north of Fort Washington, in the valley of Mill creek, within the present boundaries of Cincinnati.

The third party went eastward, out of the Miami Purchase entirely, and built a strong blockhouse on the east side of the Little Miami, about a mile above Columbia, within the territory which Virginia reserved upon ceding her western claims to the Confederate Government in 1784. The spot occupied by the blockhouse is in Anderson township, at the foot of the hills opposite Flinn's Ford, one of the abandoned pioneer crossings of the Little Miami. This was Gerard's Station. Its principal inhabitants were the families of John Gerard, Joseph Martin, Capt. James Flinn, Stephen Betts, Joseph Williamson, Stephen Davis, Richard Hall and Jacob Bachhofen.

The increase in the number of settlements gave the Indians larger opportunities for theft and murder. Many horses were stolen, some of the families at Columbia

were robbed of household property almost before their eyes, and in October, after Gen. Harmar's main forces had left the county on their unfortunate expedition to the Indian towns of the Maumee, Jacob Wetzel, of Cincinnati, was attacked in the thickets of Millcreek Bottom by a savage, whom he managed to slay in a thrilling hand-to-hand combat, just in time to escape a band of his adversary's comrades, who were scouting near by.

The bloody defeat of Harmar encouraged the northern warriors to make a descent upon Hamilton county in full force. At daylight on Monday, January 10, 1791, the inmates of Dunlap's Station, the farthest outpost in the dreary wilderness, were startled from their slumbers by the dreaded Indian alarm, and sprang up to find the woods around their fort swarming with an army of redskins, commanded by the Shawnee chieftain, Blue Jacket, and the detested cutthroat renegade, Simon Girty. The garrison consisted only of a detachment of thirteen soldiers from Fort Washington, under Lieut. Kingsbury, and ten able-bodied settlers, while the savages numbered several hundreds; but as the chiefs would give no satisfactory promise of quarter, the besieged naturally refused to surrender. A continuous fire was poured in upon the stockade; and firebrands shot upon the roofs of the cabins, till midnight of the first day, when the besiegers retired a little distance from the fort, and burned to death a prisoner named Abner Hunt, whom they had captured a day or two before their appearance at the station. The next morning a brave private soldier named Wiseman escaped from the station amid a shower of bullets, and carried the news of the attack to Fort Washington. He returned upon the third day with a party of Harmar's regulars and a company of mounted militia from Columbia; but the Indians had retreated about two hours before the reinforcement arrived, and were already beyond pursuit.

INDIAN WARFARE CONTINUED — FIRST TOWNSHIPS FORMED — MERCERSBURGH — WHITE'S STATION — RUNYAN'S STATION.

The attack upon Dunlap's Station, though unsuccessful, sent a thrill of alarm even through Kentucky; and the pioneers continued to suffer so heavily from small raiding parties during the year, that the greater part of the immigrants who ventured into the county stopped at Cincinnati, under the protecting guns of Fort Washington; improvement was held in restraint at the old stations, and no one dared open a new settlement at all.

Such settlers as were resolute enough to carry on their labors in wood and field, usually took the frontier precaution of working in bands, part of each band being posted so as to keep a sharp lookout for danger. If the enemy appeared in large force, sentinels and laborers fled pellmell for their fort, cabins, or other places of security. As an example of the activity required for this mode of business, it may be mentioned that in May two citizens of Cincinnati, named Scott and Shepherd, were chased from their cornfield, a mile out, almost into the streets of the village, not having time to bring off their plow-horses, which fell into the hands of the pursuers.

Some necessary household errands were discharged at the risk of life and liberty. One day in September, James Newell, a resident of Columbia, started to take a quantity of corn to the mill at Covalt Station. At a place about halfway between the two settlements he met Capt. Aaron Mercer and Capt. Ignatius Ross, two hardy veterans of his village, who were returning home from the mill to which he was going. The two Captains had seen Indian signs up the river, and earnestly advised Newell to postpone the trip, and turn back with them to Columbia. Newell determined to proceed. He had scarcely parted from his friends when they heard the report of a rifle in the direction which he had taken. No other sound followed. Wondering whether they had heard Newell's weapon, or an Indian's, Ross and Mercer hurried back. Newell lay dying by the horse-path; his assassin, who had been concealed in a tree near the trail, having made good his escape. The body of Newell was carried

back to Columbia by Ross and Mercer. The scene of his death, a dark and woody ravine crossing the Wooster pike, halfway between Plainville and Red Bank, is still known as Newell's Hollow.

Altogether, over a score of persons were killed or borne away into captivity during the months of summer and autumn. Among the captives was Oliver Spencer, a lad of thirteen, son of a prominent Columbian settler. More happily favored by fortune than some of his comrades in distress, he was recovered by his father before he had time to develop into an Indian, and eventually became one of the most esteemed citizens of the county.

There is a vague tradition in the Little Miami valley, surviving as far north as Xenia, of a fierce onslaught made upon Gerard's Station during the fall of this year, but the particulars of the combat have faded utterly from legendary recollection. It is only known that the assailants, whether few or many, were beaten off. The sound of the conflict probably attracted relief from Columbia.

The life of the American frontier was essentially a struggle between two different orders of society, one of which was thousands of years in advance of the other. The bloody incidents of personal encounter between the two races represent the force of barbarism on one side of the picture; the bare forms of civil custom which the colonists strove to maintain, when the great machinery of civilization was utterly wanting to fill them, illustrate the force of progress upon the other. In the midst of the appalling attacks of the natives, the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, inaugurated by the governor the year before, divided the lower part of the great county of Hamilton into three long townships, running back side by side from the three settlements on the Ohio to a terminus beyond the present line of Butler county. The most eastern of these woodland bailiwicks was called Columbia township, the middle one, Cincinnati, the most western, Miami.

The expedition undertaken by Governor St. Clair, with the object of doing what Harmar had failed to do, for a time deprived the outer settlements of their inhabitants. After their guard of regulars, and some of the fighting men of their families, had gone to join the northward march of St. Clair, the remaining people of Covalt's Station grew fearful, left their fort to the gloomy silence of the forest, and went down the river to Gerard's. Dunlap's settlers remained at their post until they heard the news of the terrible carnage and rout of the army, then, knowing by experience what consequences to expect, they hastily retreated to Cincinnati. But the enemy, foiled of his surest prey by this timely flight, kept aloof from the stronger stations, the winter passed quietly, and the soft and balmy spring of 1792, which started the buds of the forest, and filled the valleys with the warble of the birds, much earlier than their usual time, allured the fugitives back to their clearings before the end of February.

Their encouraging example called several new settlements into existence, the most important of which was Mercersburgh. Capt. Aaron Mercer, its founder, was a relative of Gen. Hugh Mercer, the long-lamented hero of the battle of Princeton; like him, of Irish birth, and like him, a Virginian by adoption. Capt. Mercer was of that large class of Revolutionary heroes who sacrificed their worldly fortunes upon the altar of patriotism. He left Winchester, Virginia, with his family, in 1790, reaching Columbia just as the troops belonging to that station returned from the scene of Harmar's defeat. There he resided, a leader in the community, until the rare season of 1792 invited him forth, at the head of a number of his Virginian neighbors, to begin the settlement of Mercersburgh. The tract which he bought for this purpose was on the east side of the Little Miami, three miles above Gerard Station, on the first elevated land of the valley. The position seemed secure from the average backwaters of the vast lower bottoms, and there, where several cold and crystal springs gushed abundantly forth from a nook at the foot of the hills, Mercer laid out a con-



A.D. 1807.

S. Burnet

siderable subdivision, made a clearing, and erected a "garrison," as a log fortress, or even a single blockhouse, was corruptly called by the Virginian borderers.

The garrison was a rendezvous for parties of militia engaging in scouting expeditions till the close of the Indian war. Mercer was largely aided in his enterprise by his two sons-in-law, one of whom was Ichabod B. Miller, a surveyor, and the other, Thomas Brown, a merchant. Brown was a son of the Thomas Brown who, some years later than this date, expanded Red Stone, Penn., into the borough of Brownsville.

Mercersburgh became Newtown in the early part of this century.

Capt. Jacob White, an immigrant from Red Stone, with several associates named Winaus, Flinn, Goble and Pryor, opened the next settlement on Mill creek, at a point about five miles farther up than Ludlow's. This settlement comprised a blockhouse and several cabins, the blockhouse being built upon the southern bank, with two of the cabins, and the others just across the stream. The town of Carthage is the nearest representative of White's Station.

Henry Runyan, one of Virginia's daring natives, scorning the protection of numbers, ventured still farther into the howling wilderness, and erected his solitary cabin beyond the site of Reading. It seems remarkable that his retreat escaped the eyes of the savages, for they were constantly on the watch. Three of Covalt's settlers were captured during the summer, within a few hundred yards of the fort, and in the fall, Maj. Riggs, of the same station, was shot.

WHITE'S STATION ATTACKED — INCREASE OF SETTLEMENTS AND
TOWNSHIPS — CLOSE OF THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

The county enjoyed a tolerable repose during the spring and summer of 1793, while Gen. Wayne was drilling his legionaries at Cincinnati, for the third attempt to subdue the exultant foe, but shortly after he removed northward, in the autumn, the danger cloud again cast its shadow on the clearings. One morning in the latter part of October, a courier from Gen. Wayne galloped up to Capt. White's station on Mill creek, informed the settlers that a small detachment of the army, under Lieut. Lowry, had been destroyed near Fort St. Clair, the government post northwest of Hamilton county; cautioned them against surprise, and passed on with his warning to other settlements. Late that afternoon some of the dogs belonging about the cabins scampered away into the woods for a hunt; soon afterward a vociferous barking was heard from the hill above the station. One of the men, Andrew Goble, went out, in foolhardy contempt of Capt. White's protest, to see what mysterious quarry had been brought to bay. He had advanced only a little way when the hillside rang with a heavy discharge of firearms and the wild war whoop arose. Goble fell dead with eight bullets in his body, and thirty Indians rushed down upon the blockhouse. A widow named Pryor, with her three small children, was in one of the cabins on the northern bank of the stream; one child was killed by the fire of the savages. She escaped across to the blockhouse with another; the third, an infant which she left lying in its cradle, was soon brained against a stump. The assailants, having lost their chief and several other warriors in a desperate attempt to take the blockhouse by storm, disappeared at night-fall.

The settlers of Hamilton county suffered but slightly from predatory incursions after this attack, for the bulk of the warriors were employed through the spring and summer of 1794 in watching Wayne's slow and cautious approach toward their homes; and after their united bands had been scattered by him at the decisive battle of Fallen Timbers, in August of that year, the tribes were too deeply crushed in spirit to undertake formidable expeditions. Some of their greatest chiefs, conscious that fate had irrevocably declared against them, renounced war forever, and spent the remainder of their lives in peaceful residence with the race which had wrought the downfall of their own. A few cowardly vagabonds, who had stolen

away from the council-fires of their people to avoid the risks of open battle, flitted about the stations before and after the great victory, but they were more successful as thieves and scavengers than as murderers.

It is interesting to note how much of that social and civil progress, for the sake of which the pioneers suffered all the horrors of savage warfare, had been accomplished when the struggle ceased. At the time of the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, where the Indians of the Northwest surrendered the lands of their forefathers forever, there were at least sixteen different settlements in Hamilton county, where, six years earlier, there were but four. Griffin's Station had risen on Mill creek, almost within rifle-shot of White's; Tucker's Station on the west fork of the same creek, below the site of Glendale; Pleasant Valley Station, a short distance east of Tucker's; Voorhees' Station in the valley of East Mill creek, on the site of Lockland; McFarland's Station several miles east of Voorhees, on the summit of Pleasant Ridge; and Campbell's Station far to the west, upon the bank of the Great Miami, several miles below Dunlap's.

Cincinnati numbered about one hundred habitations, most of them log cabins; Columbia consisted of about fifty such houses; North Bend, South Bend and Sugar Camp, Judge Symmes' three villages, were each somewhat smaller than Columbia. The whole number of inhabitants in the settlements considerably exceeded two thousand, of whom five hundred dwelt in Cincinnati. About the same time the three lank and empty townships of 1791 were filled sufficiently to be divided into six, Columbia, Cincinnati, Miami, Colerain, Springfield and South Bend, while the region east of the Little Miami, colonized by the people of Mercersburgh and Gerard's Station, had been brought under the government of the county as the township of Anderson. Roads had been opened from settlement to settlement, churches and schools had begun to flourish, some of the trades were introduced, and, in short, the foundation was laid for the vast social and political interests of succeeding generations.

The settlement of the Northwest Territory was the second great act in the history of the United States, of which the settlement of Hamilton county formed a single brief but vivid scene. It has been the business of this chapter to review the more important, or the more eventful incidents of that scene, and to recall the personages who enacted its characteristic parts. The story loses distinct and peculiar interest in the great crowd of similar events which have transpired in this country since the sail of the "Mayflower" cast its shadow on the coast of the Wampanoags, but it presents abundant examples of personal heroism, perseverance and endurance, and abounds in characters of a kind from which no human being is averse to claiming descent.

The moral disposition of those early adventurers is equally a subject for local pride and admiration. The settlements were almost free from the lawless and dissolute class, the usual desperadoes of the frontier, the overwhelming moral sentiment of the community expelling or absorbing them. In most of the settlers was strongly reflected the devout religious ideas, and the sturdy and manly virtues of the old Colonial time.

In blood and lineage the first settlers were such that all elements of the modern population can recall their work with pleasure, and are honored alike by their memory. Some were of the old stock of New England and the other Atlantic States; many were of the Scotch-Irish strain; not a few were genuine Hibernians; others were Pennsylvania-Germans, and most of these men, so diverse in origin, had fought in the war which won them a common national name, dearer and grander than the fondest lingering memories of their European sires.

The pioneers of Ohio were actuated to perform their part by homely motives; they braved the perils and the hardships of the wilderness rather in duty to themselves than as the conscious benefactors of posterity, yet their successors and descendants, looking back upon their achievements through the mellow vista of time, can see

the full extent of their services, not only to local society, but to the whole American nation of to-day. As they were foremost in the movement which gave their country freedom, so they were first in the movement which has given it power. Some of them lived to see another generation end the westward march which they began, and to marvel at the rapidity with which it had been accomplished. One of the blockhouses of their period was still standing near North Bend when Fremont carried the flag of the Union to the Pacific coast.

CHAPTER IV.

STORY OF THE LOG CABIN.

THE PIONEER IN SEARCH OF A HOME AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—HOW HE APPEARED—THE INDIAN READS THE DESTINY OF HIS RACE IN THE CURLING SMOKE—THE BRUSH HABITATION AND THE REAL LOG CABIN—HOW IT APPEARED—MIGHTY CHANGES WROUGHT IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

THE log cabin of the pioneer was the avant-courier of civilization—the powerful lever which pressed the aborigines of the Atlantic coast back toward the Alleghanies, then over that mountain chain to the valley of the Ohio and on to other western lands. The Indian viewed the cabin of the pioneer with alarm. The smoke, as it gracefully ascended from the rude chimney and was borne away by the breeze, was to him an evil omen. In its graceful curves he read his destiny—the rapid decline and extirpation of his race.

An able writer has very beautifully and forcibly said that “the Indian’s supreme impulse was that of absolute freedom—liberty in the fullest extent—where there was no law other than that of physical strength and courage. Might was right, and from that the weak had no appeal save that of the stoic’s divine right of death. The Indian’s death was therefore a part of his deep-seated philosophy, and no matter how he might be hemmed in, slowly starved to death, slain in battle, or died of disease, his last and supreme act was to chant his death song. Death, then, was not his one dreaded, invisible foe. When he could fight and kill no more, then it was his friend—the angel with outstretched wings in his extremity, tenderly carrying him away from his enemy and his pain. His ideal was that animal life typified in the screaming eagle of the crags, or the spring of the panther, whose soft foot had carried it in reach of the unsuspecting prey.”

When the log cabin appeared in the Miami Bottoms and on the *mesas* of Losantiville, at Ludlow and North Bend, the Indian read his destiny in the curling smoke. He watched it from the rugged hill tops which encircled the site of the infant settlement—now covered with palatial homes—and with saddened feelings divined his fate. In hostile bands he swooped down the then wild and romantic valley of the Mah-ka-te-wa, bent on spreading death and desolation among the pale-faced occupants of the log cabin. It was in one of these forays that poor Filson fell and was heard of no more.

But the march of the bold pioneer could not be stayed. His impulse was to move forward. His ancestors had fled from tyranny and religious persecutions beyond the sea; he was severely austere toward his own real or imaginary faults, welcoming any infliction that would only purify, as by fire, his soul, and fleeing from the persecutor of the body, he erected his altars to a God that was simply inappeasable, not only for his own sins, but for the yielding to temptation of the first mother of the human race, and this he unfalteringly believed “brought death into the world and all our woe.” This creature of curious contradictions, while over-

exacting toward himself, and welcoming any and all self-inflicted stripes, slept on his arms for anything mortal that dared to intimate an approach on his religious rights or beliefs. Yielding all to his God, he would yield nothing to any one or anything else. He would put a padlock on his mouth, that it might not speak any evil, and his very thoughts in the stocks, that he might not think evil—silence and dreams of the glories of heaven alternating with the groans and outcries of the damned, and eyes closed to all earthly things; he tried to control the strong impulses of his heart in its love for wife or children in the fear that God would be jealous and might blast forever his soul with a frown. And from the depths of his troubled life he would cry out that he could do nothing to please God—that he was utterly unworthy and totally wicked; that his whole inheritance through a thousand ancestors was sin, and it would be but a supreme mercy in his Maker to cast him out forever. He invented his own penance, inflicted his own judgments, clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, and finally consigned himself, as the only mercy he deserved, to the endless tortures of hell.

This was the fugitive, the waif cast upon the troubled waters that came from the Old to the New World in search of religious liberty and a home. Unkempt and unwashed, rough and storm-beaten, with long bushy hair, and in his leather jerkin, this apparition stood before the terrified savages of the Ohio Valley, rifle in hand, one foot thrown before the other, braced, erect, his keen eye directed straight into the wild man's soul; there he had put his heavy foot down, and the quick instinct of the savage told him that he would not take it up again. The aborigine struck like the coiled snake; the crack of the white man's rifle echoed through the gloom of the primitive forest, and stilled the serpent's rattle forever.

THE FIRST HABITATION.

The first habitation of the new comer was an open-faced brush house, if such an improvised affair can be called house at all. It was located between two sturdy forest trees standing close together, with a pole stretched between. Leaning against this were brush and brambles, with leaves piled on to form a roof. Two wings projected from the ends similarly constructed, and the whole front open—and here was the camp fire. The furniture was a pile of dry leaves on one side of this brush dwelling. This was rather a poor protection, yet there was a time when it has been all some of the earliest pioneers had, during their first long winter in the remote wilderness. They possibly had simply wintered here, intending to resume their journey when warm weather came. Sometimes they thus camped, waiting the fall of the high waters in the stream. These avant-couriers of civilization were encumbered with no camp equipages; the old heavy rifle, and the hunting knife, and the few leather clothes they wore were all they had. Then, too, they may have reached the one spot in the wilderness they had traveled so far to find. Just there a stream or a spring of sweet water, the giant trees extending their strong protecting arms, and the abundant evidences of game on every hand may have been the determining cause, or, as was often the case, living away back in some eastern State, or down in "Old Virginia," the young man had met some hunter and trapper, and had made eager enquiries as to where he could find the best place in the new country, and the hunter had mapped out to his mind the long road to that particular spot. How he would pursue a certain course guided by the sun, would cross certain rivers and streams, and follow these to such a point, then deflect to the right or left and then strike a certain prairie, or opening in the timber, and after a while he would pass a mound or a lone tree, and then in the blue distance a point of timber, and from that another point, and then for days and days upon the prairie sea, and again reaching the timber another stream, and follow up that to where a creek or arm emptied into it, thence up that stream, and a small prairie and a grove, and then on and on to the timber and streams again, and here a spring would be reached

—a natural camping place and perhaps the end of the long journey, and to-day his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, born on the old farm where he first stopped and put up his brush house, may not know or be able to find the spring that was his objective point when he so bravely started from his father's home in the east or south. The brush covering protected him somewhat from the inclement elements, the fire in front served a double purpose—it warmed and dried him when cold or wet, and kept away the fierce wild animals that otherwise would have attacked and devoured him. If during the night it burned low, the screams of the panther, or the howls of the close-coming wolves would admonish him to throw a few sticks on the fire, or sometimes amuse himself by firing at the eyes of the beast that was so near him that its gleaming eyeballs made an excellent target.

FIRST EXPERIENCES.

The first months of the pioneer's life were spent in the most primitive manner. He procured his food with his rifle, supplemented with the natural fruits and berries of the woods, learning to eat many of the roots that he could dig. His only neighbors were the Indians, and he often got from them some of their coarse materials for making bread. The only chief deprivation was the want of salt. This was the sole luxury of which he would often dream that he had left behind when he ventured out from civilization. Early in the spring he was hunting in the woods for the wild onions that are among the first to push their green stems above the soil, and in the wild sheep-sorrel he found the delicious acid that his system so much needed; then the May apples, and then the berries, the paw-paws, the nuts and wild grapes, the buds, the bark of certain trees, and at a certain time in the spring the tap root of the young hickory were all in their turn within his reach, and were utilized.

This was the first little wave, the immediate forerunner of the round log cabin. The pioneer had soon learned many of the Indian ways, and their expedients in emergencies. He was a demonstration of the fact that a civilized man will learn to be a wild man in less than a fifteenth of the time it will take to teach a savage to become civilized, or to like any of the ways and habits of civilized life.

Had he forgotten to think in this lonely, silent life? He would visit his distant neighbors in their wigwams, approaching as quietly as they, enter with a grunt, seat himself, light his pipe, and all would sit and smoke in silence. An occasional grunt or a nod of the head, and never a smile; this had come to be his idea of enjoyment in social life too. He learned to go to the deer licks, as had the Indians, for other purposes, as well as those of finding the deer there and shooting them. He had learned to find certain clays that the savages ate. He soon knew as much of wild woods life as did the natives.

A PALE-FACED NEIGHBOR.

One day late in the spring, while hunting, he met an Indian, who startled him with the news that a pale-faced neighbor had come and actually had settled as near as fifteen miles up the creek. This was the most astounding news he had ever heard. Only fifteen miles—why, this is settling right in my door-yard, and not so much as even saying, by your leave! Can it be possible? I can't stand too much crowding. He quits the chase and returns straight to his cabin, cooks and eats his supper, and sits on his log and smokes and thinks, yes, actually thinks, till his head fairly swims over the day's news. He goes to bed and sleeps and dreams that millions of people are pouring into his cabin, and behind them still comes the eternal stream of humanity, laughing, crying, shouting, struggling, and the great wave is upon him and he is being smothered, when, with a mighty effort he wakes, and the owls are hooting from the tree-tops, and the wolves are howling beyond his cabin their nightly lullabies. And he is so thankful it is but a dream—but he again thinks over the news, and finally determines on the morning he will go and visit his

near neighbor and make his acquaintance, and turns over on his dry leaves and is once more sound asleep.

He pays the visit the next day, and his sudden and strange appearance is nearly as great a surprise to the new-comers as was the news to him the day before. He finds the man busy chopping, and for the last mile had been guided by the ring of the axe, and seated on a log they tell each other the latest news from the settlements and from the wigwam villages. The new neighbor tells him that he and wife had come on foot from Vermont, and had arrived some weeks ago, and did not know they had a white neighbor within a hundred miles. He described how he had carried the rifle, the axe and the few little things they had brought, and his wife carried the hoe, the only farming implement they had, and lunged on the hoe, over her shoulder, was the small bundle of her earthly possessions; that they had heard of the rich country in the Miami valley, and had got married and started for the good country, where they could make their home and their farm, and in time hoped to have a plenty; they had planted the two or three potatoes, the half dozen pumpkin seeds and the few hills of corn, and the first year they hoped to raise some seed. The gun, the axe, an auger and the hoe were their marriage dower, with which to start life. They had brought a few trinkets, and on their way had exchanged those for some skins and furs, that were so necessary.

THE ROUND LOG CABIN.

The man and wife had put up the round log (or pole) cabin, and covered it with bark. It had simply a door for entrance, and a stick and mud chimney—no floor, except as nature had made, but here and there was laid a dried skin, and in one corner the man had made a one-legged bedstead, and crossed this with raw hide whangs to support the bedding of skins. Did you ever see a one-legged bedstead? No. It is made by making the one leg, and then in the corner of the room you bore a hole in each wall; one of these holes receives the side rail from the post and the other receives the end rail from the same post, the two walls of the building form the other side and end of the bed, and there you have it—a resting place fit for a king! if the mind is content. Upon these primitive beds of our fathers has come as sweet repose as ever found its way within palace walls and on the great mahogany bedsteads draped in silks and satins and the costliest laces.

The small "clearing and girdling" was planted by the wife mostly, while the man felled trees, chopped logs and gathered and burned the fallen timber. The wife worked with the heavy hoe, and the man with the axe and gun. The few seeds they planted grew at a remarkable rate, and now they had in store a little bread, a few vegetables and an abundance of meat. His gun and traps had brought them meat and fur and feathers, and honey they had found in abundance in the forests. Before the year expired they made a raft and loaded it with their stores, and went to the trading post, and exchanged honey, furs and pelts for such manufactured articles as they needed, and ammunition and salt. They had enough to buy a pony of the Indians, and by the second year were farming in great content. Their most profitable crop was the corn, which would sell at the fort for one dollar a bushel.

THE REAL LOG CABIN.

But a few years have passed and the land begins to be dotted with log cabins. That is, every few miles on the way could be seen in the distance the blue curling smoke lazily ascending from their outside low mud and stick chimneys. This now is the glorious log cabin day and age. Let us examine one, and, if we can, secure the shadow ere the substance has gone forever. As you approach you are impressed with the squat and heavy, solid appearance of the building. The roof is of split clapboards, weighted with heavy poles. There is not so much iron as a nail in all

the building. The batten door is made of the same kind of boards, and swings on wooden hinges, and has a wooden latch, to which is attached a leather string that passes up and through a small hole to the outside. To pull this string is to raise the latch and permit the door to open. To lock the door it is only necessary to pull the string inside, and then one on the outside can not open it. Hence, there is much friendly significance when one says to the other, "My latch string always hangs out for you." You will notice as you approach that to your right, and near the end of the cabin, but some feet in front of a line with front of the house, is a very small cabin, a kind of baby to the main building. This is the meat house. The lord of the manor is evidently a little proud of this larder, and hence it sets a little in front of the line of the dwelling. It bespeaks him a good provider, and "juicy hams and red gravy," galore. Farther off there you see the stables covered with straw, and the stacks of grain and hay, and over there is a long rack made of rails crossed over a pole about two feet high, filled with straw, and about the premises are cows and calves, and horses with long hair and bushy manes and tails, and razor-back hogs, the largest part apparently the head from their long snouts. On every hand there are evidences of plenty and content. Pull the latch and walk in where a hearty and cheery welcome will greet you; even the long-haired curs will "bay you a deep-mouthed welcome" that will be stopped only by the authoritative voice of the master. The wide, blazing fire, extending nearly across the whole end of the house, adds to the brightness, and the iron lard-lamp, with a rag for a wick—the recent great improvement upon the scraped turnip that did duty as a lamp—you hardly notice as it burns away stuck in a crack in one of the logs. The good wife and the strong and red-cheeked girls are preparing the evening meal. The spare ribs hanging in front of the fire are turned frequently, and their odors at once whet your already keen appetite. The bread is in the oven, and on this is a lid with the edges curled up to hold the heaps of coals that are on the top, while there are still more under the oven. An iron pot is hanging by the crane that is boiling furiously. While these preparations are going on, take an inventory of the room. You are in one of the two split-bottomed chairs. The old chest can hold, or be seats for, three or four of the family; then there are two or three three-legged stools. Then there is a bench made of a split log with legs to it, that is, seats all along one side of the table, but is moved around at pleasure. Over there is "granny" with her "specs," the brass rims nearly worn out, and all looking as old as she does except the new yarn string that holds them in place. That is her corner on her low stool, where for years and years she has knit and knit, never stopping, even when she told of when she was a little girl and often lived in the fort when the Indians would go marauding over the land. At the other end of the 14 x 20 room are two beds setting end to end, with barely room for a person to squeeze between them. On these were such fat high feather beds, and over these such gay-colored red and light-colored woolen coverlets. These were woven away back in the old settlements. Such gorgeous figures, sometimes eagles with outstretched wings, or horses or dogs, or buffaloes, and even in a square in one corner were elaborate attempts at letters, but which, as you never could see exactly right side up, you never could read. A gay calico "vallance" hung around the legs of the bedstead and you know that these hide under each big bed a trundle bed. You see this was the original folding bed, and from this one-time-universal part of the furniture of the cabin came that barbarous expression from some old sour bachelor about "trundle bed trash."

Opposite the door, which stood open nearly the year round, except at night, was the window, the half of two of the logs cut away, making a hole a little over a foot wide and two feet long, and the light came through greased paper that covered this opening. The floor was of puncheon, split logs, the face dressed down nicely with an axe, and the edges were tolerably straight, but cracks frequent. On the walls were hung strings of sage, onion tops, and a beautiful wreath of red pepper.

Some loose boards were laid on the cross beams, and the stairway was cleats, fastened to the wall. This was the girls' boudoir, and from the rafters hung dresses and female clothing, and in one corner close to the roof were the shoes that were only worn on Sundays when going to meeting. The ingenuity and taste of the girls had secured a barrel, and over this was spread a pictorial paper that had in some way come to the family from the East. This was their dressing-case, and on the barrel were combs, ribbons and trinkets, and a 4 x 5 framed mirror hung gracefully above the dressing-case against the wall. But leaving the privacy of the girls' private room we go below again, and soon discover that we had overlooked some of the most interesting things in the living room. In the wooden racks over the door were the two guns of the family, and hanging from either end of these racks were the pouch made of spotted fawn skins and the large powder horns with the flat end, wooden pegs in the small end that the hunter always pulled out with his teeth, when he would pour out the powder, in loading, into the palm of his left hand and then turn it into the muzzle of his gun. Cartridges were unknown in those days.

The women were as proud of their household utensils as were the men of their new buckskin hunting shirts or their guns, and chief among these was the cedar "pigon." This was a bright red medium sized bucket, with one of the staves long and formed into a handle. The broom stood handy, just outside. This was made of a young hickory split up into small strips and turned over gracefully and tied in a wisp. For many years after we had the modern brooms these were still to be seen in every house, and were the scrub brooms.

But supper is now ready and steaming hot, the dishes are sending out great volumes of appetizing odors, and you and the men and boys are all seated around the bountiful board. The women and children wait for the second table. How can you wait in patience while the good man invokes heaven's blessing upon what he is pleased to call the Lord's attention to this "frugal fare." He likes that phrase, and his boys often think that to get to say it is sometimes the chief impulse to the ceremony. When the good man addresses his Maker, he changes his language materially from every-day use, somewhat as he does his clothes when he goes to church.

The blessing over, "Now help yourself" is all the ceremony, and all that you feel you need. The broiled venison steaks, the well-browned spare ribs, the "cracklin" corn bread, the luscious honey piled in layers, and the cold sweet milk and the hot roasted sweet potatoes, with appetites all around the board to match this feast fit for the gods. You eventually quit eating for two good reasons—your storing capacity is about exhausted, and then you notice such a hungry, eager expression in the faces of the children who are standing around and furtively watching the food on the table, and no doubt wondering if you will ever get through. Each one, when he finishes his meal, without ceremony gets up, and, as no change of dishes is thought of, the particular youngster who is to eat after that particular person is quickly in the place, and proceeds to stay his appetite. This arrangement is one of the children's, and no doubt often saves serious scrambling for places. The supper over, the pipes are filled, and the women have so quietly whisked things away and cleared the table—how they did it and where they put them you can not for your life tell, yet they are gone, and the day's working and eating are over, and in a few minutes the trundle-beds will be pulled out and the children at the head and at the foot will fill them something after the fashion of a sardine box. Let us bid these good people good-bye.

THE IMPROVED LOG CABIN.

Nothing more distinctly marked the advance of the settlement of the country than the change in the architecture of the log cabins. The open-faced brush and the round log cabins that were so prominent in the first era have been described.



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

David Sinton

In a few years, if you go back to see your friend, as you are very apt to do, as you will remember that supper a long time, you will find a two-story hewed-log house, the cracks between the logs "chinked and pointed" with clean white lime mortar, and it may be the walls inside and out are heavily whitewashed. It may be covered with shingles even, and have glass windows with 6 x 8 glass, put in with putty. Hard oak planks, cut mayhap with the whipsaw, are on the floors above and below. An outside rock chimney towers above either end of the building. A shed-roofed kitchen, which is also the dining room, is along the whole length of the main building. A leaning ladder of easy ascent takes you "up-stairs," which is one big room, while the lower part of the main building is divided by a partition. The upper floor is the sleeping room of the boys and the "hands," while the room partitioned off is the girls' room, and which they consider the "parlor" as well as the bedroom. The old folks have the very tall feather bed in the main or living room, but under it is the trundle-bed, as there is probably another under every bed in the house; and although the number of beds has greatly increased, if there is company to stay all night this will necessitate "pallets" on the floor. There is still the great wide fireplace and the cheerful open fire, and, if it is winter, every evening just before dark a new back-log is rolled in with handspikes and into its place, and a "fire-stick" quite as large as one man can handle is placed on the short heavy dog-irons. But a second and smaller back-log is on top of the main one, and then the great yawning fireplace is soon full of the bright blazing fire. A hanging crane is in here as well as in the kitchen fireplace. In the same yard is still the old round-log cabin where the family lived before the new house was built. This is now the loom house. It is also lumbered up with barrels and boxes and piles of lumber and hoes, tools, and probably there is still a bed in it. The people are now wearing home-made clothing, and here the girls deftly weave those bright linseys with their bright red, white and black stripes.

On the outer walls of the loom house were now stretched the 'coon and 'possum skins, and the roof was used to dry apples and peaches in the fall of the year, and in this lumber house, tied in sacks and hanging from the cross-beams, were the garden seeds, the bunches of sage, boneset, onion tops, and the dried pumpkins on poles, on which were placed the rings as thickly as they could be placed. The barrel of kraut stood with its heavy weights on it in one corner of the kitchen, and by the side of the fireplace was the huge dye-pot, and on this a wooden cover, and this was often worn smooth, being a handy seat by the fire. Even stories were told that, seated on this, there had been much "sparking" done before the older girls were all married off. When a young man visited a girl, or for that matter a widower or bachelor paid any marked attention, it was usually called "sparkin'."

This hewed-log house was sometimes neatly weather boarded, painted, and had a neat brick chimney, and you could not very readily tell it from a frame house. Here children were born, grew to maturity, married and commenced life nearly in their one-room log cabin, which more rapidly gave way to the nice frame, or even the great brick mansion, with the ornaments and luxuries of modern life. Where now may be seen buildings of granite, marble and iron that gleam in the morning sun in blinding splendor, that have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, nay, even millions, once stood the round log cabin that had been built from the standing trees about the spot by the husband, aided only by the young wife, with no other tools than the axe and the auger. These hardy, honest, patient, simple-minded folk never bothered their heads to anticipate the regal edifices of which their humble cabin was the beginning. Their earnest and widest aspiration was merely "be it ever so humble there is no place like home." Around these wide but humble hearths they saw their children grow up to strong men and women, honest, unsophisticated, rough and blunt in manner, but ignorant of the knowledge of the vices that so often lurk beneath the polish and splendors of older societies and super-

fluous wealth. Their wants were few and simple, within the easy reach of everyone; their ambition brought them no heart-burnings, no twinges of conscience, and none of that pitiable despair which what we may call that higher sphere in the circles so often brings—where there are no medicines to minister to a mind diseased.

THE MODERN SCENE.

All these conditions existed here within the comparatively short period of a hundred years. What a change has a century wrought! Judge Symmes, Benjamin Stites, the veteran Gen. St. Clair, "Mad Anthony Wayne," when he came to break the backbone of the Indian confederation, and scores of others who attained distinction, witnessed the evolutions of the log cabin. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who afterward became President of the United States, lived in one of these primitive hovels and felt thankful that he had such a shelter. In those early days no thought ever crossed his mind that he would occupy the White House and administer the laws of the Republic. To-day there are hundreds living in Cincinnati whose ancestors once lived in the cabins which dotted the hills and dales of Hamilton county. While living in those humble domiciles they laid the foundation of their future prosperity, and contributed their mite toward founding the great and wealthy city which is now recognized as the central mart of trade and enterprise in the Ohio Valley.

Could the red man return and gaze from the heights upon the bustling scene beneath, he would fully realize the force of his first convictions when he read the destiny of his race in the curling smoke of the log cabin. The mighty forests which were once the crowning glory of these heights, have nearly all disappeared to make room for elegant modern homes, and where the majestic oaks once stood in the valley beneath, tall church spires now point toward heaven, to remind man of the possibilities of eternal blessedness, and the moral force which is controlled by those mighty agencies—education and civilization.

CHAPTER V.

CINCINNATI, PAST AND PRESENT.

[A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH, BY W. H. VENABLE, LL.D.]

INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE—FIRST ACCOUNTS OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY—OHIO UNDER FRENCH RULE—UNDER ENGLISH RULE—THE ORDINANCE OF 1784—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—THE OLD NORTHWEST—THE OHIO LAND COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS—SETTLEMENT OF MARIETTA—THE MIAMI PURCHASE—SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA—LOSANTIVILLE—LOCATION OF CINCINNATI—PRIMITIVE CINCINNATI—AGRICULTURE CREATES CINCINNATI—DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE—MANUFACTURING IN CINCINNATI—STATISTICAL VIEW OF CINCINNATI IN 1825—THEN AND NOW—A RICH CITY—A COSMOPOLITAN CITY—A CENTER OF EDUCATION—A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE CITY—THE SUBURBS—THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS—THE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI; THEIR NUMBER, CHARACTERISTICS AND AMUSEMENTS—CONCLUSION.

THIS sketch is in process of preparation while the "World's Columbian Exposition" is in the full tide of its mid-progress, in Chicago. The stupendous Fair commemorates the greatest event in modern history, the discovery of America, which occurred four centuries ago. But more than one hundred years elapsed from the date of the voyage of Columbus to the time when the first permanent settlement of Englishmen was made on the continent. Jamestown was founded in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers did not land at Plymouth until 1620. The white population of the British American colonies, two hundred years ago, was less than the population of the city of Cincinnati is now. While nearly four centuries have rolled away since the caravels of the great Genoese captain first furlled sail on the

borders of the New World, we should not forget that it is within a period of about two hundred years that the growth and development of the parts now called the United States of America, mainly fall. The history of Cincinnati, and of Ohio, covers little more than one hundred years — but what years! The people of the United States, in 1876, celebrated the Nation's birthday, by holding a grand Exposition in Philadelphia. The people of Ohio and the central States, in 1888, signalized the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Old Northwest, and of the adoption of the National Constitution, by a magnificent Exhibit lasting one hundred days, held in Cincinnati. It is of this Queen City, the metropolis of the Ohio Valley, that the present chapter treats, mainly from a historical and descriptive point of view.

FIRST ACCOUNTS OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY.

The beautiful region lying between the lower course of the rivers Little Miami and Big Miami, and bordered on the south by the Ohio, was famed, long before the days of the Revolutionary war, for its rich productiveness and its lovely scenery. The enterprising Virginians, who organized the Ohio Land Company of 1749, sent their agent, the wood-wise scout and surveyor, Christopher Gist, the comrade of Washington, to explore the valley of the Ohio, in the year 1750. Gist traversed Ohio, crossing the Scioto and other streams and reached the Miami Country near the middle of March, 1751. The bold pioneer was enchanted with the richness and beauty of the Big Miami valley, in which he beheld "the fairest meadows that ever can be." He waded in deep grass, and remarked that white clover grew abundantly, and that herds of buffaloes were feeding in the open fields. His journal tells of "fine, rich, level land, well timbered with large walnut, oak, sugar-trees, cherry, etc., well watered with a great number of little streams," and abounding in "turkeys, deer, elks, and most sorts of game, particularly buffaloes." It is more than probable that, in the spring of 1751, now more than one hundred and thirty years ago, the moccasins of Capt. Gist trod the hills and plains destined to be the site of the city of Cincinnati. Nor was it far from the same tempting region that Daniel Boone, twenty-seven years later, in 1788, against his will passed up the valley of the Little Miami, a prisoner of the Indians, forced to go to Old Chillicothe near where Xenia now stands.

OHIO UNDER FRENCH RULE.

The conflicting claims of England and France for dominion in the interior of the continent were settled by the sword in what is known as the French and Indian war, which began in 1753 and ended in 1760. This was the war in which Washington won his first laurels, in which Braddock's defeat occurred, and in which both Montcalm and Wolfe were slain. We have told how, in 1750-51, Gist under the direction of an English Land Company crossed the Ohio on an expedition of discovery. The French government, in 1752, formally declared that the Ohio and its tributaries belonged to France, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle. War followed, ending in the conquest of New France. In 1763 France ceded to England her possessions east of the Mississippi. The French claimed jurisdiction over Louisiana, including the Ohio Valley, for a period of eighty-three years, from 1682 to 1763.

UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

From the close of the Old French war, 1763, to the Treaty of Paris, which closed the Revolutionary war, in 1783, a period of twenty years, Great Britain held possession of North America, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. During the war settlement went on steadily to western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and central Kentucky. In 1790 the State of Kentucky had a population of 73,677.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1784.

The period between 1783 and 1789, from the Treaty of Paris to the adoption of the constitution, has been well named the critical period in America's history, for it was a time of transition, anxiety and uncertainty. Soon after the conclusion of peace, and in anticipation of the assumption by the general government of the western lands, Thomas Jefferson proposed to Congress a plan for the organization of the public lands.

This plan is known as the Ordinance of 1784. It proposed to divide all the western country into seventeen divisions or States, ten of which, on the north side of the Ohio, were to be named *Sylvania*, *Michigan*, *Chersonesus*, *Arsenisipia*, *Metropotamia*, *Illinoia*, *Saratoga*, *Washingtonia*, *Polypotamia* and *Plisipia*. The Ordinance of 1784 did not accomplish its design, but the discussion of it prepared the way for Congress to consider the famous organic law of 1787, which determined the destinies of the old Northwest.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The year 1787 gave to the American people two famous national documents, the Constitution of the United States and the Ordinance organizing the Territory northwest of the Ohio river. The constitutional convention, over which Washington presided, and of which Franklin was a member, first met in May, 1787, at Philadelphia, and, after four months' deliberation, produced what Gladstone calls "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," namely, the Constitution.

While the Federal convention was in session at Philadelphia, the Continental Congress held its last meeting at New York, and demonstrated its wisdom by framing and enacting the body of law named the Ordinance of 1787. Of this celebrated State paper the profound Webster said: "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help perpetuate the fame of *Lycurgus* and *Solon*; but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow." This was uttered in 1830, and could Webster reappear now, and review the accomplished results of the law, his quoted words would but feebly express the truth. Five great States, with their innumerable farms, towns, cities, are the flower and fruitage of the Ordinance of 1787. *Chicago*, *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, and a score of other noble cities owe much of their prosperity to the wise provision of this inspired organic law.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

What was the territory organized under the Ordinance of 1787, and now distinguished as the *old Northwest*? How extensive was it and where were its boundaries? It was the original "public domain" of the country, our first public or government lands. The entire area was 265,878 square miles. It included the land now embraced by the States of *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Illinois*, *Michigan*, a considerable part of *Minnesota*, and a small corner of *Pennsylvania*.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The white population of the United States in 1787 was 3,800,000, about the present population of *Ohio*. The territory north of the Ohio was mainly savage woodland, the abode of deer, bears and buffaloes, and was roamed over by wild Indians whose rude villages were scattered here and there in rich valleys. The only white people in the Ohio country were a few traders and hunters, and a few captives taken by the red men in border war. The heroic *Moravians* were destroyed or

driven from the settlements on the Tuscarawas the very year that gave origin to the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787.

But the time had now come for the Saxon race to take possession of Ohio, and to establish permanent States there. The eye of speculation had long been fixed with impatient desire upon the wide acres between the Great Lakes and the Beautiful River. To a friend in Paris, Col. Pickering wrote in April, 1783: "A new plan is in contemplation—no less than forming a *new State* westward of the Ohio." In the autumn of 1785, Gen. Benjamin Tupper, authorized by Congress, went from Massachusetts to the Ohio country, prospecting, and after his return he told what he had seen and heard to Gen. Rufus Putnam, and the result was the organization of a land company to buy and settle new lands in the "far west." The company chose Rufus Putnam, Mannasseh Cutler and Samuel H. Parsons, directors, and it was through the agency of Cutler that a purchase of land was negotiated with the National Congress at New York. William F. Poole truly says: "The Ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase were parts of one and the same transaction. The purchase would not have been made without the Ordinance, and the Ordinance would not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase." The Ordinance was enacted on July 13, and the land purchase completed on July 27, 1787. The purchase was located north of the Ohio river, west of the seven ranges, and east of the Scioto. The extent of the purchase was 5,000,000 acres, and the price paid for it \$3,500,000, payable in public securities, equivalent to eight or nine cents an acre.

SETTLEMENT OF MARIETTA.

The first settlement made on the land of the Ohio Company, or in Ohio, was at Marietta, just east of the mouth of the Muskingum, and opposite Fort Harmar, an outpost built in 1785. The settlers landed April 17, 1788. The settlement of this first town in Ohio was nearly coincident with the establishment of a governmental administration for the newly organized territory. Territorial officers were elected by Congress, October 5, 1787, as follows: Governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair; judges, James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons, John Cleves Symmes; secretary, Winthrop Sargent. Governor St. Clair reached Fort Harmar July 9, 1788, and on the 15th he took formal charge of his office. Soon afterward he and the judges organized the territorial government in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787; laws were issued, courts were established, churches and schools were put into operation, and New England industry soon caused the wilderness to be transformed. Thus began the State of Ohio, whose extent, at the time of organization was nearly 300,000 square miles, stretching westward to the Mississippi and beyond. Not until fifteen years later, in 1802, was it that the present State of Ohio was established.

THE MIAMI PURCHASE.

The New England colony, planted at the mouth of the Muskingum, grew to be the fair city of Marietta; but it was reserved for a settlement began near the mouth of the Little Miami, seven months after the founding of Marietta, to expand and develop into the metropolis of the Ohio Valley. Few, indeed, are the streams of a comparatively level region, that can rival the Little Miami for tranquil beauty; it may be called the Arno of Ohio; and the valley through which it flows is an agricultural paradise. The many attractions of this virgin valley were known to the red tribes who sought its hilly nooks in which to build their villages; and the enthusiastic tongue and pen of Capt. Gist had detailed the charms of the place nearly forty years before the first fixed settlement was made within its limits.

As early as the year 1786, the year in which Putnam and Tupper were organizing the Ohio Company to purchase lands on the Muskingum, Maj. Benjamin Stites, a native of New Jersey, brought down the Ohio river from Red Stone, Pennsylvania,

a flatboat laden with flour and whiskey, which valuable freight he sold to the inhabitants of Limestone or Maysville, Kentucky. High excitement was prevailing at the time, among the Kentucky pioneers, on account of late depredations of Indians who had stolen many horses. A company of whites was collected to go in pursuit of the red thieves, and Maj. Stites, keen for any adventure, joined the party as a volunteer, and became its leader. Following the trail of the Indians, the pursuers came to the Ohio at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miami, and then crossed to the Ohio, or "Indian side," of the river, a locality so often drenched in the blood of savage warriors that it came to be called the "Miami Slaughter House." Still tracking the flying horse-thieves the Kentuckians went up the Little Miami to Old Town or Old Chillicothe, an Indian village north of where Xenia now stands; thence they went westward to the Big Miami, and down southward by way of Mill creek valley, to the Ohio. This excursion, which happened in summer, enabled Maj. Stites to see and examine delectable valleys of both Miamis, with their deep, rich soil, and magnificent natural growth of forest and grass, which had so taken the eye of Gist in 1751. Stites wisely concluded that the sooner he cast his own lot in this land of more than promise, the better. Well for him and for his happy descendants, still living in plenty in the region, that he did so. Like Benjamin Tupper, this equally enterprising Benjamin was seized with the fever of land speculation. We are told by good authorities that the courageous Major walked from Ohio to the city of New York, where Congress was in session, to confer with Hon. John Cleves Symmes, then a member of Congress from Trenton, and to propose the purchase of lands in the West. The prospect of profit from an early purchase, like a swift contagion, worked in the imagination of Symmes, who immediately went to the Miami Country himself, and by the testimony of his own senses verified the report of Stites. Symmes returned to the East, a company was formed of twenty-four men, among whom were Symmes, Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Witherspoon, and Benjamin Stites. In his own name Symmes petitioned Congress for a grant of 2,000,000 acres of land, to be located within designated boundaries; but when surveyed the tract was found to contain only 600,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres were sold to Maj. Stites. The grant by Congress was signed October 22, 1787, and the transfer to Stites was made November 9, 1787. On December 7, 1787, Stites purchased 10,000 acres more, making in all a snug farm of 30,000 acres of Miami valley, for the Major.

The reader will bear in mind that when the Territorial government of Ohio was organized, at Marietta, October 5, 1787, John Cleves Symmes was chosen one of the judges. The Miami purchase was consummated three months after the Muskingum purchase, and both were taken possession of in the following year, 1788.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA.

Maj. Benjamin Stites, anxious to take possession of his 30,000-acre farm on the Miami, induced a number of bold adventurers from Pennsylvania to join him, and, in the summer of 1788, he descended the waters of the Monongahela and Ohio, on a "broad-horn" boat, arriving at Limestone (Maysville), Kentucky, in July. At this point the migrating company made a stock of clapboards to roof their anticipated cabins, and completed other plans for settling in the wilderness. Thirty of the band signed an article of agreement, but several seem to have backed out, deterred from venturing their lives in the "Miami Slaughter House," by the rumor of fresh danger from the Indians. On the 16th of November, 1788, Maj. Stites with a party of twenty-six persons, including four women and two boys, embarked at Maysville, and started down the river to seek their future homes. They landed a little after sunrise, on the morning of November 18, somewhat below the mouth of the Little Miami, at a spot nearly in front of the present residence of Athan Stites, now within the limits of Columbia, a part of the corporation of Cincinnati. It is

said that the first to plant foot upon the shore was Hezekiah Stites, brother to Benjamin. According to Rev. Ezra Ferris, the company, "after making fast the boats, ascended the steep bank and cleared away the underbrush in the midst of a paw-paw thicket, when the women and children sat down. They next placed sentinels at a small distance from the thicket, and having first united in a song of praise to Almighty God, upon their knees they offered thanks for the past, and prayer for future protection." This devout and pious scene, in the paw-paw thicket, near the shore of the Ohio, furnishes a study for some Cincinnati artist to immortalize in a painting. The bold brush of C. T. Webber would do it justice. Blockhouses were erected as promptly as possible, for the storage of goods, and the protection of the women and children, and thus was begun the settlement of Columbia, the nucleus of a great city.

The first county erected in Ohio was named after Washington, and its capital was Marietta; the second, with Cincinnati for its seat of government, was called Hamilton, after the wise and honored federal statesman.

It will be appropriate here to give a complete list of the names of the first settlers of Columbia: James H. Bailey, Zephu Ball, Jonas Ball, James Bowman, Edward Baxton, W. Coleman, Benjamin Davis, David Davis, Owen Davis, Samuel Davis, Francis Dunlevy, Hugh Dunn, Isaac Ferris, John Ferris, James Flinn, Gabriel Foster, Luke Foster, John S. Gano, Wm. Newell, John Phillips, Jonathan Pitman, Benj. F. Rudolph, James Seward, William Goforth, Daniel Griffin, Joseph Grose, John Hardin, Cornelius Hurley, David Jennings, Henry Jennings, Levi Jennings, Ezekiel Larned, John McCullough, John Manning, James Matthews, Aaron Mercer, Elijah Mills, Ichabod B. Miller, Patrick Moore, Wm. Moore, John Morris, Benjamin Stites, Thomas C. Wade, John Web, Mr. Wickersham, Daniel Griffin.

The settlers passed through the usual hardships of backwoods life, beset with danger from savages, droughts and floods. The rifle was always at hand, in the cabin home, in the field, and at meetings on Sunday. In the winter and spring of 1788-89, the supply of food gave out, and the pioneers subsisted on wild game, and the bulbous root of the bear grass. There was abundance of fish in the rivers, and Turkey Bottom was so named from the fact that plenty of wild turkeys frequented it. This same Turkey Bottom, the flats of the Miami, which now produce annual crops of corn, was cultivated in prehistoric years, by the savages; and the white settlers by a more careful tillage made it bring over a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, the first year it was broken by the plow.

LOSANTIVILLE.

Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, purchased of Judge Symmes, in January, 1788, a tract lying on the north side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking, for which he paid $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents per acre, in Continental certificates, or about \$125 for the entire plat. In the summer he visited his purchase, designing to lay out a town and establish a ferry across the Ohio. Meeting with Col. Robert Patterson at Maysville, and John Filson at Lexington, Denman discussed his projects with them and proposed a partnership which was accepted, and on the 25th of August the three men entered into an agreement by which they became joint proprietors of the town plat. Sometime in September, Filson, who understood surveying, marked out a road from Lexington to the proposed settlement. Filson it was also who invented the name Losantiville, as an appropriate designation for the station the proprietors were about to locate. The word was intended to signify "the town opposite the mouth of the Licking." The hybrid compound is thus explained: The initial *L* stands for Licking, the syllable *os* is Latin for mouth, *anti* means opposite, and *ville* is French for town—*L-os-anti-ville*. Much ridicule has been heaped upon Filson for bestowing this pedantic name upon the infant village which, two years later, was rechristened by Governor St. Clair. According to Col. Jones, a story is

related of St. Clair, to the effect that when he arrived near Losantiville, standing on the roof of the boat, looking at the cluster of cabins, he asked "What in the hell is the name of this town anyhow?" The bluff general changed the name to Cincinnati, which, though historically significant, is also pedantic, and open to the objection that it may be translated either as a genitive singular or a nominative plural—of Cincinnati or Cincinnatiuses. Doubtless St. Clair was thinking of the "Society of the Cincinnati," rather than of the curly-haired Roman who left his plow in the furrow and went to join the army. One cannot help thinking that the beautiful Indian name "Miami" would have been a more fitting name for the town than either Losantiville or Cincinnati. There is a handsome brick edifice on one of our streets which the owner had the historical fancy to name "The Losantiville."

Before much progress had been made toward planning or surveying the town plat, Filson's life came to a mysterious termination. While wandering alone in the Miami woods, he is supposed to have been killed by Indians. Robert Clark has an old schoolbook, once the property of a brother of the murdered man, in which is an inscription recording that "This book was the property of my brother John Filson who was killed by the Indians." Some of the direct kindred of Filson now reside in Gallipolis, Ohio. The Cincinnati street, now called Plum, was originally named Filson avenue. Filson was a man of ability and education, a diligent explorer in Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio, the first historian of Kentucky, and the first to prepare an authentic map of that State. The historical investigators of Louisville have named a very important society "The Filson Club," in his honor, and it would be fitting that some lasting work of architecture or other art should be dedicated to his memory in Cincinnati. One of our artists has sketched on canvas a spirited picture of Filson and his partners discussing the plan of the town they were about to found, and the suggestion is here ventured that the public or some public-spirited citizen might do the city a service by providing means for the completion of this design on a large scale.

After the tragic vanishing of Filson, his interest in the company was disposed of to Col. Israel Ludlow, who had come to the west as a surveyor for Judge Symmes. A part of the original Indian fort "Ludlow Station," erected in 1790, was built into the locally famous Ludlow Mansion, which is still standing in Cumminsville, near Mill Creek. Israel Ludlow laid out the town, which, it is probable, Filson had begun to survey.

The first colonists of Losantiville, or Cincinnati proper, like those of Columbia, made the town of Maysville their place of rendezvous before setting out for their permanent destination. They embarked on the 24th of December, 1788, perhaps somewhat late in the afternoon. The river was choked with floating ice, which made navigation difficult and perilous. The voyage was safely accomplished, and the company, consisting of twenty-seven men, landed on December 28, 1788, at a small inlet near what is now the foot of Sycamore street. This point, and others of historical significance, should be marked by appropriate granite tablets, for the benefit of future generations, and as a matter of municipal duty and pride. The little harbor in which the boat was moored for many years bore the name of "Yeatman's Cove," and near it was erected the first noted public resort of Cincinnati in pioneer days, "Yeatman's Tavern."

No part of history is more useful than correct names and accurate dates, for the man and his time are essential facts. The names of the men who stepped ashore on the border of Yeatman's Cove, December 28, 1788, now (1893) one hundred and five years ago, are Col. Robert Patterson, Israel Ludlow, Noah Badgely, Samuel Blackburn, Thaddeus Bruen, Robert Caldwell, Matthew Campbell, James Carpenter, William Connell, Matthew Fowler, Thomas Gizzel, Francis Hardesty, Captain Henry, Luther Kitchill, Henry Lindsey, Elijah Martin, Wm. McMillan, Samuel Mooney,

John Porter, Evan Shelby, Joseph Thornton, Scott Traverse, Isaac Tuttle, John Vance, Sylvester White, Joel Williams.

We subjoin a complete list of the names on the record of the distribution and sale of lots in the town Losantiville, 1789-90: Adams, Dr.; Adams, George; Adams, John; Atchison, Henry; Badgeley, Noah; Baker, Melyn; Barns, Stephen; Bates, Daniel; Bates, Isaac; Beazeley, William; Bechtle, Henry; Bedell, William; Benham, Richard; Benham, Robert; Black, Thomas; Blackburn, James; Blackburn, Samuel; Blanchard, John; Bostwick, Truman; Brown, Thomas; Bruen, Thaddeus; Brunton & Dougherty; Burd, Moses; Burns, James; Caldwell, Robert; Campbell, James; Campbell, Matthew; Campbell, William; Carpenter, James; Cavender, Garret; Cheek, John; Cochran, Thomas; Coleman, Ephraim; Colwell, James; Cook, Peyton; Cooper, Daniel C.; Coulson, John; Covert, John; Cummings, John; Cunningham, James; Cutter, John; Cutter, Joseph; Cutter, Seth; Danalds, Matthews; Darling, Edward; Davis, Jonathan; Davis, Elijah; Davison; Denman, Matthias; Devin, William; Dillan, William; Dougherty (Brunton &); Dorrough, William; Dument, Benjamin; Dument, James; Ellis, John; Farnum, Russell; Ferguson, Captain; Filson, John; Finlay, Joshua; Finley, Elijah; Fitts, Jonathan; Flinn, Benjamin; Ford, Lieut. Mahlon; Fowler, Jacob; Freeman, Isaac; Freeman, Samuel; Fulton, Jesse; Funk, Adam; Garrison, Abraham; Gaston, John; Gates, Uriah; Gizzel, Thomas; Goald, James; Gowen, William; Gray, Archibald; Greves, George; Griffin, John; Hamblen, Joel; Hardesty, Hezekiah; Hardesty, Uriah; Harris, William; Harway, James; Hedger, William; Heooleson; Hinds, Robert; Hole, Daniel; Hole, Darius; Hole, Dr. John; Hole, William; Hole, Zachariah; Holland, Edward; Holt, Jerum; Hunt, Israel; Hunt, Nehemiah; Johnston, Nicholas; Joyce, David; Jones, Nicholas; Kearsey (or Kearney?), John; Kelly, Joseph; Kelly, William; Kemper, Rev. James; Kennedy, Francis; Kennedy, Samuel; Kibby, Ephraim; Kingsbury, Lieutenant; Kitchell, Bethuel; Kitchell, Daniel; Kitchell, Luther; Kitchell, Samuel; Lindsay, Jarry; Lindsicourt, Cobus; Logan, David; Lore, John; Lowry, James; Ludlow, Israel; Ludlow, John; Lyon, James; McClure, Daniel; McClure, David; McClure, George; McClure, John; McClure, Mary; McClure, William; McConnel, James; McCoy, William; McHendry, Enoch; McHendry, Joseph; McKnight, James; McLaughlin, Henry; McLaughlin, John; McMillan, William; Marshall, James; Martin, Elijah; Martin, Isaac; Martin, Margaret; Martin, Samuel; Mellen, Luke; Menser, Jonas; Mercer, Jonathan; Millan, James; Miller, James; Miller, Moses; Mills, Jacob; Mooney, Samuel; Moore, Alexander; Moore, Robert; Morrel, Dr.; Mott, Jesse; Munn, Capt. John; Murfey, George; Murfey, John; Neilson, Mr.; Niece, George; Noon, Christopher; Orcutt, Darius C.; Parks, Andrew; Parks, Culbertson; Patterson, Col. Robert; Peck, Presley; Persons, Thomas; Phillips, Jabesh; Pierson, Matthew; Pierson, Samuel; Porter, John; Potter, Enos; Pratt, Captain; Pursley, James; Reed, Henry; Reeder, Jacob; Reeder, Stephen; Richards, Thomas; Riddle, John; Ritchison, Abraham; Rolstein, Nathaniel; Rolstein, William; Rood, Reuben; Root, Asa; Ross, Jonathan; Ross, John; Ross, John, Jr.; Ross, Moses; Ross, William; Rusk, William; Sargent, Col. Winthrop; Sayre, Levi; Scott, David; Scott, James; Scott, Obediah; Seaman, John; Seaman, Jonas; Shaw, Niles; Sheets, Casper; Shoemaker, Daniel; Stewart, Archibald; Stewart, Jesse; Stibbins, Ziba; Strong, Captain; Sullivan, Dennis; Symmes, John Cleves; Tapping, Jacob; Taylor, Henry; Terry, Enos; Terry, John, Sr.; Terry, Robert; Tharp, John; Thornton, Joseph; Traverse, Scott; Turner, Judge George; Valentine, Benjamin; Vance, John; Van Cleve, Benjamin; Van Cleve, John; Van-Doran, Jacob; Van Eton, John; Van Meter, Isaac; Van Nuys, Cornelius; Wallace, James; Warwick, Jacob; Welch, David; White, Sylvester; Whiteside, Samuel; Wiant, John; Williams, Joel; Winters; Wood, Amos; Woodward, Levi.

LOCATION OF CINCINNATI.

The site chosen by Denman and others, for the location of a city, was most advantageous. It would seem that Nature suggests where great towns will flourish best, and she refuses to aid man when he selects unsuitable places to build for multitudes. Environment determines the character and controls the growth of a city. There must be some strong and lasting motive to draw or drive many people together in one compact community for purposes of organized gregarious life. The sagacity of self-interest often fails to "boom" a badly situated town into importance; and the untutored reason or instinct of primitive tribes sometimes reveals to them where they may wisely pitch their tents or build their social villages. Richness of soil, abundance of mineral products, nearness to water courses, and natural facilities for road making, are among the essential requisites to supply man's needs. The site of Cincinnati was occupied in the remote past by a permanent encampment or town of mound-building savages. Those strange prehistoric people, whether Indians or belonging to some other race, left mysterious records of themselves in endless earth-works long since erased to give place to streets and blocks. One of our streets bears the name, Mound, and at its southern terminus, where Hughes High School now stands, once rose a great tumulus, the monument of a forgotten people.

Subsequent to the time of the mound-building folk, the site of Cincinnati was the temporary abode of the wild red men of the Miami tribes, and, after it was abandoned as a camp the spot continued to be familiar to the roving savages, who bent on war, or the hunt, or trade, or theft, followed the worn paths southward through Ohio, or northward across Kentucky, or up and down the Ohio in canoes to a converging point at the mouth of the Licking. It is conjectured, not altogether fancifully, that these wild bow-and-arrow men were guided in their course toward the future Queen City by tracks and roads which the buffalo and the deer had trodden, these animals seeking richest grazing fields and sweetest waters, as, led by a similar instinct, the wild turkeys flocked to Turkey Bottom. Thus centuries before the white man's foot was attracted to pursue the obscure paths and traces that led to the charmed garden, "opposite the river's mouth," the Indian, the Mound-Builder, and the wild beasts of the forest and birds of the air had sought out the same well-omened spot. We may say with perfect truth that Creative Power formed the peculiar geological and geographical features of the locality in such a way as to point out to living creatures an area of subsistence strikingly adapted to the needs of man and brute.

In the year 1829, only forty years from the time when settlement was first begun on the Ohio, Timothy Flint contributed to the "Western Souvenir" a fanciful story, entitled "Oolemba in Cincinnati." Oolemba was drawn to represent a Delaware chief, who tells us in the tale: "Five hundred moons have waned since I dwelt under a huge sycamore on the brow of the hill whose margin is washed by the silver wave of the Ohio. This sweet valley is bounded toward the rising sun by the gentle stream of Dameta, or the creek of deers; and on the side of the setting sun by the transparent waters of Elhena, or the stream of the green hills. Wood crowned ridges shut it in on the north." The chief goes on to relate events which caused him to leave his home and birthplace, and to wander far to the west. He is represented as finally returning, after long absence, and sometime in 1828 he first sees Cincinnati. The impression the town made upon his simple mind Oolemba thus conveys in words:

"At length I had clambered over a thousand fences, been barked at by a thousand dogs, been covered with dust, and scorched with the sun, when I arrived on the wooded banks of the Licking. I thanked the Great Spirit and prayed that the valley of Elsindelowa [Ohio] might be as green and wooded as these banks. But when I emerged from the woods at the mouth of the Licking—what a sight spread

before me on every side!—Spirit of my fathers! Would that I had fallen to the earth at the sight. The hills still remained, as if to mock me. They rose in the blue air, and were covered with green trees as when I left them. The waters of the Licking still made their way over their rocky bed. But how was everything else changed! All the vale of Elsindelowa was filled with the big cabins of the white men. The big canoes and buildings vomited up smoke. A dim dust arose above the cabins, and a dull but incessant noise, as of all kinds of life and movement rose upon my ear. The big canoes covered the silver wave. Even the shore on which I stood was covered with the cabins of the whites. I stood amazed. My head became dizzy, and my thoughts confounded. ‘Is this,’ I asked, ‘the place I left forty winters ago, one wide forest, without a white man’s cabin in the land?’ ”

The words put into the mouth of the Indian chief describe just what Flint himself must have seen a thousand times. And the route traveled by Oolemba, on his approach to Cincinnati, was the one marked out by Nature and surveyed by Filson, and which is still a main highway of communication into the south. Hon. Job E. Stevenson, in a communication to the “New England Magazine,” says, speaking of the favorable location of his adopted city: “A slight knowledge of Ohio and Kentucky will convince anyone that the situation of the Miami Purchase was advantageous. The Licking river, opposite the purchase, gave an outlet from Kentucky, for two hundred miles; and the dividing ridge called ‘Dry Ridge,’ which stretches from Central Kentucky to the Ohio at Covington, formed a natural road without a bridge for fifty miles, and then, crossing a small stream, entered the Eden, called ‘The Blue-Grass region,’ of which Lexington was then, as she still is, the capital. This route was then the way from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and is now the line of our Southern Railroad track. Between the Miamis, up the valley of Mill creek, was a corresponding route from the Ohio river northeast, extending to the watershed of the State. Here was the crossing of the river, the thoroughfare north and south, northeast and southwest, at the point of embarkation and debarkation to and from the Ohio. Add the fact of the unrivalled fertility of the Miami Country and of the Blue-Grass region, and we have an assemblage of excellences, which have been rarely if ever equalled.”

PRIMITIVE CINCINNATI.

From 1788 to 1802.—About ten months after the landing of Cincinnati’s first settlers, at Yeatman’s Cove in the winter of 1788, Maj. Doughty, of the United States army, began to build Fort Washington, a log structure made of large trees cut from the space on which it was located, a tract of fifteen acres sloping up from the river bank, in that part of the city now lying between Broadway and Main, and bounded on the north by a line somewhere between Third and Fourth streets. The site of the fort is now partly covered by the Lorraine building, which took the place a few years ago of Mrs. Trollope’s Bazaar, on Third street near Lawrence and Broadway. The fort when completed, in December, 1789, was occupied by Gen. Harmar, with a garrison of ninety men, to protect the settlement against Indians. Most of the town plot was still covered by trees, sycamore, maple, oak and beech—primeval trees, stately and glorious. The first survey of the town marked its outer limits by the river and three streets—Northern row (now Seventh street), Eastern row (now Broadway) and Western row (now Central avenue).

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, came from Marietta to Fort Washington in January, 1790, and it was then that the town’s name was changed from Losantiville to Cincinnati. Fort Washington was for several years the most important building in the town, and was a post of much importance during the Indian wars waged by Harmar, St. Clair, Zeigler, Wilkinson and Wayne. The post was abandoned in 1844, when the National Government removed its gar-

rison to the barracks in Newport, Ky., where it remained until its recent transference to Fort Thomas, further up the Ohio river.

Some effort of the imagination is requisite to reproduce a true picture of the Cincinnati of St. Clair's day; Cincinnati the capital and emporium of the old Northwest Territory; Cincinnati the muddy-streeted, woods-surrounded, stumped, log town, protected by the swaggering, whisky-loving, dare-devil soldiers of Fort Washington. During the first four years of the town's existence its inhabitants and the other settlers of the Miami Country lived in constant dread of the native tribes whose rich lands they had so long coveted. The military protection afforded by the troops at the fort was inadequate. Harmar was defeated in 1790; St. Clair's terrible repulse and defeat was in 1791; the people were panic-stricken; the settlements seemed on the edge of ruin, until, in 1792, the sword of "Mad Anthony Wayne" flashed along the border and led civilization to victory. Let some patriotic citizen mark with a suitable enclosure and memorial stone the great elm tree near the corner of Chase and Dane streets, Cumminsville, under which encamped St. Clair in 1791 and Wayne in 1793. After the Treaty of Greenville, in 1794, the doomed Indian sullenly removed his tents to other fields. The farmers began to breathe easily, and could leave the rifle on its hooks over the chimney-piece while they went out to plow or to harvest. The traders under the shadows of the wooden walls of Fort Washington ordered new stocks of goods with gathering confidence. New families from the East floated down the Ohio on their "arks."

But the irresponsible soldiers, no longer on duty in the field, and doing the proverbial mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do, became an intolerable nuisance to the citizens. The officers were insolent and overbearing; the men in the ranks were quarrelsome and intemperate. Dr. Drake tells us that the best trodden road in the village was that which led from the fort to a still house on Deer creek. The settlement was infested, as frontier places and river towns were wont to be, by lawless rascals of every description—thieves, gamblers, cutthroats and robbers. Law had not yet got a firm grip on the throat of license and crime. Society was not organized. Confusion reigned. Self-interest was the ruling motive of many individuals. And yet the better class of people soon dominated the worse elements. Institutions took shape. The first church, the first school, the first ferry, each a classifying and regulating agency, were got into operation in 1792, even while "Mad Anthony" was expelling the wielders of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The jail and the newspaper, antagonistic forces, came in 1793. As for the court of justice, it was supplemented and sustained by those cheerful moral supports, the pillory, stocks and whipping-post, as in the good old days of Winslow and Endicott in New England.

The Opus and Epic of the border was singing itself all around. Man was doing over the old Sisiphus work of rolling the stone up hill. The gun, the axe, the plow, the boat, the assembling of men with ideas in the primitive wilds, to shape a new State of new material; the struggle with rude nature; the beginning of a city; that is what we must try to realize when we think of the doings and sufferings of Cincinnati's founders in the first decade from 1790 to 1800. The scene was rude, the life was hard and unpoetical. The men and women were actually forced to live, at the outset, like an earth-sprung race. They had not always enough to eat. They became victims of strange diseases. They wore uncouth dresses, as savages do—clothing made, in part, of the fells of beasts, buckskin breeches, vests of the deer's hide, caps of fox-skin. They pounded their corn in a mortar, or ground it, as Arabs do, in a hand-mill. They ate the roots of wild grass. They went armed not only to the woods, but to the house of prayer. They killed wild deer, and bear, and turkey, for food, and are said to have relished an occasional rattlesnake stew. Such were the necessities of those who *started* civilization on the banks of the Ohio, a hundred years ago! As late as the year 1795, Cincinnati was a huddle of log cabins,

direct "quotations from the forest," occupied by a population of not more than five hundred. There was not a brick house in the town, nor so much as a single brick to begin a house with. The original comers to Losantiville found the place mud, and left it logs. Nor did the town change much, except for the worse, as regards building and paving, for five years more; for in the year 1800, when the first census was taken, the figures show that only 750 inhabitants dwelt within the town. The Territorial legislature, organized in 1798, held its first sessions in Cincinnati, but, in 1801, the seat of government was transferred to Chillicothe, a change which gave a backset to the older village.

Cincinnati was incorporated as a town in 1802, the year in which Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State. Ohio had then a population of over sixty thousand, of which number, though Cincinnati had less than one-sixteenth part, she was yet far the largest town in the State. The officers who administered the town government when it was first incorporated were: President, David Ziegler; recorder, Jacob Burnet; trustees, William Ramsay, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, John Reily, William Stanley, Samuel Dick, and William Ruffner; assessor, Joseph Price; collector, Abram Cary; town marshal, James Smith.

AGRICULTURE CREATES CINCINNATI.

A German botanist wrote a chapter to prove that man subsists on dust and air, since our breath and our food come directly or indirectly from earth and atmosphere. Surely the climate and the soil surrounding Cincinnati are her chief nourishers; tillage supplies her means of wealth. Cincinnatus was a Roman farmer, and his name, like that of Putnam, suggests the plow first and the sword next. A historian tells us that the titular hero, Cincinnatus, whose statue adorns the front of a Fourth street business house, "was a frugal man, and did not care to be rich; and his land was on the other side of the Tiber, a plot of four jugura, where he dwelt with his wife Racelia, and busied himself in the tilling of his ground." After conquering the enemies of Rome, Cincinnatus retired to his country home; so George Washington, surrendering military command, went back to Mount Vernon to cultivate his plantation. In like manner hundreds of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, when the war was over, beat their spears into pruning-hooks, and their swords into plow-shares. Not a few chose out their four or more jugura on the smiling banks of the Ohio.

It is impossible to conceive a more purely bucolic community than that which founded Cincinnati. An Ohio poet, John J. Piatt, in a poem called "The Lost Farm," surprises the reader by revealing in the closing line of his story that

The lost farm underneath the city lies.

The Queen City, like many other American cities, was farm-land before it was houses. The ground on which the business part lies, and that on the top of the surrounding plateaus, was as rich as soil can be. Even the side-hills and the abandoned quarries are fertile, and soon clothe themselves with luxurious vegetation. Almost every original lot-holder planted a garden and an orchard. In 1795, Dr. Allison, Surveyor-General of the Army, had, we are told, on the east side of the fort, a large lot cultivated as a garden and fruitery, known as Peach Grove. Also, we read in the old records, that in 1795-1800, Hezekiah Flint cultivated, as a corn-field, the square between Fourth, Fifth, Walnut and Vine streets. At the same period, the grounds, where the Cincinnati Hospital now stands, were a half-cleared field overrun with blackberries. On the slope to the river, between Main and Walnut, was a small vineyard, probably the first in the Ohio Valley. There must have been at least a suggestion of apples on Walnut street, which was called "Cider street," by our not totally abstinent fathers. We still have an Orchard street, as well as a Vine, a Plum, and a Cherry street.

The cluster of log cabins, into which the forest oaks, beeches and maples were turned, grew by aggregation, and spread from street to street, square to square, covering the fertile acres. The little town opposite the mouth of the Licking lengthened up and down the Ohio shore, and widened toward the hills, filling up the space of the bottom lands. Then the ambitious city began to climb the terraces, and to take possession of the uplands. The stimulating cause of this growth and expansion was agriculture. The surrounding country fed the town, and fattened it. The farms nourished the trade-center, and were, in turn, made valuable by the reaction of commerce. "Nothing," says Charles Cist, our best early annalist of the Miami Country, "Nothing could surpass the fertility of the soil, which was as mellow as an ash-heap. Benjamin Randolph planted an acre which he had no time to hoe, being obliged to leave the settlement for New Jersey. When he returned, he found one hundred bushels of corn ready for husking."

The lands immediately adjoining the city are surpassingly productive. The soil is deep and strong, sustaining the mighty roots of huge trees, and stimulating to quick thriftiness grasses and grains. The Blue Grass region of Kentucky, the opulent valleys of the Miamis, teem with vegetation. Every product of the farm known to the temperate zone, and many plants of an almost sub-tropical nature, bloom and fruit on the lowlands or the highlands that border the Ohio, and that spread away miles on miles in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The cereals, the marketable "vegetables," orchard fruits, the grape, berries of many sorts, flax, hemp, tobacco, hay—all these, and other products as useful, grow abundantly within the continent and circle of Cincinnati's home trade.

Such products, the direct fruit of the earth, the farmer plucks from her bosom. Many of them are food ready prepared for his palate, not even requiring to be cooked. But from these vegetable treasures come the animals. All flesh is grass. Cincinnati came to be called "Porkopolis" because the corn of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky was metamorphosed into hogs, and hogs are bacon, ham and lard. Cattle are beef and tallow and butter and leather; sheep are mutton and wool; poultry is edible flesh, eggs and feathers; and the bee is honey. Agriculture created Cincinnati. Beginning a village of farmers, it became a farmer's city. From near and far the country wagons drove in with loads of farm products. Down the river floated the boats laden with the results of the husbandman's toil. In the cold weather the streets of the town were noisy with squealing processions of fat swine. The horse-market was a great feature of the town. The countryman was ever in touch with the city-man. No wonder that when, in the days of the Civil war, Cincinnati was threatened by an invading foe, the "Squirrel Hunters," the minute men of the farms, came swarming to town, with rifle in hand, to defend the city which their acres had done so much to build, and which was to them a storehouse and reservoir of strength.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

Before manufacturing can fairly begin in a new country, commerce and exchange must provide for the wants of a community in many directions. Local trade sets in as soon as there is anything to buy or sell, be it only a fish hooked from the water, or venison shot in the forest. When Demand calls "Hello!" Supply answers "Here I am." The Cincinnati pioneers in 1789 wanted seed-corn, and corn for hominy and bread, and immediately corn-meal came from Lexington, down the Licking, in canoes. The hungry garrison at Fort Washington craved meat, and forthwith Jacob Fowler and his brother Matthew agreed to deliver, at the barracks, a regular supply of the flesh of buffalo and bear, taken in the Miami woods. Commerce, on a small scale, was thus carried on. Lexington was older than Cincinnati, and for many years kept the lead as a source of supply. Cincinnati merchants obtained their goods from Lexington.

A frame building belonging to Israel Ludlow was used as a general store in 1791. This was the first store in the settlement, and was located on the site of what was afterward the "Cincinnati Hotel" on Sycamore street. It was kept by John Barth, who sold flour at ten dollars a barrel, and salt at eight dollars.

In 1792, Wayne's victory having opened the doors of traffic, the town was overstocked with stores. Nevertheless, there was in July, of that year, a scarcity of corn and flour. Shoes sold well; and there was an enormous demand for strong drink, which demand was met by ample shipments of Monongahela whisky and peach brandy. The military gentry of the barracks required New England rum and plenty of imported wine. It was the urgent call for spirituous liquor that induced an early beginning of the distillery business, one of the first of Cincinnati's manufacturing enterprises. In 1793 Matthew Hueston, merchant, realized large profits on leather goods. In 1796 gunpowder sold at from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound; wheat, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel; pork, fifty to seventy-five cents per 100 pounds. The English traveler, Bailey, describes Cincinnati, in 1796, as a noted depot for stores for supplying other western points, and a place of great business.

The sightseer of to-day, looking for curious landmarks of Old Cincinnati, will notice, at the corner of Pearl and Broadway, a quaint brown market-house, formerly called "Fly Market," on the end of which is inscribed the words, "Erected in 1816." This seems to the modern eye a rather ancient piece of architecture, but Dr. Drake has left, in one of his graphic sketches, a description of the only market-house of the city as it appeared in 1800, when the Doctor first came to Cincinnati. He says, "In front of the mouth of Sycamore street, near the hotel, there was a small wooden market-house, built over a cove [Yeatman's Cove] into which pirogues and other craft, when the river was high, were paddled to be tied to the rude columns."

By the close of the eighteenth century the commerce of the young city had assumed considerable magnitude. From February to May, 1802, there were exported from Cincinnati 4,457 barrels of flour. Martin Baum (builder of the Sinton residence on Pike street) had recently organized the "Miami Exporting Company." The day of small things was drawing to a close. The Ohio river was to add to her proud title, the Beautiful, the mercantile epithet, Useful. The merchants began to call the town an "Emporium," and some spoke of it as a new Tyre. The *Ohio Gazette*, of Marietta, was not so sanguine in regard to the growth of commerce and the importance of river navigation. Herman Blennerhassett wrote for its columns in 1804: "It will forever remain impracticable for shipping to perform a return voyage against the current of our great rivers." But the steamboat was soon to be invented, and to that invention our city owes the rapid development of her commerce before the time of railroads. Mr. Carnegie has estimated that, in 1884, the annual trade of the Ohio river alone amounted to eight hundred million dollars! The river brings annually to Cincinnati two million five hundred thousand tons of coal.

The routes and modes of transportation to and from Cincinnati, at first, were few and primitive. Bridle-paths, wagon-roads, and rivers furnished the lines of travel. Pack horses were much used. One of the few early roads was that marked out by Filson from Lexington to the mouth of the Licking. In 1799, Capt. Kibby cut a road to Vincennes, Ind. Good roads were slow enough in coming, and, in fact, there is yet much room for improvement in the roads of Hamilton county. One of the most useful exhibits at the Columbian Fair, of 1893, was that showing the latest approved methods of road-making.

The early commerce of Cincinnati depended mainly upon water transportation. The first regular ferry between Cincinnati and Newport was established in 1792. The first regular line of keelboats plied between our city and Marietta in 1794. Of

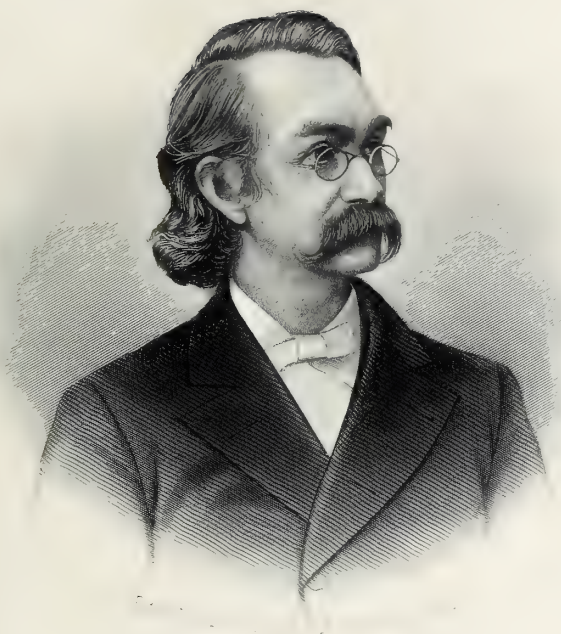
course Pittsburgh, Gallipolis, Wheeling and Maysville were sources of supply to the young markets of the Miami settlements. In due time, navigation extended not only along the main water courses—the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri—but also up the larger tributaries of these streams. The exporting association of Cincinnati established commercial relations with Europe, by way of New Orleans, a city which long held preëminence over all other cities in the Mississippi Valley, in population and trade. Many ships were built and rigged in yards along the Ohio, and the marine commerce came to be closely associated with the river business.

With the increase of population and the multiplication of farm products and manufactures, more and better facilities for travel, transportation and trade necessarily were constructed. "Dirt-roads" and turn-pikes stretched from the "Tyre of the West" to the tributary towns. The wheels and hoofs, that bore burdens over the land, like the keels and oars that furrowed the streams, were as so many flying shuttles weaving the web of an ever lengthening and widening commerce.

The application of steam to the propulsion of water-craft, followed soon by the adoption of the same tremendous force to drive locomotives over land, wrought changes that revolutionized the commerce of the world. Cincinnati was among the first cities of the continent to avail herself of the power of steam. The first steamboat that plowed the Ohio made its first trip in 1812. The steamboat interest rapidly rose to commanding importance. The western rivers swarmed with magnificent vessels, hundreds of which, and thousands, were built in the docks of this city and were owned by resident capitalists. In 1840 there were launched, at Cincinnati, thirty-three boats, costing six hundred thousand dollars.

The first train of cars that carried passengers and goods out of Cincinnati sped along its new-laid, strap-iron track, up the lovely valley of the Little Miami, in the year 1845. The writer of this sketch, then a lad, saw with wide-opened eyes of wonder the steaming prodigy, as it roared past the station of Corwin, now East Waynesville. Compare, or rather contrast the Little Miami road of that period, with the state binding lines of the vast Pan Handle system of to-day. There are now twenty-four railroads entering the city, uniting her with all the chief sections of the continent. One of these, the Cincinnati Southern railway, is peculiarly a Cincinnati enterprise. It was built by the city, at a cost of twenty-five million dollars, the right of way having been bought through Kentucky and Tennessee, a length of 340 miles, by our people, the first instance, it is claimed, in the world's history, of a city making a railroad for her own special convenience, and the benefit of local commerce.

Before steamboats and steam-cars had come into much use, the active promoters of internal improvement gave great energy to the furtherance of the canal interest. Turnpikes and canals were regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of transportation, when Clinton, Clay and Corwin were making speeches and laws for America. The National road and the Erie canal were considered as the climax of human achievement, and, indeed, they were and are great works. The Queen City was smitten in her youth with the canal mania. The Miami canal was dug, its picturesque locks were placed, the water was let in, and the slender, slow boats were roped along the watery way by horse and mule, tugging tandem, over the narrow tow-path. An inspiring sight it was to the crowd of enthusiastic Cincinnatians, who, on a grim day in November, 1826, gathered by the canal to see the first two boats start on a trial trip to Middletown. The old Miami canal was put to a novel use during the Exposition of 1888, when a fleet of real Venetian gondolas carried innumerable pleasure-parties over its waters which shone and sparkled under electric lights. Now it is thought by many that the old canal has outlived its usefulness, and that it should be abandoned, and its place occupied by a boulevard. Others think it should be widened and deepened into a ship canal, and made a connecting aqueduct between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Such a piece of engineering would not seem over-



Mr. H. Venable

difficult, compared with the Chicago enterprise of uniting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, by the extension of the Chicago river.

Every modern city is indebted to railroads, and the means of rapid transit furnished by steam and electricity; and many cities have the advantage that navigable waters afford. Cincinnati is well supplied with railroads, and has also the benefit of river and canal navigation. Five bridges, costing about twelve million dollars, span the Ohio at this point, and give transportation ready access to the South. The valleys of the two Miamis are the natural base of roadbeds to the North. And such is the surface of the United States that all the great trunk lines running across the continent, east and west, must of necessity pass through Ohio, and it is convenient for them to make Cincinnati a central point. The city is not far from the present center of population for the Union. These facts and conditions give assurance that, with proper enterprise and city pride, Cincinnati, though outnumbered in population by rival cities, and though, in some respects, necessarily less prosperous than other cities, may continue to wear the crown and bear the name of the Queen City. Her commerce is increasing with her manufactures. In the words of another: "Her exports go to all parts of the habitable world. Only a few years ago one of her booksellers sold a large invoice of their law publications to the Japanese government. Wood working machinery made here has penetrated to the frozen regions of Siberia and the burning zone of Africa, has gone to Spain, to Italy, to Greece, to Palestine, to India, to China, to Japan, and to the islands of the Pacific. Invoices of Cincinnati saddles have been sent from here to Jerusalem, and Cincinnati-made carriages may be found in South Africa, in Egypt, and in every other part of the globe where vehicles are used. It has been said that the sun never sets on the English drum-beat, and, with closer fidelity to the fact, it may be said that outside the frozen zones the rising sun never ceases to shine on the products of Cincinnati."

MANUFACTURING IN CINCINNATI.

The situation and environment of Cincinnati destined it to become a manufacturing city. Every condition favors mechanical industry, and the practice of the liberal arts. The resources of the country around invited to discovery and provoked to invention. The forest yielded best timber for building; the near quarry offered limestone; the clay was good material for brick; the mine produced coal and iron. Raw material from the farm demanded to be metamorphosed into food and clothing.

One of the first experiments of Robinson Crusoe, on his solitary island, was the attempt to make vessels of clay. The potter's wheel began to turn in Cincinnati as early, at least, as the year 1799, when William McFarland started the manufacture of earthenware, thus inaugurating an industry which has since made our city distinguished over the world. Brick making was not undertaken until 1805.

Guns were necessary to the backwoodsman. The first gunsmith of Cincinnati was Andrew Danseth, who set up his shop in 1800.

Cotton and woolen fabrics were woven by Cincinnati looms before the year 1809.

Mr. John Melish, an English traveler who visited Cincinnati in 1811, mentions that there were, at that time, in the place, cabinetmakers, coopers, turners, machine-makers, wheelwrights, smiths, coppersmiths, tanners, silversmiths, saddlers, boot and shoe makers, glovers, tailors, spinners, weavers, dyers, printers, bookbinders, rope-makers, and bricklayers, certainly a respectable array of guilds.

The manufacturing of malt liquors, now conducted here on a prodigious scale, seems to have originated in the first decade of the century. The first Cincinnati brewery, the property of John Embree, was located on the river bank at the foot of Race street. The annual product of the establishment, in 1811, was five thousand barrels of beer and porter. A Cincinnati brewery in the World's Fair exhibit at Chicago, in 1893, displayed, as an advertisement, a booth with fixtures and decora-

tions costing ten thousand dollars! Cincinnati's annual product of beer is nearly twenty-five million gallons.

The business of pork-packing, which gave the city the disagreeable title of "Porkopolis," but which also, like the equally unpoetical whisky business, did much to lay the foundations of her prosperity and to enrich individuals, was carried on in Cincinnati as early as 1812, by Richard Fosdick, and by others. In the pork trade Cincinnati held the preëminence above all other cities of the world, until the distinction was captured some years ago by a younger western city.

The carriage trade in which Cincinnati now forges far ahead of most rival cities, and for which she has a world-wide reputation, began to assume importance in the city just after the war of 1812-15. George C. Miller's plow-works were started in 1812. There stood on the river's bank, about the year 1812, a steam-mill with a seventy-horse power engine. The mill is referred to in an old city directory, as "a noble and sublime piece of architecture."

The town contained, in 1815, a factory of red and white lead, a sugar refinery, and a place for manufacturing mineral waters. At that date there had been in operation for several years, manufactories of glassware, tobacco and snuff, soap and candles, furniture and clothes. Cincinnati hats and Cincinnati beer were exported to New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Bell, Brass and Iron Foundry was established about 1814, by William Greene & Co. The church bells cast in the Queen City are famed for sweetness of tone. Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, when visiting the city asked especially to be taken to one of the celebrated bell foundries. In 1819 the Phoenix Foundry was in operation.

The Cincinnati Directory for 1825 contains the following

STATISTICAL VIEW OF CINCINNATI IN 1825.

"The inhabitants of this city are principally emigrants from the different States and from every kingdom in Europe. And it may be said, to the credit of the citizens in general, that the greatest harmony exists between the people of different nations and tongues, all viewing each other as brothers drawn together by the natural consequence of emigration.

"Such is the security and safety of the citizens that a night-watch is thought unnecessary by the city council.

"The trade and manufactures exceed those of any other town in the western States. The healthfulness and pleasantness of the city are such as to induce strangers from many parts to make it their residence during the warmer season. Almost all articles of importation are sold here nearly as cheap as in the eastern cities. The facilities for conveying articles to and from this place have become so improved, that the expense is small compared to what it once was.

"The number of arrivals and departures of steamboats in five months, beginning the 1st day of April, 1824, and ending the 31st day of August following, was 480. Of the number of keel and flat boats no account was kept, though the greater proportion of the exports was carried in them.

"During the past year, eight steamboats have been built in and near this place. The manufactories in general are fast improving, some of them have been doubled and tripled within the past five years. The type foundry of this city is the only one west of the Alleghany Mountains; it furnishes type for the principal part of the Western States. There are upward of fifty mechanical trades carried on here, many of which furnish a large surplus for exportation. The city is regularly improving from year to year, ninety-nine houses, sixty-eight of which are brick, have been erected during the past year. The public improvements of 1824 are such as might be expected from an efficient and enterprising city council. The new

wharf alone bears honorable testimony of their ability to plan, and energy to execute their design.

"The markets in general are well supplied, and at a cheap rate. It may be said, with great propriety, that there is one advantage to the citizen here over most other places, viz.: that all articles of provision, of clothing, in short, almost everything, whether of necessities, convenience, or luxury, may be procured in greater plenty, greater variety, and at a cheaper rate, than in any other part of the Western States."

THEN AND NOW.

The foregoing records sufficiently show that Cincinnati took on the character of a manufacturing place, near the commencement of her career. Her increasing commerce stimulated manufacture, and was, in return, quickened and enlarged by the necessity of handling a constantly growing out-put of manufactured goods. Both manufacture and commerce were sustained and accelerated by agriculture, stockgrowing, by the lumberman and the miner. As, by degrees, competing cities encroached on the agricultural area of supply and subsistence which had at first been monopolized by the Queen City of the West, that city was obliged to rely more and more upon her internal and local resources, and so her people turned their attention more decidedly to manufacture, the arts, and to mercantile pursuits.

The total product of the manufactures of the city, in 1826, was valued at one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is now estimated at more than two hundred million dollars annually. Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, late superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in an address on "The Manufactures of Cincinnati," said: "We all recognize the fact that a diversity of production secures a more sure and steady prosperity. Here again is found an element of strength at Cincinnati. Our manufactures extend to a great variety of articles, many of them entirely distinct from each other. They embrace productions from wood, metal, stone, animals, earth, paper, leather, grain, vegetable fibre, tobacco, drugs, and other articles differing widely in their nature and in the wants and localities they are called upon to supply. The number of different kinds of goods made here is beyond the estimate of many of the best informed. If anything of a surprising nature were revealed by our industrial displays, it was the scope of our production. The statistician finds it difficult to pursue the vocations. Men are working in their own houses. They are in obscure places. They are doing their business in a small way, but are swelling production. The kinds of manufactures are steadily increasing in number. You will hear of producers, in unlooked-for localities, commencing the manufacture of new articles, doing it in an unpretending manner, but laying the foundation of great future usefulness to the city."

The number of manufacturing establishments in Cincinnati, according to the statistics of 1892, was 8,667; the number of hands employed 115,944; the capital invested was \$106,599,000; and the total value of the products \$250,000,000. Selecting the eight items of the highest commercial importance we find the values of these several products as follows: Iron, \$30,422,000; liquors, \$29,580,000; clothing, \$28,631,000; food, \$26,092,000; wooden goods, \$22,195,000; leather, \$15,000,000; carriages, \$13,000,000; soap, candles, etc., \$11,000,000. The value of commodities received in the city last year was \$346,400,000, and the value of shipments from the city \$346,383,000. The amount of business transacted may be indicated by the amount of exchanges at the clearing house, which, for the year, was over seven hundred and twenty-one million dollars.

Whoever visited the great industrial display made by Cincinnati firms at the Centennial Exposition of 1888, must have been impressed by its vastness, variety and beauty; and the hundreds of thousands who saw the majestic palace of the Liberal Arts, in the World's Exposition of 1893, could not fail to observe that many of the finest exhibits there admired were from the city of Cincinnati.

A RICH CITY.

Cincinnati is a rich city. The tax duplicate, for the year 1892, indicates returns of property valued at nearly one hundred and eighty-nine million dollars, and this probably does not represent half the actual wealth of the city. The revenue from taxation is over five million dollars. The total banking capital, employed by the seventeen banks, is \$9,918,000, and, if we include the banks of Covington and Newport, the total capital is \$12,918,000. The Cincinnati Clearing House returns for 1892 show the actual exchanges for the year represented \$720,980,450. Though the city taxes at present are high, the rate being 2.740 cents, and though the municipal debt now amounts to over twenty-four million dollars, the people have received the value of the levy, and, in a proper reckoning of the property holdings of the city, including the Southern railroad, there is no indebtedness not more than balanced by assets. The tax rolls show a long list of the names of millionaires, and not a few names of persons who own several millions. The source of this wealth is not far to seek. Cincinnati became rich, not by speculation, but by the industrial development of her own resources. She did not so much borrow capital as produce property. The land, the teeming soil, the primary source of all wealth, was at hand to begin with. It cost the original proprietors almost nothing; but, occupied and improved, it became a means of prosperity, a bank of supply richer than Fortunatus' purse. The corner, on which the Chamber of Commerce now stands, was offered to a Swiss hat-maker, in 1810, for twelve straw hats, but the hat-maker preferred six dollars in cash.

We have described the original state of the Miami Purchase, and the marvellous natural advantages of the area of subsistence spreading away for hundreds of miles in every direction from Cincinnati. The town opposite the Licking's mouth was like a stripling tree set in deep soil containing all elements to feed and stimulate growth and vigor. From what has been said in the preceding topics on the agricultural and commercial activities of the city and surroundings, and the rapidly developing manufacturing industries, it follows that wealth must needs accrue in somebody's hands. And it is safe to say that the wealth of Cincinnati is as equitably distributed as the social and economic systems of our day will allow. Comparatively, the people are well off. Poverty is not abolished, misery not expelled; neither is want widely prevalent, nor labor habitually discontented.

The men who developed the resources of the central States, and who built up the business establishments of Cincinnati, were men of steady perseverance. Some, like our first millionaire, Nicholas Longworth, had the sagacity to buy land cheap and wait until it became dear. But the waiting required self-denial and entailed hardship. Mr. Longworth used to say it kept him poor to pay his \$30,000 taxes on land. The reproach has been brought against some of the early property owners of the city that they were too conservative, too plodding, and gave all their attention to material interests and none to the things of higher import. They were prudent, they were saving, they built up a secure property of their own, and held on to it. Their fortunes were what they appeared to be, and not fictitious. Their credit was good as gold. They built their own ample houses and each lived in his independent home. This characteristic economy and self-dependence was transmitted from generation to generation. Our rich men are men of affairs—they attend punctually to their business concerns. On this point Col. Maxwell, who, as superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, had a good chance to observe, says: "It is a noticeable feature of Cincinnati, that they who are managing our industrial establishments are generally men who are thoroughly acquainted with the practical features of their business. They are mechanics themselves who did not commence to build at the top of the structure, but at the bottom, when they had small means. These oaks, whose great spreading branches now shelter so

many families of workingmen, were once small producers, who have grown up by degrees, gathering skill with experience, and strength with their skill. The result is a large intelligence in the prosecution of business. Then, as a sequel to this, we find that the capital used by our manufacturers consists largely of the accumulations from their business. Their surplus has not been committed to the treacherous wave of speculation, but has been turned into their business to enlarge their usefulness.

“Again, our manufacturers largely own the real estate which they occupy. Among the great producers, those who are manufacturing under the roofs of other people are limited in number. These conditions secure a stability which is not attainable under other circumstances, an endurance during periods of financial distress which is peculiar, and an ability to accommodate production to reduced wants, without impairing, in any way, the capacity of the manufacturer for promptly and advantageously providing for increased demand, when such demand may be warranted by the improved condition of the country.”

The accumulation of property in private fortunes, public trusts, and in the resources of the municipality itself, makes it possible, when a demand arises, to raise a large guarantee fund, to consummate a vast purchase, or to bestow a great benefaction upon a worthy cause. The strong individuality of leading citizens, the stubborn personal opinion of capitalists, and the prevailing spirit of independence among the citizens of Cincinnati, render it difficult to induce a unity of feeling and a concentration of action in matters of general interest. While all have city pride and public spirit, each insists on his own mode of accomplishing a good object, and no one will submit to dictation as to how he should spend his own money. The quick tendency to association and combined effort which has done so much for the institutions of Boston, and the up-building of Chicago, is not so pronounced in Cincinnati. And yet the popular enterprises of the city have not been few or small. Nor have the wealthy citizens locked up their money from the public. The University lacks adequate endowment, and the parks and public drives require a liberal expenditure to make them what they should be, and there is crying need for more money to establish several new institutions and to place old ones on a secure financial basis; but, on the other hand, the city owns a railroad, has an excellent system of streets, and enjoys the benefit of as magnificent public buildings as can be seen in America. On occasion the city can open her purse and pay one million eight hundred thousand dollars for a bridge, six million dollars for pavements, or thirty million dollars for means of transportation to the south. In like spirit, her philanthropic citizens, her Springer, her Longworths, Probasco, West, Sinton, McMicken, Greenwood, Butler, Wilson, Dexter, and a shining list of others as generous, have made bequests and given gifts of princely cost to the endeared city that bestowed so much on them. The Music Hall, the Art Museum, the Davidson-Probasco Fountain, the University and the High Schools, the Y. M. C. A. and the Union Bethel, are a few examples of the fruits of a noble liberality on the part of private citizens. When lavish wealth is thus bestowed, no one can reproach the motives of the rich.

A COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

Some enthusiastic natives of Cincinnati claim that their city is the freest city in America, therefore the freest in the world. This may be a hasty conclusion founded on insufficient knowledge, and smacking of provincial vanity. Founded only five years after the close of the Revolutionary war, only twelve after the first Fourth of July, the new town on the banks of the Ohio inherited all the glorious memories of the the past and few of its cramping influences. In a sense she was the first strictly American city that grew up on the continent, certainly the first great western city. It is true that her geographical position, on the border line between the South

and the North, involved her business interests with those of a slave-holding people, and therefore, for a time, embarrassed her action concerning the moral questions which eventually drove the sections to civil war. But the very fact that slavery found apologists and supporters in the city was the direct provoking cause why Cincinnati became the burning focus of abolitionism. In this town Birney was mobbed; Phillips was egged; colored men were persecuted; but in this town Lyman Beecher erected the citadel of anti-slavery, Mrs. Stowe meditated her revolutionary story; and the union party that rallied around Lincoln was organized. When the fighting began, Cincinnatians did not waver. Their record in the war proves them worthy to be citizens of a city claiming to be the freest on the globe.

The two great political parties are here pretty evenly matched, and each vies with the other to represent and advance the rights of the people. Though the city suffers, too frequently, as all large American cities do, from the evils and corruption of partisan politics and the temporary rule of the gang—the people, in the main, control the bad element, and have both their will and their way, in vital matters. The administration of public affairs is reasonably wise and honest, the council is generally prudent, the courts are almost invariably true to their duty and dignity. We had a courthouse mob, but even this had its origin in a sentiment sternly just.

The several national and racial elements of our population, whether derived from England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, France, or from other lands in Europe, Asia or Africa, all agree in claiming the fullest and freest rights of American citizenship, and each is willing to concede to others what it claims for its own privileges. There are many Germans in the city—one third of its population; there are many Irish, not a few from Russia and other north European states; not a few from south Europe. These people bring their national peculiarities, their habits, their modes of thinking. They have their organizations, their memories, their hopes, their politics, their religions. The Queen City has ever been an arena of wrestling ideas and beliefs, therefore it has become a city of practical toleration. Extreme radicalism lives amicably side by side with extreme conservatism, and though discussion never ceases, discord seldom arises, and the Cincinnatians are distinguished for his customary obedience to law and order, no less than for his irrepressible opposition to what he deems injustice or folly. There have been as yet no inflamed and perilous disturbances of the relations of capital and labor, no long continued waste-strikes, no vindictive and tyrannical lockouts.

The free play of public opinion, in matters of social, moral and religious characters, has given the city a cosmopolitan variety of standards of personal conduct, faith and belief. Here are agnostics who profess to know nothing, and gnostics who think they know everything. Here Jews and Gentiles meet in harmony and emulate one another in forbearance. Catholic and Protestant, while opposed in theology, agree in forwarding the common truths of Christianity. The city supports a Presbyterian Theological Seminary; a Hebrew College and several Synagogues; a Catholic College and priesthood. Orthodoxy "fights" heterodoxy, but each concedes the right of the other to exist, to proselyte and to worship in its own way. The city is full of churches, and while each congregation thinks itself in the right, every preacher grants that his brother clergymen, in a hundred neighboring pulpits, are like himself trying to do good and disclose truth. An occasional trial for heresy forms the exception that proves the rule. No sight more interesting to the thoughtful stranger who visits Cincinnati can be pointed out, than the impressive variety of steeples that rise from the houses of worship which one may take in at a glance from the corner of Eighth and Plum streets. There the sacred minarets of a Synagogue gaze across the street at the stone pinnacle of St. Peter's Cathedral, and in near proximity the domes and towers of Protestant churches of half a dozen different denominations lift their spires toward Heaven, and in the goodly company of these

religious edifices the Children's Home stands, a practical illustration of the application of faith to good works.

A CENTER OF EDUCATION.

That Cincinnati is a center of education and polite culture, is sufficiently shown in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of schools and literary institutions, to which the reader is referred. Perhaps it will not be inappropriate or untimely here to remind the interested student of Cincinnati's progress and achievement, that, in the Columbian Exposition, our city's showing of educational, scientific and artistic work, was highly creditable to the exhibitors. Cincinnati and Cleveland each had a beautiful and elegant apartment in the "Ohio Building," while in the "Woman's Building" the ladies of this city had the only room appropriated to a particular city—a magnificent room, decorated with perfect taste, and made the depository of works in art and artizanship that were the admiration of all beholders.

A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE CITY.

It is not easy for a stranger, without a guide, to obtain a just idea of Cincinnati by a hurried attempt to observe its varied features. There is no one point from which even a correct birds-eye-view of it can be taken. Unlike New York, Chicago and other cities, which, though extensive are very simple in plan, owing to the prevailing regularity of surface on which they are built, Cincinnati is singularly complex and confusing, on account of the different levels to which it is accommodated, and the many windings of the streams and valleys that cut their way through it. He who sees the town in the low part where most of the business houses are located, without going to the hills; and he who sees only the hill portions without visiting the valley, are alike unprepared to say: "I am familiar with the Queen City." Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in a study of Cincinnati, published in *Harper's Monthly*, confessed that he was glad the nature of his obligation to his readers did not require him to describe the topography of the city. But, in fact, it is upon the topography of the city that its distinctive external character depends. Nature, and the exigencies of engineering for the purpose of street-making, grading, drainage, valley-filling, hill-carving, and hill-climbing, have given many sections of the town a remarkable aspect. The imperious caprices of the Ohio river, which sometimes falls to a shallowness of two or three feet, so that boys can wade it, and sometimes floods up to a high-water mark of over seventy feet, gives the city now the look of a town to which navigation is impossible, and now the appearance of a seaport when the tide is in. The serpentine valleys of the Miami, of Mill creek, of Deer creek, of Crawfish creek, with deep ravines dividing the bordering hills, and the long, arbitrary line of the old Miami canal, stretching, with many turns and angles, from southeast to northwest, through the city, are things that puzzle the tourist who can not understand how nature fashioned this locality before man transformed the scene. Poor little Deer creek, the "Dameta" of the Indians, the purling stream which was the delight of Dr. Drake in 1800—who that is unacquainted with the fact would suspect that the captive stream now creeps its diminished way along its vaulted prison below his feet, seeking the Ohio, as the waste water of the canal does, through a sewer? Not only is Deer creek buried, the entire valley of "Dameta" is largely lost and sunk under the dump-heaps of the city carts. And Mill creek, at the oozy mouth of which are moored the swarming crafts of "Shanty-boat Town," and whose valley is rapidly filling up with high-piled roadbeds for railways—who would now think of singing the beauty of Mill creek banks, once celebrated in song as "Makatewa's Flowery Marge?" But while many of the original natural charms of the city proper are lost and gone forever, the general contour of the locality remains unchanged, and art has added much to compensate for what the needs of business have taken away.

Cincinnati rambles along the Ohio river, up and down, for a distance of ten or twelve miles. The low plateau or bottom ground on which it, and the Kentucky cities, Covington and Newport, are located, is, in form, irregularly oval or almost circular, with a rim of hills all round, except where the river cuts through, pursuing a southwesterly course, with a deep bend to the south sweeping down from Dayton to Covington, and a northward curve from West Covington to Ludlow. Near the lower curve of the southern bend the Licking flows in from the south, and near the highest point of the northern curve Mill creek runs in from the north. This alluvial plain, on which the compact business part of the city mostly lies, is not flat, slopes gently back from the river, for a varying distance, with an average width of three miles, and then rises abruptly. The highest of the hill-tops is about 300 feet above the level of the river, the whole valley with its several terraces having been cut, in the course of ages, by the erosion of the water. Strictly, we have no hills; that is the earth was not bulged up by pressure from below, but hewn down and sculptured by the busy fingers of rain and flood.

The streets of old Cincinnati, the original town plot, and its extension, from Ludlow, on the east, to Smith, on the west, running from the river toward the hills, and then intersecting them at right angles, from Water street to far beyond Fourteenth, were not conformable to the points of the compass, as are most of the streets and avenues recently platted. Main street, for example, does not run due north and south, but one in walking down it toward the Ohio goes in a southeasterly direction. Freeman and Linn, and the streets parallel to them, run exactly north and south, and Liberty street runs straight east and west. Going toward the river is not necessarily going south, for the river constantly bends.

When the comparatively level tracts spreading back from the river and between the two creeks became pretty well occupied by houses, business began to press upon the residential parts of the city, and, as there was no more space below for building, the people sought places for homes on the uplands. They began to scale the terraces. Streets and winding roads were projected to the most eligible situations, not too far from the conveniences of the mart, the school and the church. The city, gradually extending its limits in all directions along the lines of least resistance, and to the most inviting regions, met and was met by the widening corporations of neighboring towns and villages, and the many gradually coalesced into one. Thus it came about that Cincinnati, being an aggregation of once independent towns, each built without reference to the plan of the other, or of the great city, is now about as irregular in its structure as a "crazy quilt," made of different shaped patches. But to this accidental irregularity the city owes much of its unique charm. If we except certain monotonous areas of the old city, which remind one of the least interesting parts of Philadelphia; and some oppressively uniform squares, "over the Rhine," and in the northwestern part of the city between the canal and Mill creek, we will find the remaining parts of Cincinnati abounding, not only in variety of surface and scenery, but in striking architectural features and picturesque surprises. Long ago the city swallowed up Fulton, Pendleton, Buxton ("Buck Town"), and Texas, so that these have as entirely lost their identity as Losantiville itself. In 1868 the city began a regular policy of annexing, and since then Mount Auburn, Columbia, Mount Tusculum, Walnut Hills, Woodburn, Corryville, Clifton Heights, Mount Harrison, Barrsville, Fairmount, Camp Washington and other places have been annexed.* The traveling guest, exploring the maze of hill and hollow answering to the common name Cincinnati, may be pardoned for not mastering in a day the confused topography and nomenclature of twenty towns in one. By street-car lines he may be conveyed through much of the labyrinth; from the deck of an excursion steamer he will see a world of striking scenes and objects, that no view from land could give an idea of;

*Since this chapter was written Clifton, Avondale, Linwood, Westwood and Riverside have been annexed to the city.



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and by a twenty-mile drive through "Cincinnati on the Hills," he would be made to realize why the people of this city are so enamored of their home, and why they hold on to its pseudonym, Queen City of the West, and are quick to quote Longfellow's verses about:

The Queen of the West
In her garlands drest.

Access to the diversified plateau, that half encloses and overlooks the lower city, is afforded not only by numberless declivitous roads and footpaths, not only by electric cars and cable cars that ascend by winding roads of steep grade, but, more than all, by a series of strongly constructed inclined planes, up which passenger cars and heavily-laden wagons are lifted, as if flying, over tracks varying from 788 to 1,000 feet in length. There are four of these, one ascending Price Hill, west of the city; one leading up to Mount Auburn, one at the foot of Elm street, lifting the passengers on the way to Clifton, and one bearing them up to Eden Park, and summit of Mount Adams, east of the smoke of the city.

It is owing, of course, to the beautiful river and its tributaries that such variety of surface and altitude, so many hills and dales, entitle Cincinnati to the epithets unique and picturesque. The manner, also, in which the city was built, the modes of street engineering, and the styles of architecture add to its peculiarities and its attractiveness. The luxurious, almost tropical abundance of trees and shrubbery which embower the town give it another charm. The landscape views, which take in the river and the hills of Ohio and Kentucky, are not excelled in beauty anywhere in the world.

THE SUBURBS. 8

New York has her Broadway and her Hudson river; Chicago has her system of parks and boulevards; Cleveland shows her miles of Euclid avenue, but the pride of Cincinnati is her suburban scenery and palaces. Of the seven city parks within the corporate limits, though they comprise 539 acres, only two are of considerable importance, Eden Park and Burnet Woods; but to compensate for the lack of sufficient park space within the city proper, the entire region immediately surrounding the incorporated area is a continuous park and pleasure ground, though owned by private individuals. All the parks in Cincinnati together occupy less ground than Jackson Park, Chicago; and the whole space devoted to parks and public squares in Chicago is 1,974 acres. There can be no question that it is now high time for the people of Cincinnati to demand and secure additional land for public pleasure grounds, by purchasing suitable tracts in the suburbs. There is crying need for provision of this kind in the East End, in the vicinity of Tusculum Heights, and in the neighborhood of Avondale.

The suburbs of Cincinnati combine, in a most remarkable manner, the charms of nature and the superadded adornments of human skill, taste and imagination, exhibited in the arts of the landscape gardener and the architect. There are numerous villas, near the city, which for harmony of relation between the buildings and the grounds, and for general effects of elegance and beauty, must command the admiration of the most critical beholder. An old citizen of Cincinnati, writing in 1855, and referring to a time before the city had much encroached on the plateau, says: "At that time these hills formed a border of such surpassing beauty, around the plain on which Cincinnati stood, as to cause us who remember them in their beauty, almost to regret the progress of improvement which has taken from us what it can never restore." Fortunately the grand features of the wide-spreading, infinitely varied plateau, that like the terraces of an amphitheater half encircle the city on the east, north, and west, have, thus far, been devoted mainly to residential purposes, and to gardens, parks, reservoirs, and public resorts which add to, rather than detract from, the original attractiveness of the scene. It is upon these majestic

hill-tops that the Queen City of the West really has her throne. Twenty-five years ago, James Parton, writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*, used the following language: "Behold the Fifth avenue of Cincinnati! It is not merely the pleasant street of villas and gardens along the brow of the hill, though that is part of it. Mount to the cupola of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' School, which stands near the highest point, and look out over a sea of beautifully formed, umbrageous hills, steep enough to be picturesque, but not too steep to be convenient, and observe that upon each summit, as far as the eye can reach, is an elegant cottage or mansion, or a cluster of beautiful villas surrounded by groves, gardens and lawns. This is Cincinnati's Fifth avenue. Here reside the families enriched by the industry of the low, smoky town. Here upon these enchanting hills and in these inviting valleys will finally gather the greater part of the population, leaving the city to the smoke and heat, when the labors of the day are done. As far as we have seen or read, no inland city in the world surpasses Cincinnati, in the beauty of its environs. They present as perfect a combination of the picturesque and the accessible as can anywhere be found. There are still the primeval forests and the virgin soil to favor the plans of the artist in 'capabilities.' The Duke of Newcastle's party, one of whom was the Prince of Wales, were not flattering their entertainers when they pronounced the suburbs of Cincinnati the finest they had anywhere seen."

With the quarter century which has passed since Parton wrote his enthusiastic description, his prophecy in regard to the exodus from the business part of the city to the hill-tops has been realized. The lower city is largely given up to business purposes, and the people have built them new homes in the suburbs. They have, in many cases, erected fine schoolhouses and stately churches on the hills. The delightful Mount Auburn, which Parton mentions as belonging quite to the environs, is now thickly settled and closely built, and must soon give up the rural distinction of being a place of secluded villas. The large estates have been divided, and sold in parcel, and blocks have taken the place of pleasure gardens. The suburbs have receded, and are receding. The circle is constantly widening. Hundreds, and thousands, and tens of thousands, retaining their business houses and connections, in the city, have removed their place of residence to Clifton, Avondale, Madisonville, Norwood, Pleasant Ridge, Delhi, Fern Bank, Home City, Riverside, Mt. Airy, Westwood, Addyston, Bond Hill, Carthage, College Hill, Elmwood, St. Bernard, Winton Place, Mount Tusculum, Linwood, Mt. Lookout, Arlington, Wyoming, and twenty other suburban towns; while, on the Kentucky side, multitudes doing business in Cincinnati have their homes in Covington, Newport, Dayton, Bellevue, Ludlow, and points farther away. These surrounding cities, towns and villages, constitute the present suburbs of the Queen City, who sits in their midst, and smiles upon their prosperity, as a mother smiles on a family of fair daughters.

THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

For the most part, Cincinnati is well and solidly built, as to her streets and bridges, her reservoirs and retaining walls, her railways of all kinds, and her edifices, public and private. The drainage of the lower or business portion of the city is almost perfect, owing to the fortunate circumstance that a vast bed of gravel and sand furnishes a substratum that absorbs and purifies any waste fluids that may penetrate to its depths. The upper city is founded upon a rock. The sewerage is pronounced excellent by the best judges of such engineering, and the sanitary condition of the city, though it may be much improved by a stricter cleanliness, is better than in most large cities. That the city is one of the healthiest on the globe is the clear testimony of statistics. The streets are from fifty to a hundred feet wide, and are laid out as regularly as the uneven character of the surface will allow. They are paved in a manner that gains the city credit and applause from the traveler. The principal avenues have been paved with granite at a cost of about three

million dollars. Several streets are paved with asphalt, and not a few retain the old-fashioned but substantial surface consisting of small boulder stones gathered from the bed of the river. Brick is also used as a paving material, and, to a small extent, wood. The large, firm blocks of blue limestone, from the inexhaustible quarries of the river hills, supply a building material not more esteemed for its great durability than for its remarkable beauty. Stone of various kinds is also imported for building purposes, especially granites and red-sandstones. Brick and iron are extensively used in the construction of houses.

Cincinnati holds a very respectable rank among cities on the score of architectural achievements. The greater number of her public buildings were designed by home architects and constructed by local builders. The city, however, boasts of one of the noblest designs of Richardson—namely, the Chamber of Commerce building, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets. The City Hall, the Armory, the great Exposition and Music Hall, and the Odeon, all designed by Hannaford, are among the most imposing of our public buildings. The Art Museum and the Art Academy, in Eden Park, are noble specimens of the work of the architect, McLaughlin. The government building, in which are the post office, the custom house and the United States courts, was designed by Mullet.

The terminal stations belonging to the great railroads, the hotels, theaters, apartment houses, business blocks, club houses, hospitals and other benevolent institutions, the school buildings and churches of Cincinnati are, as a rule, quite as large, elegant and tasteful in their several lines as are the corresponding structures in rival American cities.

Of numerous private residences in or near the city, it may be said without exaggeration that they are magnificent. There are scores of stately mansions in the suburbs of Cincinnati, more costly, more beautiful, and far more conveniently and richly furnished than many a prince's palace in Europe.

THE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI; THEIR NUMBER, CHARACTERISTICS AND AMUSEMENTS.

In the foregoing pages an attempt is made to sketch the beginnings of Cincinnati; to show that her wealth was derived from three main sources—agriculture, trade and manufacture—and to present a brief summary and description of the city's present condition. It remains to write a few paragraphs concerning the people of Cincinnati, their number, character and amusements.

There is a saying that corporations have no soul; but they certainly have the passions of ambition, pride, emulation. Great cities, like powerful families, or enterprising men, are influenced by the spirit of rivalry; they strive to excel, and are humiliated by failure and defeat. One element of distinction among cities is largeness of population. Though it does not follow that the most populous city must be the most excellent, any more than that the heaviest man must be the wisest, yet there are many advantages which the accumulation of numbers can give. The more people, the more production, the more demand for public improvements, the more activity, the more accumulation of capital, the more power. At least so it is generally thought, and therefore the census returns are regarded as an index to the prosperity of states and cities. According to the census of 1890 Cincinnati had within the limits of her corporation boundaries 296,308, and it is estimated that the number has since increased to 300,000. But this enumeration does not include that great multitude of families which, though not in the city, are of it—families residing in the suburbs, but maintained by city capital, and by the labor of fathers, sons, and often of daughters and mothers, following their vocation within the city limits. These thousands flock to their places of business every morning, coming into town by street cars and suburban trains, and returning in the evening to their suburban homes. From the Kentucky cities, Covington and Newport, and the fast-growing towns of Bellevue, Dayton and Ludlow, thousands who carry on regular

business in Cincinnati come swarming over the great bridges, or on ferry boats, and go back at night to sup and sleep. Covington has a population of nearly 35,000, and Newport has about 25,000. These cities and the other Kentucky towns adjacent to them belong commercially to the mother city, Cincinnati. If we include as properly belonging to the population of Cincinnati the people of these Kentucky cities, and of the suburban towns and villages which are directly dependent on this city, and have their business and social interests in its institutions, the whole number of inhabitants amounts to about 500,000. There is no reason why the greater part of these, the people residing in the suburbs on the Ohio side of the river, might not be taken into the city proper by annexation, as so many have been thus added to Chicago and other cities. Whatever the City Directory may show to be the actual population housed inside of the corporation lines, a true count will also prove that within the circle naturally comprising the city's unified interests and improvements half a million people now dwell. By counting these the Cincinnati statistician may claim that his city ranks in population fifth in the scale in the list of American cities. It is impossible to foretell what changes, absolute and relative, the census of 1900 may reveal in regard to centers of population; but from present prospects there is no reason to fear that Cincinnati will not continue to grow. Now that facilities for the rapid spread of population on the upland are provided, there is no limit to the available room for expansion. The whole of Hamilton county is eligible for city purposes. The rate of increase of population for the last eighty years has been regular and comparatively rapid. The population in 1810 was 750; in 1820, 9,602; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,438; in 1860, 161,044; in 1870, 216,239; in 1880, 255,139; in 1890, 296,308.

But numbers are not the only or the chief thing that makes a city great. Not how many but what kind of men determines the character of a community. Every city in the long run finds its true mission in the world's affairs, and fulfills its destiny. Cincinnati has passed through several phases of development, and present indications seem to promise for her a high career in the skilled industries, liberal arts, and in enterprises social, intellectual and æsthetic. No longer is she called Porkopolis or the Tyre of the West, but the City of Beautiful Suburbs, the Paris of America, the Central Metropolis of Art and Music, the Social Capital of the Ohio Valley.

A majority of the original settlers of Cincinnati was from the middle States, from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were property-getting, steady-going conservatives, who believed in prudential maxims, safe land-titles, and reliable neighbors. They were patriotic and moral, honoring George Washington, and the precepts of "Poor Richard's Almanac;" their religion while not so aggressive as that of the Puritans was quite as austere, and they found the Bible full of stern requisitions and uncompromising judgments. These men from the middle zone, between the Yankees of New England and the Planters of Virginia, came to the Miami Country, bought their lots, and went about their business, "improving" the settlement, and putting money in their purses.

The shaping influences that modeled young Cincinnati came from Philadelphia. The town was laid out regularly, its streets like those of its prototype were named Walnut, Vine, Sycamore, and so on, from the sylvan catalogue. Dr. Drake, a native of New Jersey, completed his medical education in Philadelphia, and brought to the West ideas and opinions imparted by Dr. Wistar, and, like a second Franklin, he impressed many of the early institutions of Cincinnati with the stamp of his conclusions, original or acquired. Dr. Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, was patterned after a little book called "Picture of Philadelphia," and the author more than once draws comparisons between the new city on the Ohio, and the old one on the Delaware.

The direct influence of the middle States was soon modified by two other pow-

erful elements which flowed to the Ohio Valley, and to Cincinnati, from New England and from the South. The history of civilization presents no more significant chapter than that which explains the blending of different classes of people, and the interaction of ideas, in Cincinnati, from the close of the war of 1812, to the end of the Civil war. Massachusetts and Virginia were brought together, with all their respective prejudices and predilections, under new conditions, in a new town, and were held together and compounded by the moderate sentiments of Pennsylvania. After the war of 1812-15, the tide of migration to the Ohio Valley was swollen by a foreign stream: the Germans began to pour in, and the Irish. One consequence of this, which gradually developed, was an inhospitable opposition to foreigners in general, and the consequent organization of the political party called the "Know-Nothings." Cincinnati and Louisville were chief centers from which started the movement, the old Cincinnati *Times*, and Prentice's Louisville *Journal* being its organs. The discussions of the "Know-Nothing" campaign involved not only political questions, but points of religion and social order, which led to fundamental inquiry concerning nationality, and race, and forced debate on the nature of liberty and the primary rights of man. The final result was a larger toleration, a liberal welcoming of the foreigner, and the doing away with slavery. Whatever the nationality, color, or belief of the new-comer to Cincinnati, he is now sure of a friendly reception, and his tenure of personal freedom depends upon his good behavior as a citizen. The population of Cincinnati, like the English language, is composite, though most of the elements are naturalized, making a genuine American municipality. No other class of citizens is more loyal to the city, or more obedient to the State than the German, a class embracing more than one hundred thousand individuals, enough to form a large city. That part of the city which lies north and east of the canal is called "Over the Rhine," because it was once specially occupied by Germans who there kept up most of the customs of the "Fatherland." But now the German inhabitants are to be found in every quarter of the city—they own much property, and are distinguished for industry, frugality and public spirit. They are devoted patrons of education, and the foremost promoters of music and the fine arts. The German language is taught in the public schools, the city has several German newspapers, some book-stores, a German theatre, and innumerable German societies. The Germans take a leading part in city politics, and represent every shade of opinion on religious subjects, some belonging to the Church of Rome, some to the Protestant Churches, some to the Jewish, and some to what is called the "Broad Church," which is no sect at all.

The Irish population of Cincinnati is important, numerically and otherwise. They are mostly Catholic. Not a few of the leading citizens are Irish; they are prominent on every public occasion, are noted for energy and wit, for bravery and enthusiasm. The "Emerald Island" is never forgotten here; nor the cause of "Home Rule;" nor St. Patrick's Day; nor the names of Burke, Goldsmith and Tom Moore. It is a glorious memory in Cincinnati that when the Union drums beat to arms in 1861, the Irish and the German soldier, side by side with the American, marched away to the common defense of liberty, and that, among the thirty-six generals whom the Queen City gave to the army, a noble quota drew their blood from German or Irish stock.

The Hebrew element in Cincinnati is large, energetic and zealous. Many of the business establishments are owned by Jews, and much of the best residential property. Two magnificent synagogues, and several smaller temples of Hebrew worship may here be seen; the Hebrew Union College is located here; and here the *American Israelite*, is published. The Jews are profoundly interested in education, and the high schools and the university are largely attended by their young people.

The several racial, national and sectional elements just noticed as entering into the make-up of the Cincinnati people, tend to unite and coördinate. The band that

binds the sheaf together is the Anglo-Saxon element, which, of course, is numerically strongest. The city, while it is cosmopolitan in its population, is distinctly American in its ideals.

The dependence of Cincinnati upon agriculture and manufacture, determines the occupation of a large body of her people. Most are busily engaged in earning a living, or amassing a surplus. There are many property owners, and but few that are absolutely poor. Food, clothing and fuel are cheap in Cincinnati. The markets are stocked with the meats of the North and the fruits of the South.

The half-northern, half-southern character of the city, a natural result of its location and climate, is discernible in the habits and tastes of the people, in their favorite pursuits and leisurely ways. One does not encounter, on Fourth street, the rush and noise of New York or Chicago; he sees a rather easy-going multitude, who seem to be living at home and not going on a journey. They are indeed a home-loving people, given to hospitality and domestic enjoyment.

Compared with other western cities, Cincinnati is old, and has the air of an old city, with well established institutions and customs. She has a history, and traditions and local haunts fraught with dear associations. She has hereditary estates and old families who derive distinction from honored ancestors. She has great wealth, and a class of rich people who have retired from the rush of business to the repose of leisure. Society is as completely organized, and all its distinctions are as rigidly observed in Cincinnati, as in Boston, or conservative old Philadelphia.

If it were asked: "How do the people of Cincinnati employ their leisure? How do they rest and recreate themselves in a city so far inland?" The answer is, their inland situation has compelled them to invent a hundred modes of enjoyment, several of which are peculiar to the town. Perhaps it is due to the introduction of some foreign tastes and customs, derived from Germany and more southern countries of Europe, that many of the modes of recreation in vogue here, have become popular. Sunday amusements, both out of doors, and in theaters and public halls, are common.

The number and variety of summer amusements that attract crowds, in and around Cincinnati, are extraordinary. When the warm weather comes on, the Zoological garden, with its wonderful collections, its pony-tracks, its "Mr. and Mrs. Rooney," trained chimpanzees, its concerts and fireworks, is thrown open to young and old. Throngs of people go by steamboat to "Coney Island," on the Ohio, or by rail to "Woodsdale Park," on the Big Miami. Other multitudes swarm to the hill-tops, or to the Art Museum in Eden Park. Burnet Woods Park is always open to the public, and there, on stated days, concerts are given by the best bands that can be engaged. There are innumerable summer picnics and driving parties, and trips in sailboats or naphtha launches on the river. Hundreds camp out, along the Little Miami, and the Ohio, to hunt and fish. Short excursions are made to Fort Thomas, the United States Military Post, just across the river, in Kentucky, to see the soldiers parade, and to hear the music; or to Fort Ancient, the famous earthwork, some distance up the Miami; and longer outings to High Bridge over the Kentucky river, or to the Mammoth Cave, or up the river to Blennerhassett's Island, or down to Louisville or to New Orleans. Besides all these attractive pleasures, there are swimming schools, riding schools, tennis courts, bicycle clubs, gymnasiums, field day sports, base ball games, and the exciting annual races at Chester Park, near Carthage, and at the far-famed race-track of Latonia, in Kentucky. Occasionally the citizens are treated to a great military display, or a sham battle. For a number of years the Order of the Cincinnati has provided for the public entertainment every summer, an immense spectacular show, representing on a vast scale such subjects as "The Fall of Babylon," "Rome under Nero," "The Last of the Montezumas." But most notable of all the city's enterprises designed both to amuse and elevate her

people are the grand "Expositions," held at Music Hall, and the delightful May Musical Festivals which draw audiences from all parts of the United States.

When cold weather sets in, the craving for excitement and amusement is gratified within doors, excepting when a deep snow makes coasting possible, or a cold wave brings a coating of ice for the canal, the river and the ponds in the parks. But the absorbing pleasures of winter in the Queen City are those of the reception room, the ball and the social party. There is a constant round of banquets, dances, card parties, fashionable weddings, club-meetings, lectures, concerts and visits. "Society" controls everything. The several church organizations, with their adjunct societies for instruction and entertainment, make duty a pleasure, and utilize, for religious ends, the banquet, the bazaar, the illustrated lecture, the concert, the private theater, and even the dance. The Unity Lectures for the million are given on Sunday afternoon, as are the excellent concerts known as the "Sunday Pops," the word "Pop" being an abbreviation of the word popular. The eight theaters, which the city amply supports, attract crowds of pleasure seekers to their ever-varying performances, which are given every night of the week, and frequently at afternoon matinees.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this sketch of Cincinnati, past and present, it is perhaps due to the reader to say that no attempt at completeness or continuity of narrative has been made, nor any endeavor to furnish a minute description of the city and its people. Only a broad outline is given; only the most significant facts and figures, and the most suggestive generalizations. Although written in full sympathy with the subject, the chapter is based upon clear evidence, amply proven, and claims to be a judicial statement rather than an advocate's special plea. If it be such, the sketch seems to justify the conclusion that Cincinnati may be proud of her past career, contented with her present prosperity, and confident of her future progress and distinction.

CHAPTER VI.

PARKS, SOCIETIES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

PICTURESQUE SCENERY AND LOVELY PARKS—THE GARDEN OF EDEN—SECRET SOCIETIES AND SOCIAL CLUBS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS—THE POST OFFICE AND ITS BUSINESS—POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS—ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—BANKS AND BANKING.

THE location of Cincinnati is one of peculiar natural beauty. The city is principally built on a plateau, through which the river passes from the southeast to the southwest. This plain is nearly twelve miles in circumference, and is bisected by the river in nearly equal parts. On the north half is Cincinnati, and on the south are Covington, Newport and Dayton, in Kentucky. This great plain is entirely surrounded by a chain of hills, rising to an altitude of three hundred feet, forming one of the most beautiful natural amphitheaters to be found anywhere on the continent, from whose hilltops may be seen the splendid panorama of the cities below, with the winding Ohio, spanned by five magnificent bridges, trains, steamers, and incessant movement along its shores. No large city of the United States presents such a strikingly picturesque variety of position and scenery. The hills which surround the extensive plain upon which the city stands present to the eye of the beholder one continued ridge, irregularly elevated and of diversified configurations. They do not exhibit an aspect of colossal grandeur, but are always beautiful and pleasing to the eye. There are many gentle and varying slopes, which are mostly

covered with imposing and stately residences, and surrounded by lofty native trees and beautiful foliage. And when ascending these hills by the inclined planes of the street railways, the scene becomes more beautiful by degrees, reminding one of the dissolving views of the kaleidoscope. On the east the amphitheater is approached by a narrow way on the bank of the river from the valley of the Little Miami, whilst the Mill creek valley affords an outlet to the northwest. From the Kentucky hills in the south the view of the city is particularly fine, as they afford a greater scope or range of vision to the eye. The cities of Covington and Newport, divided by the Licking river, appear as settings in the foreground of the picture, and add to the beauty of the whole. The site of the city is particularly fine, while for health and drainage a better spot could not have been selected in the lovely alley of the Ohio, on which to build a great city. W. J. Kenny, in his "Illustrated Guide to Cincinnati," gives much valuable information relating to the city, its environs, parks, societies and objects of interest, for which we acknowledge our indebtedness for many facts used in this chapter.

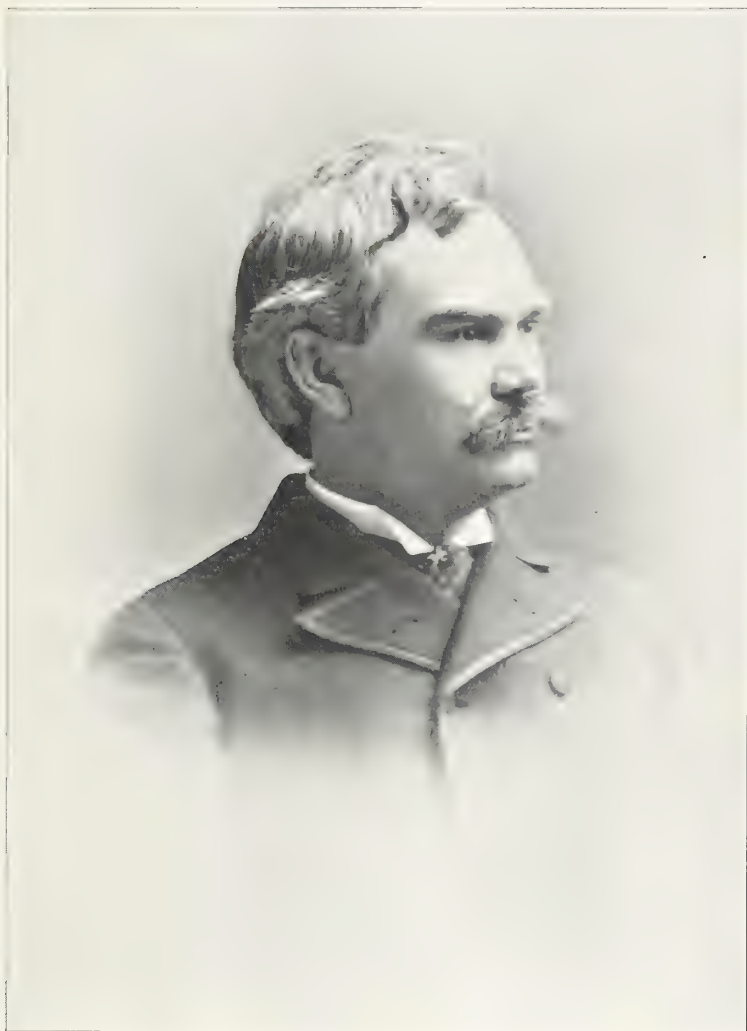
CITY PARKS.

There are several very beautiful parks within the environs of Cincinnati. In name and area they may be enumerated as follows: Garfield, 1 acre; Hopkins, 0.90 acre; Washington, 5.60 acres; Lincoln, 10 acres; Markley Farm, 148.81 acres; Burnet Woods, 163.50 acres; Eden, 209.25 acres. Total, 539.06 acres. When the Markley Farm is deducted, which is not yet strictly park property, the acreage is reduced to 390.25. While some of these "breathing spots" are very attractive, Mayor Mosby strongly advocates the acquisition of more ground for park purposes. He claims, and rightly too, that they are the public lawns, as it were, where all the people have a right to congregate and to enjoy nature in the particular way they choose. The census of 1890 shows that the portion of Cincinnati below the hills is probably more densely populated than any city in the Union. Hence the necessity for more "breathing spots." The value of the present parks will reach four and a half millions of dollars.

Burnet Woods Park, north of the city, was purchased in 1872, and opened to the public in August, 1874. The following year Hon. William S. Groesbeck gave the munificent sum of \$50,000, as the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of giving public concerts during the warm weather. Concerts are also given in other parks, and all are greatly enjoyed by the people.

Lincoln Park was formerly the Potter's field of the city, and if its lovely shades could tell its story they would reveal many a tale of crime and woe. Here is where the resurrectionists used to ply their gruesome occupation by securing specimens of castaway humanity for the medical colleges, and here they met with many a fright while despoiling the graves of the friendless. But all is changed now. Childhood gambols on the green, and mirth, frivolity and pleasure banish all thoughts of weird associations, and in time all knowledge of the former uses of the ground will be forgotten.

The most charming of all the parks is *Eden*. Suggestive name. It lies upon a hill, east of the city proper, between the city and East Walnut Hills, with Columbia avenue on the east, and Gilbert avenue on the west. Its lawn is beautiful; its grassy hill-slopes and valleys are penetrated in every direction by broad, smooth carriage ways. The two new city reservoirs so exactly correspond with the character of the scenery that they look almost like natural lakes. They have each a capacity of one hundred millions of gallons of water, and are valued at four and a quarter millions of dollars. In 1865 the city purchased of the Longworth estate what was known as the "Garden of Eden." It contained 156 acres, and cost the sum of \$3,000 per acre. In 1869 twelve acres more were purchased from Washington McLean for \$125,000, and four and one-fourth acres of Joseph Whittaker, for



Mr. A. Calver

\$100,000; and nineteen acres of the estate of Nicholas Longworth, for which the city was to pay an annual ground rent of \$5,500. Another small purchase from another party was also made; which brought the park up to its present area. The cost has been great, but in time the benefits will be greater. The avenues and paths pass through the grounds in the most graceful curves, and as the park lies three hundred feet above the river and the lower portion of the city, the views rise almost to the degree of sublimity. As remarked by a writer: "The river, the miles of distant hills extending along the Kentucky side of the stream, the less remote hills of Ohio, rolling away in multitudinous waves of improved lands, the suburbs of the city to the north and east, and the city at the foot of the hill, teeming with the busy thousands, makes up a scene so fair that it may be said that the park hardly has its peer in natural situation."

In this magnificent park is also found the stately building of the Art Museum. This association was organized in 1880, in consequence of Charles W. West's offer to give \$150,000 toward establishing an Art Museum in Cincinnati, on condition that other citizens should give as much more. Within a few weeks more than that amount was raised. The new building was dedicated May 17, 1886, and covers an area of 17,227 square feet of ground surface, with a floor space of 32,266 square feet, and wall space of 26,820 square feet. It was erected at a cost of \$330,000, and composes the center and west wing of the building designed, of which the east wing remains to be constructed. A separate building has been erected to accommodate the Art Academy, which is a department of the museum, where instruction is annually given to about four hundred students in drawing, painting and decorative art. The city granted a reservation of nineteen acres of park ground to the association perpetually for the uses of the museum. Visitors can quickly reach the museum by electric cars, which run through a portion of the park.

Garfield Park, although small, is a pleasant place, and attracts many visitors because it is adorned by a bronze statue, in heroic size, of the late President Garfield. It is a notable work of art executed by Charles H. Niehaus, who is represented by important works in other cities. It stands at the intersection of Eighth and Race streets, and represents the martyred President in a graceful and natural pose, with a scroll in his hand.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are many secret societies in Cincinnati, and to notice all would require the space of a small volume. Of course the Masonic is the oldest. The Temple, situated at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, is an imposing building. It is of the Byzantine style of architecture, resembling some of the famous Florentine palaces which excite the admiration of all travelers. It is four stories in height. The first and second stories are occupied by banks and offices; the third and fourth stories are devoted to Masonic purposes entirely. The charter for Nova Cæsarea Lodge, No. 2, the first instituted here, was obtained August 8, 1791, from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, by Dr. Burnet, but owing to his absence, no organization was effected until December 27, 1794. At first the growth of the order was slow. In 1804 the lodge received the lot on which the Temple stands from Hon. William McMillan by will. At that time it was esteemed of little account, but time has enhanced its value to many thousands of dollars, and to-day Nova Cæsarea Harmony is accounted one of the wealthiest lodges in the world. This is the third Masonic structure that has been erected on this site; the first in 1818, the second in 1846, and the present in 1859, at a cost of \$200,000. The first lodge within the limits of Ohio was instituted at Marietta, where the first settlement was founded. A monument in honor of Mr. McMillan has been erected by this lodge. He is accounted to have been the foremost benefactor of Masonry in the West.

Lafayette Lodge No. 81 was instituted May 16, 1825, in honor of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Cincinnati that year, during which he was made an honorary member and personally signed its by-laws May 19. The signature of the distinguished Frenchman is sacredly preserved as a precious souvenir of an illustrious member of the order.

The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite was established in Cincinnati in 1853. All these bodies have ample accommodations in the Temple. The Scottish Rite is established and conducted here on a scale of grandeur and magnificence unequalled by any other place in the United States. Although the Masonic Temple is owned by one lodge, all the Masonic bodies meeting in it enjoy equal privileges, at a merely nominal rent. The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry meet in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Odd Fellows.—The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State—Ohio Lodge No. 1—was instituted in Cincinnati December 23, 1830, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Order spread rapidly, and in 1841 there were four lodges in the city, the Grand Lodge, incorporated by the legislature in 1839, being one of the number. The semi-centennial of the foundation of the first lodge was duly and handsomely celebrated December 23, 1880. On this occasion one of the original members was present, and this amusing incident of the first meeting to institute the lodge was related by him: "When the cards of the brothers present were demanded at the meeting, the chairman solemnly presented his, which, upon examination, turned out to be the Declaration of Independence! This document, splendid as it is, hardly answered the purpose, and the lodge kindly waited until a trip could be made to his house by Brother Thomas and the needed card procured."

The Cincinnati Temple of Odd Fellowship, an imposing and beautiful structure, was completed in the spring of 1893. It stands on the northwest corner of Seventh and Elm streets, with a frontage of 156 feet on Elm and 124 feet on Seventh street. The ground alone cost \$150,000. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony on the 12th of September, 1891, and a large number of appropriate articles were deposited therein.

Other Orders.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen has upward of thirty lodges in Cincinnati. It is a mutual benefit and life insurance association. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association, like this, includes members of all trades, and was organized in 1857.

The Ancient Order of Good Fellows, established in Cincinnati about 1859, has over fifteen lodges, with a large membership, composed mostly of Germans.

The Sons of Temperance and the Order of Good Templars both have a number of lodges. There are a number of open temperance societies, chief among which is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Templars of Honor are also represented.

Besides the foregoing there are many other Orders and Associations, which are secret, and others purely belonging to the benevolent order. The following are among the leading societies having halls, lodges or camps in Cincinnati: The Colored F. & A. M., Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sons of Veterans, Druids, G. A. R., Order of B'nai B'rith, Heptasophs, Independent Order of Red Men, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, Royal Arcanum, Chosen Friends, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule, United Brothers of Friendship, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Sons of St. George, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Order of Aegis, National Provident Union, Order of Mutual Protection, National Fraternal, Order of Germania and the Loyal Legion. Besides these enumerated there are over one thousand public societies, associations, clubs, casinos and leagues established and in working order all over the city devoted to at least two hundred and fifty different objects, such as mutual aid, art, cycling,

smoking, fishing, singing, boating, gymnastic, political, etc., and in addition there are also in active operation ninety trades unions and 351 building and loan associations. From this it will be seen that few cities of the size of Cincinnati have more secret societies, benevolent associations, and organizations instituted for the protection, culture and advancement of their members.

THE CLUBS.

Mr. Kenny informs us that club life in Cincinnati has been developed very largely during the past fifteen years. There are a few, however, which stand out from the general mass and may be called the leading clubs of the city. Among these may be mentioned the *Allemania Club*, consisting of members of the Jewish faith. It was founded in 1849, with but few members and limited accommodations. In 1863 the Melodeon building, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, was leased and repaired, and the club occupied it until the beginning of 1879, when better and more elegant quarters were obtained in the Springer building. The ladies of the members' families are privileged visitors at all hours of the day. Weekly amateur dramatic and musical performances are given, and a grand masquerade ball once a year.

The Cuvier Club.—This club was founded in 1871 by a few gentlemen fond of field sports, for the purpose of elevating the tone of such sports and to enforce the game laws. Subsequently the original idea was abandoned, and it was resolved to enlarge their scope, so as to include game preservation. Out of this resolution sprang the "Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish." It grew slowly and had a struggle for existence. Finally the name was changed to the "Cuvier Club," and throughout 1874 there was gradual progress. On the 1st of January, 1875, the club issued invitations to the citizens at large, and received the calls of a large number. The effect of this display was most beneficial. Those who had never dreamed of the existence of the club and its collection were greatly pleased and became warmly interested. Their Florida collection was greatly enlarged by donations, new members flocked in, and the club soon became prosperous. In 1880 the large club house on Longworth street was erected and handsomely furnished. The museum is an exceedingly attractive and instructive feature, and as it is free to the public, many persons avail themselves of the opportunity to visit it. "But," remarks Mr. Kenny, "while the museum and library are both attractive and educational, and the social features of the club room are most proper and enjoyable, it is upon the fundamental principle of caring for the fish and game of the country that the club has obtained its support in the past and must continue to obtain it in the future."

The Commercial Club was organized in 1880 for the purpose of promoting the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, by social intercourse and an exchange of views. Not more than two members of any one firm can be admitted to membership. At present the club consists of over fifty members, and its success is assured.

The Duckworth Club occupies handsome quarters in the building situated at No. 165 West Seventh street. The club is political and social, and numbers nearly one thousand members.

Lincoln Club, Garfield place, is probably the oldest political club in the State, in point of organization and continuous life. It was incorporated in 1879, and since that time it has been actively engaged in promoting the success of Republican principles. Ordinary ward politics are eschewed—it only aims at cultivating the broader and wider field of maintaining its influence as a conservator of good government, in the words of the illustrious man for whom the club was named, the immortal Lincoln: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Near by also stands the bronze statue of President Garfield, who, like Lincoln, perished by the bullet of an assassin.

The Young Men's Blaine Club is one of the most important and influential political clubs in the city. Their building, No 62 West Eighth street, is a handsome structure. The membership is large.

Other Political Clubs.—The Samuel J. Tilden Club meets every month at 232 Walnut street; the West End Republican Club; the Jefferson Club; the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Phoenix Club, located on Central avenue and Court street, has its rooms in its own building. It was founded on the 1st of May, 1856, by an association of thirty members, on Walnut street. In March, 1874, the club occupied its present beautiful building, which cost sixty thousand dollars. The objects of the club are social enjoyment, and literary and dramatic culture. A large hall, with a fine stage and a perfect collection of theatrical properties, is admirably adapted for music, opera and dancing. Foreign and domestic journals are taken, and during the winter entertainments are given weekly, where the wives, sisters and daughters of the members are admitted. Everything is arranged with the utmost attention to harmony, elegance and propriety.

The Queen City Club was organized and incorporated in 1874, with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into shares of \$250 each. The yearly subscription is \$75, payable semi-annually. Members are elected by ballot. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee of fifteen governors, from which a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, are selected by the committee. The club was founded for literary purposes and mutual improvement. Card playing for money is prohibited. The club house is elegantly furnished and all its appointments are first-class. The membership is composed of the leading, most active and intelligent gentlemen of Cincinnati, drawn from the upper ranks of commercial and professional society.

The University Club, Broadway and Fourth streets, was organized November 17, 1879, and incorporated September 14, 1881. Its object is the promotion of higher education and social and friendly relations between the members. The stock of the club consists of 500 shares, valued at \$25 each; it bears no interest, is not transferable, and upon death or resignation of a member the share owned by him reverts to the club, and no member can own more than one share. There is a ladies' department which may be used by members accompanying ladies, by ladies of a member's family or by any ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

Cincinnati Gymnasium, situated in the Grand Opera House building, stands second to no institution of its class in the country. It was organized August 1, 1853, with only fifty members, and an exercising room about 60 x 20, no larger than the present private instruction room. Its growth at first was slow; now its membership is over one thousand, and the institution occupies 12,560 square feet of floor room in one of the most substantial buildings in the city. Dues are merely nominal—just sufficient to cover the running expenses.

Other Clubs.—In addition to the foregoing there are several other clubs, among which may be mentioned the Literary Club, organized in 1849; the Shakspeare Club, organized in 1851, which gives weekly readings from that author. The Wallack and two or three others are more strictly dramatic clubs, for practice in the histrionic art. The Athletic Club is a product of the year 1879, its object being to promote manly sports and physical culture. The Musical Club, organized in 1879; the Etching Club, also of 1879; the Pottery Club, which dates from the same year, all of which have objects sufficiently defined in their titles. There are several boat clubs—as the Cincinnati, organized in 1872; the Americus, of 1874; the Dauntless, and a number of others.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—The new City Hall, which was formally opened in the spring of 1893, is justly conceded to be one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the

United States. It is situated on the square, bounded by Eighth and Ninth streets, and Central avenue and Plum street. Its dimensions are 332 by 203 feet, of a total area of 67,396 feet. The height of the building to the roof is 158 feet, and the main tower is 32 feet square and 250 feet high. In this tower is a clock with a dial ten feet in diameter, lighted at night by electricity. There are elevators communicating with the upper stories. In this magnificent building are located the Mayor's office, council chamber, office of the chief of police, and all other offices of the city government. The building is constructed of brown Iron Mountain granite and buff Ohio stone. The trimmings, windows, doors, cornices and ledges, are of red sandstone, and the vestibules are lined with Vermont marble, and the floors and roofs are tiled. The style of architecture is of the Romanesque order. The building has been solidly and honestly constructed, and is admired by all who see it. It cost \$1,610,000. The government of Cincinnati is vested in a mayor, elected for two years, with a salary of four thousand dollars, a board of thirty aldermen, one for each ward, and a board of common councilmen of two for each ward.

Police Department.—The Chief of Police, Col. Philip Deitsch [see biographical sketch], has his headquarters in the City Hall building. The force consists of one superintendent, one inspector, two surgeons, twenty-two lieutenants, thirty-two sergeants, and, including station house keepers, mounted patrolmen, patrol wagon men, court officers, etc., numbers four hundred and seventy-five men. The active force consists of four hundred and thirty-one officers and men, who patrol an area of twenty-four square miles. The arrests average about seventeen thousand annually. The first ordinance establishing a night watch in Cincinnati was passed March 29, 1803—just ninety years ago—and was suggested by a fire. It was made the duty of the president [mayor] of council to cause a poll of all citizens to be made, of twenty-one years of age, when they were to be divided into classes consisting of twelve men each, who were to serve as watchmen in rotation. Two years later it was found necessary to pass an ordinance to protect the "watch" from insult, any person so offending to be fined \$25; and any person who refused to act as a commander of the watch, when so elected, was fined in a sum not to exceed \$10. Men are not now so indifferent to the honors of office as to subject themselves to a fine for refusing to accept! In those days the watchman carried a rattle, which served to call for assistance and for the purpose of giving signals.

Concerning the police in 1817, a traveler wrote: "The police of the city are respectable; they have, however, no lamps or watchwords, nor do they need any. We boarded in the heart of the town, and our doors were mostly open night and day. Theft is very rare; the lowest characters seem above it." It is not so now; all they want is the opportunity to steal.

Before Cincinnati became a city, and as early as 1818, stringent laws were passed for the government of the watch. In 1826 the watch was increased to two captains and eighteen men, at an expense of three thousand dollars per annum. The captains, as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of their duties, were each compelled to give a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, and each watchman in the sum of two hundred dollars. The marshal of the town at the same time was compelled to give a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The first marshal under the city charter was Samuel R. Miller. His election occurred at the same time with that of the first mayor, Isaac G. Burnet. He served but one year, and was succeeded by William C. Anderson, and he in turn was followed by William Doty. Until 1827 the mayor and marshal were chosen annually. On that year the charter was revised, and again amended in the legislative session of 1828-29, when the election of mayor and marshal was made biennial, and the day fixed for the first Monday in April. William Doty was re-elected marshal in 1829, and during the second year of his administration an ordinance was passed authorizing the marshal to organize a night watch, to consist of not more than twenty persons, and to procure a building in the

center of the city for a watchhouse. This was the first house of the kind in Cincinnati, and from it grew the present system of station houses.

In 1833 Jesse Justice was chosen marshal. He served but one year, and was succeeded in 1835 by James Saffin. When he came into office the salary was raised to one thousand dollars. In those days the office was a "fat" one, on account of the fees, which were numerous and liberal. It was a common thing from Saffin's time until the office was abolished by legislative enactment, to make from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and sometimes \$25,000, in addition to his fixed salary. [See "Our Police," by Roe, pp. 23 to 34.]

Up to 1842, Cincinnati had no day police, but on May 27, of that year, council passed an ordinance creating a day watch to consist of "two suitable persons" to be elected by that body, and the compensation for each was fixed at \$1.25 per diem. In 1843, under the administration of Mayor Spencer, Marshal Saffin temporarily lost his control of the city watch, the mayor having assumed it and immediately delegated it to a captain. When Spencer was chosen mayor for the third time Saffin was succeeded by Ebenezer Hulse, who served but one term, when James L. Ruffin became marshal, and he filled the office for three successive terms.

On the 29th of March, 1850, an ordinance was passed by council increasing the number of night watchmen by providing that six should be elected from each ward of the city. On April 22, of the same year, council passed another ordinance, providing for the appointment of a chief of police and six lieutenants. This ordinance does not seem to have been put in force, however, until 1853, when David T. Snelbaker became mayor. He appointed the *first* chief of police. His name was Jacob Keifer, but he only remained in office a few weeks, when he was succeeded by Thomas Looken. The latter was removed in a short time, and was succeeded by David Hoke. In 1855 William Craven was chosen city marshal, and Edward Hopkins was appointed chief of police. The police force at this time numbered 101. In 1857, Benjamin Robinson was city marshal, and James L. Ruffin chief of police under Mayor Thomas. In 1859 R. M. Bishop was chosen mayor, and John S. Gano city marshal. Mr. Gano was the *last* of the city marshals. Lew Wilson was Mayor Bishop's chief of police. Up to this time the force had been an undisciplined body. It was not until 1863 that any attempt was made at discipline. Col. Harris, then mayor, and a military man himself, introduced military discipline into the force with salutary effect. In the meantime (1859) the legislature had passed an act creating a board of police commissioners, a police judge, and city auditor. This board had charge of the police and appointed a chief. The act abolished the office of city marshal, and a stormy time followed. Benjamin Robinson was appointed chief of police, but a contention arose regarding the constitutionality of the board of commissioners, which resulted in the passage of an act in 1860 repealing it, and the chief of police appointed by Mayor Bishop was retained.

George Hatch succeeded to the mayoralty in 1861, and he chose for his chief of police Col. J. W. Dudley. He did not fill out his term, and was succeeded by Col. Lawrence Hazen, who proved a very efficient officer and soon brought order out of chaos. In 1863 James L. Ruffin became chief under Mayor Harris, and was succeeded in 1867 by Robert Megrue, but, proving inefficient, he was soon succeeded by the old chief, Ruffin, who continued until 1871, when David Bleeks was made chief by Mayor Davis.

An act passed by the legislature in the winter of 1872-73 created a police commission, which took the police from the control of the mayor. Under this commission the title of chief of police was abolished and that of superintendent of police established, which has been the proper designation of the Cincinnati police ever since. Jeremiah Kiersted was the first man to hold it, being appointed by the new board. His term as superintendent was interrupted for a month by his being removed from office, and Eugene Dayler appointed; but Kiersted was reinstated and finished his two years of service.

The legislature of 1874 repealed the act establishing the police commission, and the police rule again fell under the direct supervision of the mayor. Kiersted held over until February, 1875, when Mayor Johnson appointed Thomas E. Snelbaker in his place. He was succeeded by Capt. Jacob Johnson in 1877. This year the legislature re-established the board of police commissioners, and they appointed Ira Wood chief. He lived but a few months after his appointment, dying in 1878, when George Ziegler succeeded to the office. With the accession of Mayor Jacob, Enoch T. Carson became head of the police under appointment from the board, and he filled the office for two years. Jacob Gessert came next as superintendent. He served but a few weeks, when he resigned, and soon after committed suicide. He was followed by Col. M. F. Reilly. His term of office lasted until the close of Mayor Stephens' administration and was marked by many exciting events.

The board of police commissioners of 1885 was created under the act of the legislature empowering the board of public works to appoint the original members. Under this new order Col. Edwin Hudson was made superintendent of police. He remained in office until the appointment of the new board, under the non-partisan act, passed in 1886, making the mayor the executive head of the police department. Mayor Smith appointed Col. Arthur G. Moore chief of police, who held the place only a short time, when he was succeeded by Col. Philip Deitsch, the present incumbent.

• *United States Government Building.*—This great structure, the finest, most imposing and colossal of all the public buildings in the city, is a magnificent contribution to the many architectural attractions of Cincinnati, and is justly a source of pride to the inhabitants. It includes the post office, custom house and federal courts of the United States, and occupies one-half of the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Walnut and Main streets, with the main front facing on Fifth street. The building is 364 feet front and 164 feet deep, four stories in height above ground, exclusive of the attics and roof stories. There is an underground basement fourteen feet high and a sub-basement ten feet, furnished with light and air from an area twelve feet wide, running entirely around the building. The exterior is designed in the Renaissance style of four superimposed orders. The principal façade, 354 feet long, is divided into center and corner pavilions connected by receding bays, while the end façades have corner pavilions only, connected by receding bays. The pavilions are strongly marked by porticos, with full, detached columns, and the divisions rendered more effective by large dormers and prominent roof lines at the corners, while the center pavilion terminates in an attic of two stories and high towering roof 170 feet from the ground. The windows, liberal in size and simple in form, are kept entirely subordinate to the orders which form the decorative features of the façades. The lines are generally rigid and the openings square at head, except in the crowning story, where arched openings give a very pleasing termination. The orders are very originally treated in the first story. The pilasters and columns, placed on a high pedestal, are rusticated, and, by an ingenious introduction of the triglyph into the capitals, the characteristics of the Doric order are given with a decidedly new effect. This rusticated order, with its reinforcement of piers, forms an appropriate and massive substructure, on which the other and lighter orders rest. These upper orders are a modified Ionic in the second story and composite in the third and fourth, the whole at a height of ninety-five feet from the ground, surmounted by a modillion cornice of ornamental detail. The exterior walls are of granite, the basement and stylobate from the red granite quarries of Middlebrook, Mo., and the superstructure from quarries at Fox Island, Maine. The interior construction is of a strictly fire-proof character, as in other first-class government buildings, with partitions of brick, and floors of iron beams and brick arches. The building was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1885, the total cost, including the site (\$800,000), being nearly five million dollars.

Post Office.—The entire first story of this magnificent building is devoted to the post office department, rooms for the postmaster, cashier, money order office, vaults, etc., being located at the ends of the building, while the central portion forms one vast business room, 132 x 225 feet, which, in addition to the usual complement of side windows, has a large portion of its ceiling of glass, making a skylight 63 x 220 feet. The post office necessarily does a large business, the receipts from the sale of stamps, rent of boxes, etc., reaching nearly a million of dollars in 1893. There are over 425 employees, nearly 200 of whom are carriers.

The increase in the volume of mail matter since the office was first established, July 4, 1793, has been more than a thousand fold. At first only nine mails were received weekly. They brought about seventy papers, equal to 350 sheets. The first postmaster was Abner Dunn, but he did not live long to enjoy the honors of office. He died July 18, 1794, and was buried on the lot where the office was kept in a log cabin. Dunn was succeeded by William Maxwell, founder of the first newspaper and publisher of the Territorial laws. His successors up to 1815 were Daniel Mayo, William Ruffin, and Rev. William Burke. During the year 1826 the receipts for postage on 3,750 letters received and delivered amounted to \$8,162. Twenty-three mails per week were now despatched, ten of which were carried by stage, the remainder on horseback. The Rev. William Burke was still postmaster, assisted by Elam P. Langdon. In 1828 the receipts had run up to \$12,150. Thereafter the increase for twelve years was as follows: 1829, \$16,251; 1833, \$26,118; 1838, \$51,226.71; 1839, \$55,017.32; 1840, \$49,815.13. From 1833 up to 1840 sixty mails per week had been received.

The Upper Stories.—Above the first story, the building takes the form of a hollow square, with the court of the same area as the post office skylight—63 by 220 feet. A corridor fourteen feet wide faces on this court, and furnishes communication with the various rooms, all of which have an exterior frontage. These rooms—about fifty in number—give business accommodation for the Custom House, United States Courts, Internal Revenue, and other officers of the Civil government, and vary in size from the private office fourteen by twenty feet, to the magnificent court rooms, forty-one by sixty-four feet.

The Custom House, since Cincinnati was declared a port of entry, has been an important factor in government business affairs. The amount of duties received on imported articles is over one million of dollars annually, while the value of the articles reaches nearly two and a half millions.

Internal Revenue.—The collections from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to about ten millions of dollars, of which the tax on spirits yielded over seven and a quarter millions. This shows the vast extent of the business of distilling whisky in and around Cincinnati, of which more in detail is given in the chapter on manufactures.

Weather Bureau.—This department is located in the fourth story of the government building. Much information of the practical workings of the bureau, and the value of its publications, may be gained by visitors interested, or curious, in weather matters. Weather maps are displayed to the public in various parts of the city. Visitors are invited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. The local forecast official in charge, or any of the observers, will take pleasure in showing and explaining the various instruments to visitors.

The Court House.—The first courts, according to Judge Burnet, "were held in a rented room in the tavern of George Avery, near the frog pond, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets." Near by was a "pillory, stocks, and a whipping post; and sometimes a gallows was added." A log building on the north side of the public square was occupied as a jail. Courts in an early day—in part at least—were held in the Gano building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The territorial courts met in Yeatman's tavern.



Jonathan Ogden

The first courthouse owned by the county was a rude stone building on the public square near the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets. It was built in 1802, and its entire cost is said to have been but three thousand dollars. It was built of limestone after a plan furnished by Judge Turner, in the shape of a parallelogram with forty-two feet front and fifty-five deep. The walls, including the parapet, were forty-two feet high, a wooden cupola, with four projecting faces, arched and balustraded, twenty feet high, terminated by a dome, and resting on a base twenty feet square, surrounding the whole. The total height to the top of the cupola was eighty-four feet. There were wings for public offices, two-storied and fire-proof as was supposed.

This courthouse was used as a barrack during the war of 1812-14, and through the carelessness of some soldiers who were playing cards in one of the rooms, or in the garret, it was fired and burned early in the year 1814. The commissioners then decided to accept a lot tendered by Jesse Hunt, "out of town," near the intersection of Court street with Main, on which to erect a new building. Plans and specifications were drawn, and the erection of the new building commenced, but it was not completed until 1819. The commissioners now thought that inasmuch as it was far removed from the thickly settled part of town, it was comparatively safe from fire. Improvements, however, rapidly followed, and it was not many years until the new building was fairly "in town." Bad luck seemed to follow the authorities, for on the 9th of July, 1849, this building was accidentally burned, and the county was again without a courthouse.

There was no alternative but to take steps to erect another building. Consequently, a contract for \$695,253.29 was awarded in 1851. The building was regarded as a very fine one for the time, and with its columns in front made an imposing appearance. It had a front of 190 feet, with an extension of 190 feet back, and was three stories, or sixty feet, in height. This building stood until March, 1884, when it was burned during the terrible riots of that time, a description of which will be found in the chapter on "Notable Crimes and Criminals." The present courthouse stands on the site of the one destroyed by the mob, and is a substantial and solid structure. It is three stories in height, and has ample room for the various county offices and courts, with an elevator to facilitate communication with the departments in the upper stories.

The County Jail.—This necessary adjunct of the court stands in rear of the courthouse, and fronts on Sycamore street. It is constructed of limestone, cost \$226,520, and successfully resisted all attempts of the infuriated mob to destroy it in 1884.

The City Workhouse.—This great institution is located on the Colerain turnpike, one-third of a mile east of Mill creek, and within the corporate limits of the city. A line of electric cars passes within a few yards of the doors. The buildings present a very fine appearance—running due east 600 feet, then south 505 feet, then due west 600 feet to the south end of the main building, where there is a stone wall, fifteen feet in height, and enclosing the entire back part of the main structure as well as the outbuildings, the entrance to which is made through three large portals or gateways. The workhouse receives adult criminals convicted of minor offenses. It is managed by a board appointed by the mayor and council. The daily average of persons confined does not fall much below six hundred.

The City Infirmary.—Ample provision for the care of the poor and infirm is made by the municipal government. The institution for this purpose is located on the Carthage road, eight miles north of the city. The buildings are spacious and extensive, and are situated on a farm containing one hundred and sixty acres of beautifully rolling land. During the year 1891 the total number of applications granted was 7,581. The total amount of receipts from all sources was \$108,832.70; disbursements, \$106,374.22. The cost of maintaining the infirmary for the year

exclusive of the relief of the outdoor poor and permanent improvements, was \$65,-532.80, making the yearly cost of maintaining the inmates *per capita* \$91.91, or a fraction over twenty-five cents per day.

The House of Refuge.—This institution was opened for inmates in October, 1850. It is situated in Mill creek valley, about four miles from the post office. The grounds embrace nearly ten acres—one-half of which are enclosed by a stone wall, twenty feet in height, within which stand all the buildings. The main building is a castellated edifice of rough, blue limestone, with windows, cornices, casings and portico of white Dayton stone, presenting an imposing front of 277 feet, with a center building eighty-five by fifty-five feet, four stories in height, with towers at the extremities projecting two feet in front, and five stories high besides the basement. To the north and south of this building are two wings thirty-six by ninety-six feet each. The northern wing contains 112 sleeping rooms for boys; the south wing is occupied by girls and contains seventy-two single sleeping rooms; one room large enough to contain twelve beds; two sewing rooms, one school room, four bath rooms and hospital. A kindergarten department has recently been added. The chapel is in the rear; there are also school and recitation rooms, and rooms containing workshops, etc. The buildings will accommodate 350 inmates, and the requisite number of officers for their care. The boys are divided into four, and the girls into three, divisions or families. And each of these seven families has separate school, sleeping, dining rooms, workshops, recreation rooms and play grounds. During 1891 there were 242 boys and 73 girls in the institution.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Cincinnati now consists of twenty-eight steam engines, three chemical engines, fifteen hose wagons, thirty-four horse reels, two aerial trucks, four two-horse trucks, five one-horse trucks, one manual truck, one manual hose reel, eight one-horse wagons, four two-horse wagons, nine marshal's buggies or carts, about 64,000 feet of hose, 136 horses and thirty-one engine houses. The force consists of one marshal, four district marshals, one assistant fire marshal at large, and 302 officers and men, not including house watchmen. About 600 miles of wire connect the Central Station with the fire alarm boxes distributed throughout the city, besides forty telephones, thirty large bells and striking machines, fifty-nine gongs, ten joker registers, twenty-four alarm registers, and 500 Le Clanche batteries distributed at the various engine houses. All the appliances for the extinction of fires being of the latest and most improved kind, the department is amply equipped for service, and it must be a great and stubborn conflagration that it can not successfully resist.

In this connection it may be interesting to know something of the beginnings of the fire department. About the middle of December, 1800, a good deal of incendiarism occurred in the infant settlement, and the people were greatly alarmed. As the town at this time consisted of less than 800 inhabitants, and was far in the wilderness, nothing had been done in the way of fire protection. The recurrence of more fires a year later, however, had the effect of arousing the people, and the question of providing means to combat fire was seriously discussed. A meeting was held to consider the matter, but nothing came of it, as there were yet no village authorities to give the movement municipal authority. But in 1802, when Cincinnati received its first village charter, a meeting of citizens was held July 14, in the new courthouse, to pass upon the expenditure of forty-six dollars appropriated by the select council—of which twelve dollars were to be used for six fire ladders, and a like sum for as many fire hooks. With these public equipments the villagers had to be contented until 1808, when the council bought the *first* fire engine. Previous to this, however, everyone able to labor was required to be on hand with his long leather fire bucket, and form in line to the river to pass buckets with water,

when a fire broke out. Every householder was required to keep one of these hung up, marked, and ready for instant use.

The Union Fire Company, comprising nearly all the men and well grown boys in the village, was organized the same year the engine was bought. Its organization proved inefficient, and a second company was formed about 1815. A second engine had been provided for, but it had not been purchased.

In 1819, the year Cincinnati became a city, there were two engines owned by the corporation, but they were not kept in repair, and in case of fire the people had to depend on their leathern buckets. By 1825 a better state of affairs existed. The city had four engines, one hose company, one hook and ladder company, a protection company and a protection society. Thomas Tucker was chief engineer and Jeremiah Kiersted assistant. There were one hundred and fifty-five firemen and sixteen fire wreckers. The department improved gradually. In 1829 nine organized companies composed the fire department, with John L. Avery as president.

As the city grew the fire department increased in strength and efficiency. Under a charter granted in 1830, The Cincinnati Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company was organized. The fire apparatus was valued at four thousand dollars. There were an "eight inch double chamber engine of thirty-four men power, and a suction engine, with double seven-inch chambers of thirty-men power." Both engines were finished in the best style of the time. George W. Neff was president of the company, and as such he really became the founder of the fire department of Cincinnati, and deserves more than a passing notice.

George W. Neff was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Frankfort May 19, 1800. He was the youngest son of Peter and Rebecca Neff, and losing his father when only four years of age, was left under the care of a pious mother. At the village school he received the rudiments of a common English education. Afterward he was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Finley, entered Princeton in 1816, where he graduated with distinguished honor in 1818. Soon after leaving the college he commenced the study of the law with the celebrated Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He remained in that city engaged at his profession for three years, when he was induced by his brothers, in 1824, to come to Cincinnati and engage in the mercantile business with them. He remained here during the balance of his life. His public spirit and benevolence, coupled with every judicious project for the improvement of the city, greatly endeared him to the people. He was the *first* president of the Little Miami Railroad Company; he drew up the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company and had it passed, and was the president from the foundation until his death. For many years he was a director in the Lafayette Bank; was president of the city council for a series of years, and a trustee in Lane Seminary, and aided greatly in establishing Spring Grove Cemetery. He died August 9, 1850, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Cincinnati.

The first steam fire engine was made in Cincinnati in 1852-53 by Mr. Latta, and soon revolutionized the entire fire service. It weighed twelve tons and required four horses to drag it to a fire; it was called the "Uncle John Ross." From this time on there was rapid improvement in the fire service. In 1858 there were seven steam fire engines in use, and in two years the number was increased to eleven. The self-propelling engines were introduced about this time; and in 1864 a splendid new machine of this kind, called the "John F. Torrence," was purchased for seven thousand dollars. Four years later the "A. B. Latta" was added, named after the builder of the first steam fire engine in Cincinnati.

As early as 1853 steps had been taken for the organization of a paid fire department through the efforts of Miles Greenwood, who for a long time paid the cost out of his own pocket and battled with the volunteer department. He succeeded, was reimbursed by the city, and the paid service was finally established and soon became popular with the people.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

One of the chief attractions that Cincinnati offers to visitors is the Zoological Garden, situated in the northern part of the city, between the suburbs of Clifton and Avondale. Mr. Charles F. McLean, secretary, in his little "Book About the Zoo," tells us that the one person to whom Cincinnati is indebted for its Zoological Garden, for its origin and continuance, is the late Andrew Erkenbrecher. Other public-spirited citizens contributed to make it a possibility, giving both time and money; but without the constant and unremitting labors, the enthusiasm, the financial aid, and never flagging interest of this man, it probably would not have been founded. At a meeting of the Society of Acclimatization, held in June, 1873, a zoological garden for Cincinnati was first discussed. Great interest was awakened, and within a month the project had taken root. The incorporation of a stock company was arranged for, and in a short time a large amount of stock had been subscribed and a board of directors elected.

A fruitless effort was made to obtain from the city authorities the use of a portion of Burnet Woods Park for the garden. The society then purchased the present grounds, and so far as known this garden is the only institution of the kind in the world that is not located on land, the use of which was donated by the city that the garden benefits.

The society purchased sixty-seven acres of ground, and prepared to found the garden. The location possessed many picturesque and charming landscape beauties, and its diversity necessitated a vast amount of grading and preparation before the necessary buildings could be erected. These, when completed, were models of their kind for architectural beauty and durability, but they cost a large sum of money. Many thousands more were spent in bridging ravines, laying out avenues, and otherwise supplementing the beauties of nature. Thus, when the garden was first opened to the public on the 18th of September, 1875, the amount of money expended was beyond the most liberal of the original estimates. The vast expense, too, of collecting and keeping up a great menagerie was scarcely appreciated at that time. The receipts did not reach the expectations of the founders, and the outlook was not encouraging. The debt increased, and in a few years the garden's existence was in jeopardy. This brought about a new management. A portion of the land was sold and the debt greatly reduced. In a short time business began to increase under the new life which had been infused, and the finances were soon in better condition. Entertainments for the purpose of attracting the attention of the public were gotten up; musical night fetes were established, and artists of high standing engaged. These soon became very popular, and business steadily increased from year to year, until 1893, when the garden became practically self-supporting, and it is the only zoological garden in the world to-day without state or municipal assistance.

The grounds at present cover forty-five acres, comprising woodland, plateau and ravine. In the beauty of its landscape it is not surpassed by any other garden in this or foreign countries. All the principal buildings are of stone and iron, and cost over three hundred thousand dollars. The collection of wild animals and rare birds usually numbers about fifteen hundred. Since the exhibition has become self-sustaining the debt of \$125,000 will rapidly decrease, and therefore enable the society to make more improvements and additions to the attractions. The receipts for 1892 were \$54,314.22; expenditures, \$46,623.59, leaving a profit of \$7,690.63. The figures for 1893, at this writing (November), are not yet available. At this time the "Zoo" represents an outlay of fully three-quarters of a million of dollars, and it is a source of pride to its founders and friends that it has so soon been placed on a solid basis. The society is officered as follows: President, A. E. Burkhardt; vice-president, George Fisher; treasurer, Albert Erkenbrecher; superintendent, S. A. Stephan; secretary and manager, Charles F. McLean; and a board of nine directors.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities of Cincinnati are ample. At the present there are seventeen national and private banks, six in Covington and three in Newport. The combined capital of these twenty-six banks amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Of the foregoing, Cincinnati has thirteen national banks; and during the panic of 1893 they all withstood the pressure in the most satisfactory manner, owing to the care and conservatism exercised by their officers. These thirteen banks have a combined capital of \$9,600,000, and a surplus of \$2,745,000.

The first banking institution in Cincinnati was the "Miami Exporting Company." It was chartered at the first meeting of the General Assembly of Ohio for the term of forty years. Its primary object was to reduce the difficulty and expense of transportation to New Orleans. Banking was at first a secondary consideration, though its charter permitted the issue of a circulating medium. In 1807, on the 1st of March, it gave over all commercial schemes and launched out into banking. Its capital stock was \$150,000. After a prosperous career for several years it went into decline and failed January 10, 1842. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, founded in 1812, failed the following day, and a riot ensued, causing the destruction of considerable property. In 1814 the Bank of Cincinnati opened. The second bank established by the Federal Government received its charter from Congress in April, 1816. The next year a branch was opened in Cincinnati. A stormy financial period soon followed, caused by an effort to compel the United States Bank to retire from the field, the legislature having imposed a heavy tax, which the bank refused to pay. Litigation followed, but the bank finally had to retire. It caused the ruin of many citizens.

As population increased and business developed more banks were founded. In 1851 there were six incorporated banks. When national banks were authorized, there were by the 1st of December, 1863, the First National, with a capital of one million; the Second, with one hundred thousand; the Third, with three hundred thousand, and the Fourth, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand, fully organized and ready for business. The Cincinnati Clearing House Association was organized in 1866, and is still in operation.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

One of the most massive, stately and commanding buildings in the city is the Chamber of Commerce, standing on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets. The location is conspicuous, and the attention of strangers is always attracted to this imposing temple of trade, on account of its magnificent proportions, architectural beauty and great strength and solidity. On account of its unique appearance, one is reminded of a European castle built to stand for thousands of years. Its exterior walls are constructed of undressed granite, whilst its interior arrangements are perfect in their adaptation to the purposes for which it was built. It was opened for business in January, 1889. Details regarding the membership and the vast business to which attention is given will be found in the chapter on Trade and Commerce.

CHAPTER VII.

SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

[By REV. A. S. DUDLEY.]

EARLY TENDENCIES—PROMINENT NAMES—DR. DANIEL DRAKE—ASTRONOMICAL SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS—COL. JARED MANSFIELD—PROF. ORMSBY MITCHELL.

THE city of Cincinnati and the county of Hamilton early became the seat and center of scientific work and results. Within a few years after the first settlement here and the location of the city there were found among the citizens men of rare talents and rich attainments, who gave themselves to the work of developing the county and founding a society which should be fully abreast with the times and foremost in the march of the progress of the human race. They wrought intelligently and skillfully, and brought scientific principles and forces and methods to the aid of their great work.

The nation, in all its history, has produced few men of equal or like genius to John Cleves Symmes, one of the founders of Cincinnati. In mental endowment and force, in philosophic spirit, in originality of conception and in ingenuity and energy of execution, in patriotic and philanthropic devotion and in lofty aims, he was a rare man. He attracted other kindred spirits, and created around the locality an atmosphere stimulative to intellectual ambition and scientific pursuits.

These early pioneers labored amid many limitations and difficulties. Their scientific devotion and enthusiasm were their inspiration and their noble public spirit was their impulse. No labors could daunt them, no hindrance discourage them. They wrought with abundant success. They founded a city and builded institutions which have perpetuated their spirit, and have followed and favored intellectual growth and scientific development.

Space is not afforded in the compendium of the history of the county for the record of the details of the beneficial work of these high-minded pioneers, nor even to catalogue their names. As an illustration of their type, it will not be invidious to make mention of several illustrious men who have left the stamp of their genius and the inspiration of their spirit on the community.

No one who reviews the history of the past times can fail to note the prominence of such men as Daniel Drake. In his profession or in his work as an investigator and author, as well as in his devotion to the public good, he occupied an enviable position. He was a practical worker, and not a mere speculative dreamer. His books, the earliest published here, and even to this day the ablest, gave the growing city a name and fame abroad. His work in founding the first Medical College and the Commercial Hospital was a magnificent achievement, and these institutions are his monument.

Hamilton county enjoys a scientific honor brighter in its conception and broader in its practical results, than that belonging to any other locality in the nation. This distinction resulted from the exigency in the affairs of one department of the nation's business. When Mr. Jefferson came into office he was confronted by a condition in one branch of executive administration, which offered the most serious elements of social disturbance and threatened even the existence of the government. The Northwest Territory was a munificent domain. In soil and climate, and in all material resources, it possessed "a potentiality of wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice." A swarm of prospective occupants were flocking to it, and provision must at once be made for the allotment of lands, the definite marking of boundaries and the authentic conveyance of titles, on the part of the government.

The system of random surveys and "indiscriminate locations," employed in Kentucky, had resulted in so much inaccuracy and error and had produced so many and such serious disputes among the settlers, that it was found impracticable and almost impossible to allot lands under it. The Federal Congress in 1785, two years before the ordinance organizing the Northwest Territory, had passed an ordinance providing for a systematic survey of the public lands, by plotting townships six miles square, marked by lines running due north and south, and crossed by lines running due east and west, and the subdivision of these townships into sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres. This is the system of rectangular coördinates. It was favored by the eastern States, and opposed by the southern States which favored the old plan of "indiscriminate locations."

This law providing for the survey of lands by rectangular coördinates had not been put into operation, and for the best of reasons. The system, in order to be accurate and uniform, must be based upon lines accurately determined upon astronomical surveys. The law provided for an astronomical system of surveying. No astronomers were known to exist, who had ever done this kind of work, or who had ever heard of it being done. Certainly such astronomers were not found among land surveyors. Mr. Jefferson was puzzled to find such a man. No one was an applicant for the place. It was not desirable for a man of scientific culture and tastes and pursuits. He must become a pioneer and proceed to the wilds, and camp in the forests, and wade through the swamps and the streams, and must live, for a time, at least, just as other pioneers lived.

In his search Mr. Jefferson came upon the man who had the scientific qualifications. This was Col. Jared Mansfield, of New Haven, Conn., but, unfortunately, the President had just appointed Mr. Mansfield to another most important work, that of organizing West Point Military Academy. Mr. Mansfield was a graduate of Yale College, a thorough classical scholar, and had given special attention to the higher mathematics. He was a successful and popular teacher. He was also an author, having published an original work, entitled "Mathematical Essays," treating of profound and obtuse problems of the higher mathematics. His book showed him to be among the foremost mathematicians of the country and of the age. He was eminently qualified for the task of organizing the military academy, and Mr. Jefferson for a long time hesitated to ask him to relinquish that important work. But he finally realized that he could not find another man so well qualified for the work of setting in operation the new and indispensable system of the astronomical survey of the public lands. He offered Mr. Mansfield the office of Surveyor General. Mr. Mansfield was loth to accept the new office and its arduous work. An institution of liberal learning was the field of labor most congenial to his scholarly tastes and training. In order to induce him to accept the surveyorship, the President assured him of holding his commission in the army, and of the opportunity of returning to the work at West Point, after he should have inaugurated the new system of surveys. On these conditions Mr. Mansfield became Surveyor General, and proceeded to the preparations needful to execute the work on lands.

Serious hindrances were still in the way of proceeding with the survey, after the astronomer had been found. There were no astronomical instruments in the country adapted to this field work; nor were there any manufacturers of such instruments in the country. The celebrated Trauton, of Fleet street, London, England, was the nearest source from which an observatory outfit could be obtained.

There was no appropriation of funds by Congress for such a purchase. To meet this lack without departing from strictly legal methods of procedure, the President applied a part of his own contingent fund for their purchase. Three years from placing the order with Mr. Trauton the instruments were safely landed at Cincinnati, in 1805. Mr. Mansfield was already upon the ground, and gladly welcomed the instruments. They consisted of a three-foot telescope, well mounted, a thirty-

inch portable transit, and an astronomical clock. There was also a lot of necessary books, and mathematical tables. The whole cost of these, when packed by the maker and ready for shipment, was \$1,054 in our currency.

The same year Mr. Mansfield removed to Cincinnati and began his work. He rented the residence of Israel Ludlow, at the Ludlow Station, now Northside, but at that time said to be five miles from the city. Here he set up his instruments and founded the first observatory west of the Alleghany Mountains. The first line run by Mr. Mansfield was the principal meridian passing through the mouth of the Great Miami river, and extending to the northern boundary of the United States. Thus does Hamilton county have the honor of the first survey under the system ever since used, and everywhere applied.

These old astronomical instruments followed Col. Mansfield on his return to West Point, and are now deposited in the Philosophical Department of the Military Academy at West Point. Let it here be asked, what more interesting relics for a Cincinnati Museum of History and Science than these historic instruments could possibly be obtained, and is it not probable that the general government might be induced to surrender their custody to this city?

Under the direction of the government, Col. Mansfield ascertained the latitude and longitude of many important places. His scientific services would render him illustrious in any time and in any place. When it is considered at what a sacrifice of personal tastes and ease he rendered these important services, his public spirit, his patriotism and his devotion to duty, can be appreciated.

Even the partial mention of scientific achievements would be incomplete without the mention of Prof. Ormsby Mitchell, who came later on the scene. His brilliant talents, his indomitable energy, his unquenchable enthusiasm, and his attractive personality, gave him a hold upon the citizens, which enabled him to induce them to found the observatory, at great cost, and amid the most disheartening difficulties. He left the luster of a great name, and the inspiration of a noble spirit, which still are acknowledged and felt.

These are sufficient illustrations of the scientific spirit prevailing among the pioneers of Hamilton county, and serve to account for the intellectual cast and artistic tastes which have always characterized the community.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.

[BY W. H. VENABLE, LL. D.]

THE FIRST SCHOOLS—OTHER EARLY SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, COLLEGES, ETC.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THEIR ORGANIZATION, SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.—HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS—NORMAL SCHOOL—UNIVERSITY—OBSERVATORY—OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—TECHNICAL SCHOOL—PRIVATE SCHOOLS SINCE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED—OTHER SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES—LAW SCHOOL—MEDICAL EDUCATION—LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—ST. XAVIER COLLEGE—OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—MUSIC—ART ACADEMY—SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY—HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO—CLUBS AND SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—LIBRARIES.

THE educator, as a working force, has been active in Cincinnati from the time of the city's founding. John Cleves Symmes, proprietor of the Miami Purchase, had taught school in the East before coming West; John Filson, who surveyed the original plat of "Losantiville," was a New Jersey schoolmaster; and another schoolmaster, John Reily, owned the first schoolhouse in Ohio or in the territory north-



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons Philada

Samuel M. Donald

west of the Ohio river. This schoolhouse stood in Columbia, now the East End of the Queen City, and a subscription school was accommodated within its wooden walls about a year and a half after the landing of the first settlers of the town. The school was opened June 21, 1790. Reily was a young Pennsylvanian, and had served in the later battles of the Revolutionary war. He was joined in his teaching enterprise in 1791 by Francis Dunlevy, also an ex-soldier, who, after the war, had migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio. He became a judge, and he also wrote valuable annals of the Baptist Church. He was the father of Hon. A. H. Dunlevy.

The school started by Reily, and afterward carried on by Dunlevy alone, seems to have been reorganized into an "academy" in November, 1792, chiefly through the public spirit and practical energy of Judge William Goforth, Maj. John S. Gano, Rev. John Smith and Mr. Dunlevy himself. This pioneer institution existed for several years, and asserted its educational orthodoxy and dignity by drilling backwoods boys in mathematics and Latin grammar.

Other Early Schools.—In the shadow of Fort Washington, near the present intersection of Third and Lawrence streets, a log cabin was built in 1792, and under its clapboard roof a school of young Cincinnatians was gathered, but the teacher's name is forgotten. Three years later a better school building of frame was put up on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, a locality noted for experimental literary institutions. The scanty records of Cincinnati's first decade make bare mention of several teachers and pseudo-teachers who earned a penny by dispensing such knowledge as had a market value. The French language was taught in 1799 by one Francis Menessier, who kept a "coffee-house" at the foot of Main street hill, and sold liquors and pies together with polite instruction. Dancing schools and singing schools were in considerable demand. One of the first schools for general elementary training was kept by James White, who, in October, 1799, announced to the citizens of Cincinnati, in the columns of the *Western Spy*, that his "English school" had been removed, and was "now next door to Mr. Thomas Williams, skin-dresser,"—a suggestive juxtaposition. Mr. White advertises that "he also intends to open an evening school," in which "writing, arithmetic, & c. will be taught four evenings in each week for three months. The terms for each scholar will be two dollars, the scholars to find firewood and candles." That the schoolmaster's function a century ago trenched on the domain of the lawyer is indicated by the fact that Mr. White made known his readiness to furnish "deeds, indentures, & c. on reasonable terms."

Early in 1800 the *Western Spy* contained the notice that "a good schoolmaster was wanted on the Great Miami," and that one with a family would be preferred. The same newspaper kept before its readers the somewhat ostentatious advertisement of "Rev. Robert Stubbs, Philomath," an English clergyman and "dominie," who founded "Newport Academy" on his farm, "two miles from the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, in Campbell county, Ky.," in which he taught "English grammar, Latin, Greek, arithmetic—all the most useful and some of the ornamental branches of mathematics." There is something almost awe-inspiring in the conclusion of the "Philomath's" statement, which announces that "should any feel inclined, he will also teach the use of the globes, at stated periods, in Cincinnati." Newport Academy developed into a useful school, having for its trustees some of the leading settlers of Campbell county, such as James Taylor, Daniel Mayo and Thomas Carneal. The chairman of the board was Washington Berry.

It may amuse the reader of these memoranda of small beginnings to peruse the following school advertisement which appeared in a Cincinnati paper in the year 1804: "Notice.—The public in general, and my former subscribers in particular, are respectfully informed that I purpose to commence school again on the 1st day of January, 1805. I shall teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar,

indiscriminately, for two dollars per quarter." Perhaps one may say, without the bitterness of irony, that a good many teachers since the days of the good man here quoted have, like him, taught the common branches quite "indiscriminately."

That succinct Old Testament of the local history of the "Miami Country," Dr. Daniel Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, informs us that in Cincinnati "the business of tuition was generally conducted by strangers, and transient teachers, in rented rooms, till the year 1811; when ten or twelve individuals purchased a small lot, erected a couple of schoolhouses, and employed two or three teachers; but notwithstanding their laudable exertions, this academy has not flourished, and is likely soon to be superseded by the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary." Dr. Drake gives a brief account of a projected institution which was to bear the name Cincinnati University. He says: "In the year 1806, a school association was formed in this place, and in 1807 it was incorporated. Its endowments were not exactly correspondent to its elevated title, consisting only of moderate contributions; and an application was made to the legislature for permission to raise money by a lottery, which was granted. A scheme was formed, and great part of the tickets sold; they have, however, not been drawn, and but little of the money which they brought, refunded. On Sunday the 28th of May, 1809, the schoolhouse erected by the corporation was blown down; since which it has become extinct."

Hon. S. S. L'Hommedieu, in a published "Pioneer Address," gives some pleasing reminiscences of his school days in early Cincinnati. He says: "In the years 1810, 1811, 1812, I recollect only three or four small schools. A Mr. Thomas H. Wright kept one in the second story of a frame building on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. John Hilton had his school on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, over a cabinet maker's shop; David Cathcart, on the west side of Walnut, near Fourth street. The scholars at each school probably averaged about forty."

The Lancaster Seminary.—The schools thus far mentioned, and others that sprang up and died down within the first quarter of our city's first century, were sporadic and, as institutions, abortive. They were not fostered by united effort or general sympathy, and therefore took no deep root. The first really important school planted in Cincinnati was the Lancaster Seminary, a vigorous institution created mainly by the enthusiastic zeal of Dr. Daniel Drake, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, and Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, seconded by the good will of the people. The school was to be conducted, as the name suggests, according to the monitorial method advocated by the English teacher, Joseph Lancaster, who, coming to America, promulgated his views in Philadelphia, where he died. The Lancastrian ideas appealed strongly to the visionary mind, and were seized upon eagerly by many who dreamed of an education at once cheap, substantial, and easily acquired. Edmund Harrison, of Tennessee, who had been a pupil of one of Lancaster's disciples, espoused the monitorial theory, and, with much ability and enthusiasm, undertook to put it into practice in the Queen City. In 1814-15 money to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars was subscribed for the seminary, payable in shares of twenty-five dollars. The banks of the city, fired with unwonted generosity in behalf of popular culture, agreed to loan the new institution cash on a long credit. A building site was secured near the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, on ground now partly occupied by the Cincinnati College. Architectural plans were prepared by Isaac Stagg, and a rather extensive and ambitious two-story brick edifice was constructed, without loss of time. Drake, who may, with justice, be honored as the father of the movement, tells us that: "On the 17th of April, 1815, one of the lower rooms being completed, a school composed of children of both sexes was opened, and in less than a fortnight 420 were admitted; when, the apartment being sufficiently filled, many subsequent applicants were rejected. By the indefatigable efforts of the teacher [Mr. Harrison] order and method were at length introduced,

and the proficiency of the scholars has equalled all reasonable expectations. A second school, on the same plan, for females only, has just been commenced, and promises to be well filled." The seminary was put under the management of a board of seven trustees, with Jacob Burnet as president. The expectations of the founders of the school were not realized, owing, in part, to inherent defects of the Lancastrian plan, and, in part, to a general depression caused by financial troubles affecting the entire community. The school was kept up as an academy until January 22, 1819, when it obtained a charter conferring university privileges, and changing the name from Lancaster Seminary to Cincinnati College. When the seminary first went into operation, in 1815, the town of Cincinnati consisted of about eleven hundred houses, and the entire population amounted to but six thousand, a number not sufficient to fill our present Music Hall.

Cincinnati College.—When, in 1819, Cincinnati College was chartered, there were, in energetic operation, three other western colleges that had a stimulating effect upon the literary pride of Cincinnati, and that aroused her emulation, if not her envy. These were Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. These young and vigorous institutions had faculties of zealous and able professors, and were drawing many ambitious young men to their halls. Especially did the Kentucky College and that at Oxford, being easily accessible from Cincinnati, provoke the rivalry of the newly organized Cincinnati College. The influence of the several colleges upon other schools, and upon individuals smitten with the desire for scholarship, was most beneficial. The higher institutions, with their libraries, laboratories, professional chairs, courses of study, degrees and alumnal bodies, were the "power-houses," or "storage-batteries," from which flowed streams of energy to the surrounding villages and farms.

In June, 1818, perhaps mainly at the solicitation of Dr. Drake, the sum of twenty-nine thousand dollars was subscribed by Gen. William Lytle, Oliver M. Spencer, John H. Piatt, Ethan Stone, William Corry, Gen. James Findley, David E. Wade, and Andrew Mack, with the object of "elevating Lancaster Seminary into a respectable college." These subscriptions were soon largely increased by the liberal givings of about forty other benefactors. In the winter of 1818-19, Dr. Drake went to Columbus and procured the charter which was the legal basis of the new college.

A Faculty of Arts was organized, with Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M., as president, assisted by several professors and tutors. John P. Foote says in his "Schools of Cincinnati," published in 1855: "The college was continued in operation a few years, during which period several young ladies were included in the graduating classes, together with a number of young men who have since attained distinguished reputation."

An English traveler visiting Cincinnati in 1823 wrote: "The college is tolerably built but is not likely to be well attended until better regulations are established. I was present at a lecture, and was much shocked at the want of decorum exhibited by the students, who sat down in their plaids and cloaks, and were constantly spitting tobacco juice about the room."

The trustees of the college in the year 1824 were Jacob Burnet, William H. Harrison, Rev. William Burke, O. M. Spencer, D. E. Wade, G. P. Torrence, D. K. Este, J. S. Lytle, P. S. Symmes, William Corry, Martin Baum, Daniel Gano, William Greene, Joseph Benham, T. Graham, Charles Hammond, Nathan Guilford, E. S. Haines, D. Wade and A. Mack. At the fourth annual commencement held Wednesday, September 29, 1824, orations were delivered by H. E. Spencer, T. H. Burrows, George W. Burnet, J. W. Piatt, E. Woodruff and John Scott Harrison. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John H. James, Frederick A. Kemper and William H. Harrison, Jr.

The college gradually ran down, and in 1827 all the departments ceased except

a primary school which kept the charter alive. There appeared in the *Cincinnati Mirror* a call dated June 7, 1832, signed by Morgan Neville, then president of the board of trustees, and Peyton S. Symmes, secretary, soliciting public interest in behalf of the college. "The hope is cherished," says the call, "that the Mechanics' Institute, the Lyceum, and the Public Library, may be induced to connect their exertions with the college."

In June, 1835, Cincinnati College was revived, and a medical department was organized with a Faculty of eminent professors among whom were Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. J. W. McDowell and Dr. Horatio G. Jameson. The department was in existence four years, and educated nearly 400 students.

In the revival of the college, in 1835, there was also a law department instituted. The first Faculty of the Law School consisted of John C. Wright, Joseph S. Benham, and Timothy Walker. Some years later Charles L. Telford and William S. Groesbeck became professors, and they were succeeded by Judge James and M. E. Curwen. The present Cincinnati Law School, of which Hon. Jacob D. Cox is the dean, is the outgrowth of the organization of 1835, and is the only department of Cincinnati College that has survived.

The academic department of the college was renewed, in 1835, with the following Faculty: William H. McGuffey, president and professor of moral philosophy; Ormsby M. Mitchell, mathematics and astronomy; Asa Drury, ancient languages; Charles L. Telford, rhetoric and belles-lettres; Edward D. Mansfield, history and constitutional law; Lyman Harding, principal of the preparatory department; Joseph Herron, principal of the primary department. Writing of the renewed college and its faculty, Mr. Mansfield said twenty years after the revival: "We were all in the early prime of life; its labors seemed light; its cares and sorrows were lessened by the hopes of the future, and we gathered knowledge from every passing event, and flowers from every opening scene." The same pen records of the college that: "After a few years its light went out; its professors separated; and the college name attached to its walls alone attests that such an institution once existed."

Girls' Schools Prior to 1830.—The first school specially designed for girls, of which we find mention in the early annals of the city, was one started in 1802, by a Mrs. Williams, whose advertisement in the *Western Spy* states that "she intends opening a school in the house of Mr. Newman, saddler, for young ladies, on the following terms: Reading, 250 cents; reading and sewing three dollars; reading, sewing, and writing, 350 cents per quarter."

We learn from Dr. Drake, that of the 420 pupils who were admitted to the privileges of Lancaster Seminary, in 1815, some were girls; and from Mr. Foote that a number of "young ladies" graduated in the early classes of the old Cincinnati College.

Locke's Female Academy.—In 1823, Dr. John Locke, a man of science and of sound progressive views in education, organized in Cincinnati a private school for girls, under the name of Locke's Female Academy. In this school, as in others established about the same time in the Ohio Valley, some of the methods of Pestalozzi were followed. It is interesting and suggestive to reflect that just at the time when the old Swiss reformer was nearing the close of his life, dejected from the apparent failure of his toils, enthusiastic teachers on the banks of the Ohio river were putting his wise advice in practice.

Locke's academy grew and flourished, winning the confidence of the public and gaining the patronage of the most influential families. From Foote's *Literary Gazette* for July 31, 1824, we learn that, at a recent examination, "It was gratifying to witness the rapid improvement of the pupils generally, in all the branches of science taught in the institution, and more particularly in those of natural and moral philosophy, and botany." At the close of the examination, various prizes were awarded—a gold medal to Miss Amanda Drake, for general scholarship; silver med-

als to Miss Mary Longworth, for excellence in moral philosophy; to Misses Sarah Loring, Jane Loring, Frances Wilson, Jane Keys, Eliza Longworth, Selina Morris, Charlotte Rogers, Mary Rogers, Elizabeth Hamilton and Julia Burnet, for high attainments in several subjects. Those conversant with the genealogy of old Cincinnati families will recognize in these "honor pupils" the names of the daughters and wives of distinguished citizens.

The academy was served by a board of visitors, who examined the pupils. The charge for tuition was four to ten dollars a quarter; music and French extra. For several years the school was carried on in a brick building on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. The number of pupils educated in it, from first to last, was three or four hundred. Mrs. Frances Trollope visited the school in 1828, and in her book on America she speaks of Dr. Locke as "a gentleman who appears to have liberal and enlarged opinions on the subject of female education." Mrs. Trollope and her friend, Miss Frances Wright, did a great deal to set Cincinnati people thinking on the subject of women's education; the latter by her vigorous writings and lectures. They encountered bitter opposition, but they worked some real reforms.

Picket's Female Institution.—According to Mansfield and Drake's "Cincinnati in 1826," there were in the city, in 1826, "four or five highly respectable female and other academies, that contained from fifty to one hundred pupils each." Locke's was one of these. A school of similar character, known as "The Cincinnati Female Institution," was started sometime before 1830, in a suite of rooms in the Cincinnati College building, by Albert Picket, a celebrated educator and schoolbook author of the period. Picket came from New York City, where he had conducted the "Manhattan School." He was assisted by his younger brother, John W. Picket. Albert Picket is deservedly remembered in our educational history as one of the noblest and best of teachers. He devoted fifty years to the chosen work of educating youth. From Cincinnati he removed to Delaware, Ohio.

Flint's Western Monthly Review, for April, 1830, contains a full account of the examination and graduating exercises of the school, which were continued for three days, beginning February 8, 1830. There were about 150 young ladies in the school. Eleven gold medals were given, as in Locke's academy, for proficiency in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, music, and painting. A crowded audience witnessed the examinations. The prizes were "gracefully distributed with appropriate remarks, by D. K. Este, Esq." An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Denison, and another by Rev. Timothy Flint, both which eloquent summaries of advice are published in the *Review*.

Kinmont's Boys' Academy.—Alexander Kinmont, a Scotch scholar and thinker, who came to Cincinnati in 1827, was a man of great force of character, eloquence, and practical sense. He was a classicist and philosopher — a lover of high literature, an apostle of broad and rich human culture. His favorite authors were Plato, Homer, the Greek tragic poets, Tacitus, Cicero, Bacon, Milton, St. Augustine, and Swedenborg. Positive and aggressive, he championed his convictions, and made war on whatever he deemed false. In Cincinnati he encountered Mr. Grimke, a noted orator from South Carolina, in a debate on the relative value of the languages and the sciences, and won a great victory for the languages. Twelve lectures which he delivered on the "Natural History of Man" were issued in book form after his death, and are still published by one of the leading houses of America. Altogether, the man Kinmont was a remarkable personality, and his services to the cause of education in the Ohio Valley were immense. When he first came to the city a professorship was offered him in Cincinnati College, at a salary of two thousand dollars a year; but he preferred to establish a school of his own and to be independent. Kinmont's "Academy of Classics and Mathematics" was located on Race street, between Fifth and Longworth. It was a live school, surcharged with energy and

enthusiasm. The motto was: "*Sit gloriæ Dei; et utilitate hominum.*" One of the maxims of the school was, "Learn to do by doing." The boys worshiped their guide and master, who showed them how to use freedom without disobedience. When they became men, they still honored and revered the teacher who illustrated before their eyes the dignity and beauty of manliness.

The College of Teachers.—We have now to write of perhaps the most important educational movement in the history of Cincinnati. The time was ripe for the organization of school interests in the West—for the creation of a teaching profession—for the establishment of a system of instruction, public and private. Such men as Albert Picket and Alexander Kinmont were the natural captains of the volunteer corps of teachers within the great circle of which the Queen City was the center. To them, and a score of others fervently devoted to the cause, and not inferior in learning and ability, belongs the great credit of establishing the College of Teachers, a powerful congress of educators, which continued its beneficent work for about fourteen years, and left the record of its wise proceedings in seven published volumes of "Transactions."

The College of Teachers grew out of an association of teachers, organized in 1829, under the name "Western Literary Institute and Board of Education." This body numbered in its membership about twenty persons, and included Albert Picket, Alexander Kinmont, Nathaniel Holley, Caleb Kemper, C. B. McKee, Stephen Wheeler, C. Davenport, Thomas J. Mathews, John L. Talbot and David L. Talbot. The first president was Rev. Elijah Slack, president of Cincinnati College; the corresponding secretary was Milo G. Williams. The association held monthly meetings and discussed important subjects. At a meeting held in June, 1831, Mr. Williams offered a resolution proposing measures for convening the teachers of the West and South in a general congress. The proposal was carried into effect, and a convention was called to meet in Cincinnati in October, 1832. The object of the convention, as announced in the newspapers, was "to promote the interests of education and to secure the co-operation of parents and the friends of science in the aid of scholastic institutions, whether of a public or private character." A goodly company of teachers responded to the call. The meeting convened October 3, and continued in session four days. A complete organization was effected under the name of "The Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers." A constitution was adopted, in which the object of the society is stated to be "to promote, by all laudable means, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to education, and especially by aiming at the elevation of instructors who shall have adopted instruction as their regular profession." This declaration of the main objects of the association went straight to the heart of education—the improvement of the teacher.

The proceedings of the college in the years 1834–1840, inclusive, are contained in six volumes of "Transactions," a set of books now rare. The college continued to hold meetings annually for some years after it ceased to publish its proceedings. The sessions of 1843 and 1844 were held in Louisville. The far-reaching influence of the body is indicated by the fact that delegates came to its meetings from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. The people of Cincinnati crowded to its daily sessions, which were held in the largest churches, and all listened to essays and addresses with critical attention, and with something of religious enthusiasm. The movement, indeed, was a sort of renaissance in the history of education. It awakened general interest, it formulated public opinion on school matters. There were a gravity and deliberative wisdom in the deportment of the leading members, which remind one who reads the "Transactions" of the dignity and foresight of the fathers who framed the Constitution, and the Ordinance of 1787. The veteran Picket, white-haired and honored, was president, and opened

each annual session with a formal address. The professional teachers invited to these councils distinguished representatives of the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the press. Lyman Beecher, Calvin E. Stowe, Joshua L. Wilson, Alexander Campbell, Archbishop J. B. Purcell and other noted clergymen took part in the debates. Daniel Drake, E. D. Mansfield, Samuel Lewis, and Nathan Guilford were participants in the discussions. Several prominent women shared the benefits of the great revival, though their names do not appear on the roll of membership. In the year 1837 Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz read a poem before the college, in which she speaks of the work of education as being "Woman's Task."

The college encouraged the formation of adjunct societies, being in fact the mother of the western system of teachers' associations and institutes. It gave birth in 1841 to the "Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge," the most important section of which survived, under the fostering care of O. M. Mitchell, as the Astronomical Department. The energy of the college was transmitted to different institutions—the Mechanics' Institute, various libraries, schools of Medicine and Law, the Historical Society, and the Academy of Fine Arts. But especially was it the adjunct and ally of the public-school system which came into legal being in the year 1825. The impulse which the ruling spirits of the College of Teachers gave to popular education spread over the State of Ohio, and throughout the West, and the schools of to-day inherit a legacy of vital force from that vigorous and progressive pioneer organization. From it Nathan Guilford and Samuel Lewis, and many others whose hands helped to lay the foundation of Ohio's common schools, drew courage to keep on in the good work.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of Ohio, declare it to be the State's function to encourage education, and to provide means for the support of schools. The means at first relied upon, namely funds derived from the rent or sale of school lands granted by government, proved a broken reed. The income from public lands was scanty, and the lands themselves were often frittered away by careless management. As time went on, and wise men became anxious concerning the prospects of a State whose children were in danger of growing up without the advantage of free schools, the people discussed the burning question, and Ohio finally organized her school system on a permanent basis. The citizens of Cincinnati were naturally among the first to "agitate" the community on the supreme subject. We have seen that the teachers of the city were, as a class, public-spirited and disposed to unite for the common good. Dr. Thomas W. Harvey records that "the first association of teachers for mutual improvement in the State of Ohio was organized in Cincinnati in 1822. It was probably the second of the kind in the United States." The College of Teachers became the arena in which the champions of the common school fought and won.

Though there was occasional school legislation in the Ohio Assembly from the very organization of the State, not much was efficacious for the good of the whole people until the year 1825, when Nathan Guilford, senator from Hamilton county, with the aid of Ephraim Cutter, of Washington county, and others, secured the passage of an act authorizing a general tax levy for the benefit of the schools. Nor was it until as late as 1830 that anything like a system of graded schools could be started, even in Cincinnati, then the educational nucleus of the West.

Dr. Alston Ellis succinctly states the facts in his "Centennial Sketch" of 1876, when he says: "From 1802 to 1821, legislative action regarding education, under the power conferred by the constitution, was confined to the passage of acts authorizing the incorporation of seminaries, religious and educational societies, and providing for the leasing of school lands. The law of 1821 carried with it nothing more

than a moral force. As late as 1825, there were no public schools, properly speaking, in Cincinnati."

Nathan Guilford was born in Massachusetts in 1786. He graduated from Yale in 1812, came west, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1816. Always deeply interested in education, he joined hands with Samuel Lewis and other advocates of the public-school system. He fought a good fight, and gained a signal victory. In 1822 Guilford published a letter on free education, urging a general county *ad valorem* tax. This letter was published by the General Assembly of 1823-24; but, to use the words of Hon. W. D. Henkle, "The Assembly was not wise enough to risk advanced school legislation." However, on account of his zeal, Mr. Guilford was elected to the State Senate for the express purpose of securing the enactment of a law that would actually create adequate "means of education." Side by side with Ephraim Cutter, of Washington county, also a Massachusetts man, and the son of Manassah Cutter, founder of the Ohio Company, he labored for the passage of a school bill which authorized the assessment of *half a mill* on the value of taxable property. This bill passed the Senate January 26, 1825, by a vote of 28 to 8, and the House, February 1, by a vote of 48 to 24. The law of 1825 contains the germ of the present school system.

Opposition to the Law of 1825.—The law of 1825 was not well received by some of the large tax-payers of Cincinnati, nor by all the proprietors of private schools, nor by a short-sighted class of the "proud poor," who decried the contemplated free schools as institutions of public charity. But the mass of thinking people, rich and poor, hailed the establishment of the "People's Colleges" with joy, and regarded them as bulwarks of civilization. Samuel Lewis, discussing the matter before the Teachers' College in 1835, said: "The people are more unanimous on this subject than on any other, and we are in favor of just as much provision as will make the common schools the best in the country." The reformers made way, surely if slowly, against continued opposition.

The Law of 1828-29.—The inadequacy of the law of 1825 was remedied by special legislation in the Ohio Legislature of 1828-29. A bill was then introduced into the Senate by Col. Andrew Mack, to amend the charter of the city of Cincinnati. The friends of education seized the opportunity to secure a State law authorizing the city to organize her own schools and pay for their maintenance by local taxation. The bill became a law. It empowered the city council to "lay off the city into ten (10) districts, and, at the expense of the city, to provide for the support of the common schools; to purchase for the use of the city a suitable lot of land in each district, and to erect thereon a substantial schoolhouse; and in addition to the tax of one mill on the dollar for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, the city council was authorized to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar to defray the expenses for teachers and fuel."

The "Model Schoolhouses."—In accordance with the provisions of the law of 1828-29, the city was divided into districts, and a board of directors was chosen. Teachers were employed, and schools were organized in such apartments as could be procured for the emergency. The rooms were not convenient for school purposes, and steps were taken to build. The writer of this sketch recollects a conversation with the veteran George Graham, one of Cincinnati's intellectual benefactors, who related his personal experience in causing proper schoolhouses to be erected. Graham asked the city council for an appropriation to construct a suitable schoolhouse in his ward, then the Second Ward. Said he: "They voted a pittance insufficient to pay for a decent building. I told them I would not have such a house in the district; I would build one to suit myself. 'Where will you get the money?' I answered that it was none of their business, but that I would make them pay at the last. So I had an architect draw the design of a 'Model Schoolhouse,' and got a builder to construct it on our lot, on the west side of Race street, between Fourth



Wm Strunk

and Fifth. In order to catch the public eye the house was surmounted by a cupola. When I demanded of the council the cost, \$5,500, of the building, they at first refused to make it good, but finally agreed to pay all, except the price of that cupola."

This first model schoolhouse was completed in the summer of 1833. Nine others, patterned after it, were afterward built, at a total cost of \$96,159.44. They were of brick, two stories high, each floor divided into two rooms. The girls were assigned to the upper floors.

Public School Parade in 1833.—It was George Graham who conceived the idea of bringing the public schools into prominence by showy examinations, speech making, and by a conspicuous parade of school children through the city streets, on the Fourth of July, 1833. The pageant proved very successful, notwithstanding the fact that some of the teachers refused to march, and were discharged for insubordination. The whole number of pupils in the procession could not have exceeded two thousand. Three years afterward, in 1836, the entire enrollment, according to Charles Cist, was but twenty-four hundred, with only forty-three teachers. In 1841, there were only nine public schoolhouses in the city, and only five thousand pupils with sixty teachers.

Public Schools from 1830 to 1850.—For the first twenty years of their history, the public schools of Cincinnati were conducted without the services of a superintendent. At first but one trustee was elected from each ward; but in 1837 the number was increased to two from each ward. A board of seven examiners was instituted, to determine the qualifications of teachers. Teachers' salaries in the "thirties," ranged from three hundred to five hundred dollars for men, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for women. Yet, poorly as they were paid, the teachers had the pride to organize a city association, which met twice a month to discuss professional subjects. Dr. Stevenson, in his historical sketch of "Graded Schools," "states that the first attempts at systematic grading and classification in Ohio were made in the schools of Cincinnati, from 1836 to 1840." In 1839 the Board of Education made provision for the establishment of orphan asylums. In 1840, by a special act of the legislature, the board was authorized to establish departments of instruction in the German language, and to provide night schools. In compliance with this law the existing system of German teaching was inaugurated, and an efficient organization of night schools was effected. Special teachers of penmanship were employed in the schools in 1840. No very important change took place in the theory or practice of the district schools for the next ten years, though within that period were established the high schools, the history of which we reserve for special treatment on other pages. In the year 1850 the number of public schools under the control of the board was fourteen, with an aggregate attendance of more than five thousand pupils taught by one hundred and thirty-eight teachers.

Superintendency of Nathan Guilford.—A special act of the Ohio legislature, passed March 23, 1850, authorized the election, by a popular vote, of a superintendent of common schools for the city of Cincinnati. Under this law, Hon. Nathan Guilford was elected as the people's choice for the important office, at a salary of only five hundred dollars per annum. He held the position for two years. In his annual report for the year ending July 1, 1852, Mr. Guilford said: "No one can visit a school in which the teacher has the art, tact, and force of character, to govern without the rod, and witness the love and confidence existing between the teacher and pupils, and the beautiful order and progress in their studies, without being convinced of the infinite superiority of this mode of government. I am happy to say that we have many instructors of this kind in our schools. *Such teachers should if possible be retained and well paid.* And all such as find it necessary to have frequent recourse to the rod, and, like so many petty tyrants, can govern only by brute force, should be dismissed as having wholly mistaken their profession."

In another place, the superintendent made a vigorous and wise protest against "*verbatim* recitations," in history and geography. The practice of the memoriter plan was introduced, he complained, by teachers in the recently organized Central High School.

The president of the school board, at the period of Mr. Guilford's administration, was the Hon. Bellamy Storer. The board of examiners included William Greene, John B. Stallo, H. H. Barney, Henry Snow, D. Sheppardson, Joseph Ray, and E. S. Brooks.

Nathan Guilford was succeeded in office by Dr. Merrell, who, however, resigned before the close of the year for which he was chosen. A general State law was enacted in 1853, providing that superintendents of city schools should be appointed by the local boards of education. Under this law Andrew J. Rickoff was created superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, in April, 1854. The president of the board, at that time, was Rufus King, a most able and energetic officer, who held the position for some fourteen years, much to the advantage of the schools, and to the honor of the city.

A. J. Rickoff's Administration.—Mr. Rickoff, whose distinguished services in the cause of education constitute a worthy part of the history of this State and of the nation, was a positive and efficient superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, from April, 1854, to June, 1859. His will was strong, his opinions were definite and practical, his power was not much limited, and he worked with indefatigable industry. It may be said that Mr. Rickoff gave the school system of the city its fixed organization, its classifications, and most of its formulæ and regulations. The methods of grading, of keeping records and school statistics, introduced by him, are essentially the same as are now in use in the schools. The question has arisen, of late years, whether indeed some of his rules and regulations may not have outlasted their usefulness, or whether the minute and restrictive organization which he gave to the schools has not impeded the progress it was intended to accelerate. Be the opinion of educators what it may, there can be no question that Mr. Rickoff followed his convictions and enforced his theories. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties he visited the schools of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and made a careful inspection of educational methods. In his first report, completed in June, 1854, he says: "My attention has been directed (1) to the classification of the schools; and (2) to the quality of instruction administered in the several departments." The superintendent put much stress upon the value of moral instruction, and thought the formal reading of Scripture, in school, was an essential support to the pupils' character. The security upon which he mainly depended for the real worth of the schools was the efficiency of the teacher, not the excellence of any system. He says: "If the *teacher* be incompetent or unfaithful, all is ineffectual." Mr. Rickoff recommended that there should be created a "Professorship of Didactics," in each of the city high schools, and the president of the board, Hon. Rufus King, endorsing the suggestion, urged the establishment of a Normal department in connection with the high schools. In March, 1857, a Normal class was formed in Hughes High School, for the training of teachers, with H. H. Barney as principal. The experiment was only partially successful, and the plan was abandoned. But the effort led to the establishment, a few years later, of the Cincinnati Normal School.

Mr. Rickoff strongly insisted on the value of examination tests as a basis for the promotion of pupils from grade to grade, and as a measure of the competence and fidelity of the teacher. Much difference of opinion then existed and now exists, as to the soundness of his views on this important subject, but this is not the place to discuss the topic. However much thinking men and women may object to his mode of employing examination tests, few or none will be found to disagree with Dr. Rickoff's opinion of the "*memoriter*" method of learning. In regard to this the

superintendent says in his report of June, 1856: "In the most cases in which it is continued to be used, *being as it is the consequence of incompetency*, it will never be entirely corrected till we are supplied with teachers especially trained in their profession." It appears from the School Report of 1857 that complaints against the abuse of the "memoriter" system, which Mr. Guilford named "verbatim reciting," and which is now called "cramming," became so clamorous that a committee was selected by the board of education to report on the subject. The chairman of this committee was Dr. C. G. Comegys, and other members were R. C. Cox, William B. Davis, William J. Schulz, and William H. Harrison. In their special report, dated May 23, 1857, these gentlemen say: "The genius of education sits, like Niobe, in our schools, weeping over the maltreatment of the minds which she would endow with so many charms; and memory, the deity to whom all incense is offered, palls at last, and rejects the proffered sacrifice." The report closes with the emphatic resolution: "That this board is as much as ever opposed to the use of the 'memoriter' method only, because it injures the mind of the scholar, and greatly impairs the efficiency of the teacher; and that the superintendent make it a special duty to eradicate it from the schools."

Later Administrations.—In 1859 Mr. Rickoff, having established a private school in Cincinnati, retired from the superintendency of the public schools, though he remained a member of the board of examiners for teachers, and in 1864 he was chosen from the First Ward to the board of education; in 1860 he was elected president of the board, on the retirement of Hon. Rufus King. His successor in the superintendency was Dr. Isaac J. Allen, who held the position for two years, and in whose administration the "Objective" method of teaching was in high favor in the schools. At this period the distinguished Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, a prominent member of the board of education, took a leading part in the new movement, and became one of the authors of a text-book on "Object Lessons."

Dr. Allen was succeeded by *Lyman Harding* who discharged faithfully, with wise moderation, the duties of the office, for a period of about seven years. His administration covered the disturbed years of the Civil war, during which public attention was much diverted from local interests. The schools prospered, and Mr. Harding possessed the confidence and esteem of everybody. He retired from the office and from educational work, in September, 1867. In July of that year, the board of education reelected Mr. Rickoff to the superintendency, but he declined the position, and soon after was called to Cleveland to become superintendent of the schools of that city. John Hancock was chosen by the Cincinnati board to the position of superintendent, in September, 1867. Samuel S. Fisher was at the time president of the Cincinnati board of education.

In the spring of 1868, the board granted to the superintendent a three weeks' leave of absence, and made an appropriation to pay his expenses, in order to afford him an opportunity to visit some of the eastern cities to study the workings of their public schools and other educational institutions. Mr. Hancock set out on this tour of inspection on May 15, 1868, and, after his return, embodied in his first annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1868, the results of his observations. The report is a lengthy one, extending over sixty-two pages, and is a valuable document of its kind. The first schools visited were those of Cleveland, Ohio, then recently reorganized by Mr. Rickoff; and of these a pretty full description is given. From Cleveland he passed on to Oswego, and saw the Normal and other schools, under the guidance of E. A. Sheldon. Proceeding to Boston, Mr. Hancock was entertained by Supt. Philbrick, who explained to him all the peculiarities of the common-school system as exhibited in the famous center of Yankee culture.

After recounting the particulars of this eastern sojourn in a graphic manner, the report for 1868 deals with several other topics, viz.: State Normal Schools; Education in France, Prussia and England; and the Condition of the Cincinnati schools. The

superintendent dwelt upon the importance of "good reading" in the schools, and still more earnestly on the paramount necessity of "moral education" in all grades. A step in progress is marked in the announcement that, "It is proposed, the coming year, to begin the instruction of all the pupils in our public schools in drawing." "This," says the report, "is an experiment that has not been made in any other city in this country."

Mr. Hancock's semi-annual report, January, 1869, discusses the several branches of learning required to be taught in the city schools. It states that the experiment of introducing drawing in all grades had proven successful; and recommends that phonography be made a regular exercise in the intermediate schools. The superintendent took much interest in the City Normal School, which was first opened in 1869, with Miss Sarah D. Dugan, of Oswego, as principal. Discussing the condition of pupils in the lower grades, Mr. Hancock suggested to the board that fewer hours of study be required of the children. He said, "I believe they are kept in school too long."

In his report of June, 1869, he calls attention to the fact that the gap is too wide between the intermediate and the high schools, and proposes a better adjustment of the courses of study. He warns the board and the teachers against the danger, always imminent in the schools of a large city, that modes of instruction may fall into mechanical routine; and deprecates such a result as fatal to the best ends of human training. He would have more attention paid to cultural studies such as lead to generous ideas, wide sympathy and lofty aspiration. As regards school government he declares, with the emphasis of experience, "Too much importance can not be attached to discipline in a great school system. It lies at the very foundation of both intellectual and moral success. A more thoroughly demoralizing institution does not exist than a disorderly school."

The superintendent's reports for 1870 are devoted largely to general discussion of the philosophy of education, and to an urgent presentation of the importance of higher learning as supplementary to the common-school courses. The merits and claims of the Cincinnati University are set forth with much force. Another question considered is that of compulsory laws to secure school attendance, which Hancock strongly favored.

The report for 1871 devotes many pages to school statistics. It also enters into the practical consideration of several minor details of advice, suggestion and criticism concerning methods and motives of school teaching and management. Objection is made to concert reciting, to mere memoriter tests of knowledge, to the abuse of the percentage system, and to a blind and mechanical dependence upon text-books and records. Dr. Hancock's opinion respecting the inutility of records of recitation is very positive. He says: "*I am sure* that the record of recitations of the pupils kept by the teachers of the higher grades of the district schools, and in all the grades of the intermediate and high schools, might be profitably dispensed with." In order to break up the prevailing tendency to parrot-like repetition of words without ideas, the method of objective teaching, to which the Normal School of Oswego, N. Y., had given a new impulse, was adopted in Cincinnati, and, for a time, it produced excellent results. The method was applied especially to language teaching, with the design to animate the observing powers and to elicit original expression. Mr. Hancock wrote with enthusiasm: "If the Cincinnati schools possess one distinguishing trait above all others, it is the prominence that language culture occupies in the course of study."

Following out the theories suggested by the objective method, and persistently combating rote study and perfunctory teaching, the superintendent made the most of drawing, music, and language lessons, as means of awakening the mind and firing a genuine interest in school work. With a similar purpose he introduced a new plan of imparting the facts of history—a plan of continuous and animated reading,

instead of the cut-and-dried method in vogue. It was hoped the experiment would relieve the pupils of drudgery hateful to them, and as ineffectual as repulsive; but the new departure was only partially successful.

Taken throughout, the administration of Mr. Hancock, covering a period of seven years, was characterized by his policy of opposition to dullness, routine, "cram," and, in general, to mechanical as distinguished from vital education. The superintendent thought constantly of the development of the children's faculties, and measured the value of all books and methods by their result in producing mental power and moral conduct. He saw no probability of much good to be derived from any study or system that was not intelligently applied by competent and conscientious teachers. His reports insist again and again upon the necessity of professional fitness on the part of instructors in every grade, and therefore upon the paramount importance of Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, and above all, the habit of reading. One of his reports strenuously urged the city teachers to make a systematic study of the science of education, and counsels every teacher to possess himself of a collection of reference books. The principal test that he would apply to ascertain the character and culture of teachers and pupils is the test of a liberal, but pointed and suggestive written examination.

Dr. John B. Peaslee (1874 to 1887) became superintendent of the Cincinnati schools in 1874, and served until August, 1887, a period of thirteen years. He is a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Cincinnati Law School, and, before his election to the superintendency of the public schools, he had been principal of the Fifth District School, and afterward of the Second Intermediate School.

Dr. Peaslee brought to the office of superintendent great energy and enthusiasm, good scholarship, decided views on the subject of education, and a remarkably inventive and versatile genius for arousing the ambition of children, and directing the current of school work in profitable channels. Perhaps the schools were never more in touch with the general interests of the city and with the demands of practical every-day life, than while under his control.

In the first year of his administration he instructed the teachers not to require home study of children in the lower grades. The number of hours of tuition was cut down also, and the length of the school year was reduced to forty weeks.

As regards courses of study to be pursued by the young, Dr. Peaslee held that "The greater the range of studies that can be taught well, the better." And that "The fault of too much study for little children lies in the direction of cramming in some of the branches, and not in the variety of studies."

The abuse of "Object Lessons," of which Dr. Hancock had complained, was an evil which Dr. Peaslee also labored to correct. Rules were devised forbidding a resort to forced and mechanical methods of employing a pedagogical principle designed to prevent routine. The superintendent substituted the phrase "Object Method," for the misleading term "Object Lessons."

In 1875, originated a lively movement to introduce systematic moral instruction in the schools. A special report on the subject was prepared by Thomas M. Dill, principal of one of the schools, and public attention was for a time strongly directed to ethical training. Nor was the the physical condition of the children neglected. The sanitary needs of the schools were looked into, and the eyes of the school children were examined by the expert oculist, Dr. D. B. Williams.

The School Report for 1876 outlines several of Dr. Peaslee's opinions and enterprises in education. A new method of teaching addition and subtraction, called the "Tens Plan," designed to secure quickness and accuracy in arithmetical calculations, was put in practice. The method came to be known as the "Cincinnati plan," and was adopted in other cities. The superintendent zealously advocated the study of the German language in the public schools, he himself acquired the language,

standing in scholarship and of promoting them from grade to grade. It will be remembered that, in 1884, Dr. Peaslee recommended the board to pass a rule making the average between the teachers' estimate of the pupils' standing, and the result of the final written examination, the basis for promotion in all grades below the F. Superintendent White depended wholly upon the teachers' estimate as the basis of promotion in all grades. Written examinations were not done away with, but, to quote the Report for 1887: "The written test is no longer made the basis for the promotion of pupils, and it no longer occurs at stated times, but it is continued as an element of teaching where its uses are many and important." In the Report for 1888 we find the method stated thus: "The monthly estimates are made on the scale of 1 to 10, the number 4 and below denoting very poor work, 5 to 6 tolerable, 7 good, 8 very good, 9 excellent, 10 perfect. In reporting estimates the initial letters are used, Pr. denoting perfect work; E, excellent; G, very good; G, good; T, tolerable; P, poor; P, very poor."

In the period of Dr. White's administration a law was passed making it the duty of the superintendent to appoint all the teachers in the city, with the consent of the board. In the discharge of this delicate function Dr. White did not escape embarrassment. As a rule, old teachers were reappointed, though some were dropped, and a few were quietly removed for cause. Discussing the subject the superintendent says: "The fact has been too often overlooked that the possession of a position by a teacher is of itself a claim to reappointment, if there be no good reason against it. But neither possession nor length of service can be urged as a claim in the face of inefficiency or incompetency, or moral unworthiness."

The law in regard to colored schools was so altered in 1887, as to do away with the distinctions of privilege that had existed, and to permit the black children to enter any of the schools on the same footing as the white.

The year 1888 was the centennial of the settlement of Ohio, and a great central Exposition was held in Cincinnati to commemorate the event. The grand Fair was opened July 4 and closed on November 10. The exhibit of the public schools was superior in every way, and its excellence was recognized by the commissioners of the Exposition who awarded it several prizes. "School Children's Day" proved one of the most notable of the distinguished days of the Fair.

The law requiring special instruction to be given in the public schools of the State, on the nature and use of alcoholic stimulants, and narcotics, went into effect while Dr. White was superintendent, and he was active in enforcing its provisions. One of his services in this line was to propose a special Report calling the attention of the school board to the violation of the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to school boys.

Dr. White devoted his energies, with great vigilance, to the direct task of visiting schools, and instructing the teachers on all possible occasions. So vast and varied did he find the field of labor, that, in the Report for 1888, he declares that "The experience of the past two years shows conclusively that no one man can fully perform the duties now imposed upon the superintendent of schools in the city." He gives it as his opinion that at least two assistants should be employed.

On retiring from office, at the close of his third year, the superintendent surveyed the whole situation of popular education in Cincinnati, in a full report, in which he says: "The most gratifying fact, in the progress of the schools in the past three years, is the increasing appreciation of true methods of instruction, by the teachers, as a body, and their earnest efforts to get out of the ruts of mechanical routine."

The present superintendent of the public schools is *William H. Morgan*, who came into office in 1890. The history of his administration, of course, can not yet be written with completeness. Mr. Morgan came to Cincinnati with his parents in 1838. He entered the Third District School in 1844, passed through the several



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grades of the schools, graduating from Woodward High School in 1856. Entering the schools within one year after their organization, Mr. Morgan has since occupied almost every relation to them. He was at one time president of the school board; for sixteen years he was principal or assistant, and was elected principal while he was still one of our country's defenders in the Civil war. Thus he was fitted by an experience in school affairs, of more than forty-five years, to understand the history and conditions of education in this city.

Though a review of Supt. Morgan's official acts and policy would be premature, there are some features of his Reports that may properly be mentioned. His judgment in regard to the utility of written examinations, and their value as furnishing a basis for promoting pupils, differs from that of his predecessor. In his first Report he writes: "It is my firm conviction that the progress made in the efficiency of the public school work in the last half century in our land has been largely the result of the influence of a regular and judicious system of examinations—examinations not for curiosity's sake, but for that of thoroughness of the pupils' work."

Mr. Morgan recommended to the board, that promotions should rest upon the combination of "estimates" by the teacher, and "examinations;" and in his report for 1892, he reiterates the same belief. He says: "The exclusively estimate plan has been tried and found wanting, and the same may be said of the 'one examination' plan, although I think the latter has less of sin than the former to atone for. The first has surfeited our grades with unprepared pupils, while the second has probably retarded some, who, if relieved of the embarrassment of examination, might have been advanced to higher grades and to advanced work, although I do not think this is pertinent to cases where the promotions sought were from grade to grade in the same department. It is, however, safe to assume that a pupil who is an applicant for promotion, should, at the year's close, be able to tell something of what he has been studying during the year. The excess of damage done is, in my opinion, fairly chargeable to the plan of promotion based exclusively upon 'estimates.' The main charges laid to the door of the examination system is that pupils will, in anticipation of the trial, pursue a method commonly styled 'cramming,' which in some mysterious manner may become something of doubtful service to them."

Supt. Morgan's Report for 1892 is a vigorous document, and sets forth clearly his fundamental doctrines on education. The tenor of it is emphatically in favor of sound, practical training, which, he maintains, is only to be obtained by downright hard work. "Pupils," he says, "must not live in expectancy of becoming scholars by *playing school*." In another paragraph he says, wisely: "I care little what may be the rules governing the schools, or what may be the *narrowness* or *wideness* of the course of study; or how elaborate or attractive the text books may be, the result of school effort will be a failure unless these implements or accessories be in the hands of a *teacher*, an educator."

Supt. Morgan's latest Report, for the year ending June 30, 1893, again returns to the discussion of the irrepressible question "Promotion of Pupils," holding firmly to his original views on the subject. In his opinion, "The best and most faithful teachers are not willing to have their year's labors measured by their own estimate; nor is the world at large willing to promote under the advice of one who, very naturally, might be biased." He affirms that "Instead of examinations being a bugbear, most pupils enjoy them. They have proved their efficacy with us for sixty years, and still the Colleges and Universities in our land are looking for graduates of our schools." Of course the superintendent's theory and practice in regard to the matter of examinations met with opposition in some quarters, and elicited much debate. But no voice of dissent was raised against his earnest declaration that "The pupil must be taught to think," and that "No public money is better

expended than that spent in procuring the very best teachers, in building the very best houses, and in obtaining the very best apparatus for the instruction and training of our boys and girls."

The School Reports issued since Mr. Morgan's entrance upon office give ample evidence of zeal and energy upon the part of the school boards, the Superintendent, the Teachers and the Taught. These formal school documents, no less than the files of the newspapers, and the utterances of the orator of the pulpit and the platform, indicate an all pervading, all prevailing interest in educational thought and action. Mr. Herrlinger, president of the school board, well calls the period one of "Educational Revival." Though conservative in many things, the leaders of public opinion, in Cincinnati, are progressive in their pedagogical wishes and aims. The agitation on educational themes, popular and professional, that has affected the whole country, especially the cities, and that is still shaking the school world in general, could not fail to affect education in the Queen City. Whatever profoundly moves the system at large must act on every local system, for "all are but parts of one stupendous whole." Our educational prophets, our literature, our plans of organization, our usages, and even our school fashions and "fads," belong not to any one State or city, but to the nation.

The Cincinnati teachers, alive to their reputation and power as a body, have, of late, manifested their professional energy and pride by various combined efforts. Looking to their material welfare, and conscious that self-help is the only efficient and dignified means of support, they established, in 1890, the "Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society," under the able presidency of Mr. James E. Sherwood. In furtherance of general culture and social progress, the "Teachers' Club" was formed in March, 1891. The first president was Dr. W. H. Venable, who was succeeded in 1892 by Dean William O. Sproull. Under the auspices of this club several of the most distinguished educators of our times have spoken in Cincinnati, such as Pres. Angell, Prof. Lawrence, Dr. Mayo and Col. Parker. The membership of the club is about 400. In December, 1893, the "Male Assistants' Association" was organized, to afford an arena for the discussion of practical questions in school affairs. Prof. J. Remsen Bishop was chosen president. The three important societies just named, in addition to the "Principals' Association," the "German Teachers' Association," and the annual city "Institute," give to the educational forces a more complete and efficacious organization. Perhaps a special body of working, representative woman teachers is yet needed.*

The "Principals' Association," as the name indicates, is made up of the heads of the several district and intermediate schools, namely: James E. Sherwood, Abram S. Reynolds, William S. Flinn, Isaac H. Turrell, H. H. Fick, C. J. O'Donnell, John H. Morton, C. C. Long, H. H. Raschig, William B. Wheeler, William P. Gault, George F. Braun, J. B. Scheidemantle, L. Rothenberg, John C. Heywood, John S. Highlands, G. W. Burns, William T. Harris, Lewis Freeman, George W. Oyler, George W. Nye, Louis M. Schiel, F. M. Youmans, R. C. Yowell, J. R. Trisler, W. C. Washburne, D. L. Runyan, La Fayette Bloom, E. A. Renner, Charles S. Mueller, principals of the district schools, and G. A. Carnahan, John Akels, Edward H. Prichard, and George F. Sands, principals of the intermediate schools.

The following is a list of members of special teachers connected with the public schools: *Music*.—G. F. Junkermann, superintendent, J. L. Zeinz, Walter H. Aiken, Louis G. Wiesenthal, Louis Aiken, George Dasch, Joseph Surdo, Julia V. Ghio, William Rickel, C. H. Robinson. *Drawing*.—Christine Sullivan, superintendent, Frances Kohnky (High Schools), William H. Vogel, 1st assistant, Kate Whiteley, Ella Brite, Jannette Cist, Arthur O. Jones, Elsie Whiteley. *Writing*.—Howard Champlin, Mary H. Stevenson, Maggie A. Delehanty, Carrie P. Dehner, Lizzie Schott.

* Since the above was written, the lady teachers of the city have formed a professional club, with Miss Christine Sullivan for first president.

Physical Culture.—Carl Ziegler, superintendent, Gustav Eeckstein, Arthur Knoch, Florence Wells, Adele Spills. *Oral Deaf Mute School.*—Virginia A. Osborne, Emma Vettle, Mary S. Breckenridge, Louise Karger. *Manual Deaf Mute School.*—Carrie Fesenbeck.

A novel event, in the recent history of the public schools, was the distribution in the summers of 1890 and 1891, of what are known as the "*Cincinnati Enquirer Prizes*," given by John R. McLean to pupils receiving the highest per cents in the intermediate and high schools. These prizes were in gold coin, and ranged in value from five to twenty dollars. The sum of three hundred dollars was bestowed in 1890, and six hundred dollars in 1891.

"Columbus Day" was duly celebrated by the Cincinnati schools, with literary exercises, music and processions. A very creditable exhibit, consisting of 103 volumes of written work, by pupils of all grades of the schools, was shown at the great Chicago Exposition in 1893. This display was much praised, and it received official commendation and award.

The administration of Supt. Morgan and the present board of education and union board of high schools will be memorable for the changes it wrought in the courses of study, and for the service it rendered the cause of physical culture. The gymnasium buildings at Woodward and Hughes schools, completed at a cost of nearly twelve thousand dollars, and equipped at a cost of three thousand dollars, are a proud addition to the educational facilities of a great city. Special credit is due Francis B. James, president of the union board, for the establishment of these elegant improvements.

Closely connected with the exercises of the gymnasium are the military drills of the cadets of the high schools, whose companies are now uniformed and supplied with arms. The Hughes Battalion is commanded by Maj. J. R. Bishop; the Woodward, by Maj. A. M. Van Dyke.

For the convenient reference of those who may wish to consult, in brief, the school statistics of Cincinnati in the year 1893, a summary of leading facts is here given. According to the Sixty-fourth Annual Report, the population of the city is 320,000. The city is divided into thirty wards, and from each ward a member is elected to the school board. The roll of members for the year 1893-94 is the following: William McAllister, E. R. Monfort, Ernst Rehm, W. F. Hartzel, A. J. Boeckman, G. D. Jobe, H. H. Mithoefer, Thomas J. Knight, H. W. Albers, John Grimm, Jr., George Friedlein, S. H. Spencer, George Bardes, George W. Long, L. J. Fogel, J. M. Robinson, B. Bettmann, L. Mendenhall, Joseph Parker, Joseph W. O'Hara, M. H. Mersch, John Grace, A. L. Herrlinger, J. E. Cormany, C. W. Whiteley, D. H. Lehnkering, Charles Weidner, Jr., Rudolph Fischer, J. C. Harper, J. J. Geiger.

Statistical Summary.—Number of youth between six and twenty-one years of age: Male, 43,715; female, 41,951; total, 85,666; number of youth between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, male, 11,339; female, 9,930; total, 21,269; number of youth between six and sixteen years of age, male, 32,376; female, 32,021; total, 64,397; number of youth reported as attending school: Public schools—Male, 18,436; female, 17,285; total, 35,721; Private schools—Male, 1,236; female, 1,168; total, 2,404; Church schools—Male, 7,610; female, 7,703; total, 15,313; number of youth reported as not attending any school: Male, 16,433; female, 15,795; total, 32,228.

The number of school buildings owned by the board of education is fifty-nine; the number rented is ten. The number of school rooms is 798; the number of seats for pupils, 41,000. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for 1893 was 37,648. The number of teachers employed in the schools is 774. The amount paid to these in the year ending June, 1893, was \$641,388. The total value of the school property is \$2,995,000. The expenses for 1893 were \$986,312.

The officers of the school board at present are: A. L. Herrlinger, president;

James M. Robinson, vice-president; George R. Griffiths, clerk; William Grautman, assistant clerk. The officers of the schools are: W. H. Morgan, superintendent; Henry Klein, superintendent of buildings; William C. Ziegler, clerk, superintendent of schools; A. B. Clement, truant officer.

HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Woodward High School.—The Cincinnati high schools, Woodward and Hughes, named for their founders, are not wholly under the control of the Board of Education, but are managed by a Union Board, and are supported partly by endowment funds and partly from the regular school tax. Both were endowed before the free school system went into operation. The fund which sustains the Woodward school is derived from the income on property originally bequeathed to the city by William Woodward, a farmer who became rich by the rise in value of his lands. Mr. Woodward was born in Connecticut, in 1770, and died in Cincinnati in 1833. He was a typical New England character, shrewd, industrious, frugal, and strictly religious. Of a thrifty, business turn, he combined, with the management of his acres, the occupation of surveyor, tanner and shipbuilder. His home was the usual log house of the rural pioneer. The Woodward estate lay mainly within the area now bounded by the streets Woodward and Liberty, Main and Broadway.

Shakespeare says: "Good men, at their death, have good inspirations." A good inspiration was breathed into William Woodward a score of years before he died. The benevolent impulse came into his heart to leave to the poor of his city the best fortune possible, the means of gaining such elementary education as would enable them to overcome poverty. What should he do with his worldly goods when he no longer needed them? He had no heirs, and so, with the wise and friendly counsel of his neighbor Samuel Lewis, Woodward resolved to endow a school. With this end in view he transferred that portion of his farm lying nearest the city, in trust, to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogswell, November 23, 1826. These two men were constituted trustees for life, with power to appoint their successors. By the act of incorporation, January 24, 1827, the power to appoint three other trustees was vested in the city council. The trustees accepted their office, and a deed of confirmation was signed March 24, 1828. Jonathan Pancoast and Lewis Howell were made trustees. Mr. Cogswell was a nephew of Mr. Woodward.

According to the first intention of the founder and his advisors the proposed school was to be quite elementary, and the name chosen for it was the "Woodward Free Grammar School." But, in 1830, the public schools of the city being organized to meet the demand for free primary instruction, Mr. Woodward was induced to sign an additional legal paper empowering the trustees to enlarge the original design, and to create a high school. Indentures made and signed December 17, 1830, established Woodward High School, which was incorporated in January, 1831. The trustees in that year were Lewis, Cogswell, Howell, Oliver Goode and John P. Foote. Mr. Foote tells us in his "Schools of Cincinnati," that "Mr. Lewis was the chief manager of the trust, and that it soon became the principal business of his life." Under his direct supervision a school building, 40 x 50 feet, was erected, and the school was opened October 24, 1831. By January 1, 1832, the number of pupils enrolled was 144, much the larger number of these paying a fee. The first teacher appointed was T. B. Wheelock, and the special subject he taught was mathematics. After the lapse of about five years, the trustees took action resulting in the transmutation of the high school into a college. The first session of Woodward College (the eleventh since the organization of the school) began August 15, 1836. From that date until May, 1851, a period of fifteen years, the college organization was kept up, and within that time 1,377 students received tuition, and forty graduated with the degree of A. B., fifteen of whom afterward received the degree A. M. Among the most distinguished trustees, besides Lewis

and Foote, were William Greene, Salmon P. Chase and Judge William G. Gholson. Those who, in turn, held the position of college president were T. J. Matthews, Benjamin P. Aydelott, and Thomas J. Biggs. Distinguished among the professors were Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey, T. S. Pinneo, L. A. Hine, and John L. Talbott.

In May, 1851, the work of the college was virtually suspended. Action was then being taken to unite the funds of the Woodward bequest with those of the Hughes, and to place the two high schools in affiliation with the public-school system. The last meeting of the board of trustees was held July 22, 1851. A contract was entered into by which the funds were united, and increased by public taxes, and the two schools put under control of a union board made up of representatives for each endowment fund, and members chosen by the city authorities. Work was begun on a new high-school building, the present Woodward High School, July 28, 1854. It was a suggestive coincidence that Samuel Lewis died on the same day.

Since the reorganization of the schools in 1851, the Woodward High School has steadily gone forward in its career of usefulness. The entire enrollment of pupils for the year 1852 was but 102; the number enrolled in 1892 was 841. The first principal of Woodward was Dr. Joseph Ray; the second, D. Shepardson; the third, M. Woolson; the fourth, George W. Harper, the present incumbent.

The Central High School.—It will perhaps conduce to historical clearness, to give here a sketch of the old Central High School, which, in time, holds the precedence over Woodward and Hughes, and of which, in a sense, Hughes is the continuation, the principal and three other of the teachers on the original corps at Hughes having held over from the Central. In October, 1845, Peyton Symmes, president of the school board, recommended the organization of a public high school, and on the 11th of the following February, 1846, the State legislature authorized the board to provide such a school. The question of consolidating the Woodward and Hughes funds had already been proposed, and the Central School seems to have been regarded as provisional. The board took action, and, in November (other authorities say July), 1847, the school was commenced in the basement of the German Lutheran Church, on Walnut street, below Ninth; "very considerably below the ground," said Prof. Cyrus Knowlton, one of the teachers. In February, 1848, the school was removed to more commodious quarters on Center street. Up to this time the only teachers in the school were the principal, Mr. H. H. Barney, and Mr. John M. Edwards. Mr. Knowlton was then added to the force, and also Miss Eliza Bush and Mr. E. D. Kingsley. In 1849 Miss Bush resigned, and her place was filled by Miss Mary Atkins. Other teachers in the "Old Central" were Miss F. Ellen Cassat, Messrs. Locke and Aikin, professors of music; Mr. A. Brunner, professor of French; Mr. Bowers, professor of penmanship, and Prof. Shattuck, professor of drawing. The number of pupils enrolled in the Central High School was, in 1848, ninety-seven; in 1849, eighty-seven; in 1850, seventy; in 1851, sixty-three; and in 1852, ninety-eight—in all, 415.

Hughes High School.—Some mystery broods over the story of the life of Thomas Hughes, founder of Hughes High School. The memorials of his private life are scanty and somewhat contradictory. It is known that he was an Englishman, probably born near the Welsh border. He was a Christian, but not a sectarian. Early in life he seems to have been unhappily married, though little is known of his wife, and he had no children. He practiced the trade of shoemaker, having his shop in his dwelling-house, a log structure on the corner of his small farm, a tract of some thirty acres, principally on the hillside north of the old corporation line. One of his intimate associates, J. Sampson Powers, has recorded that Hughes "lived alone, in a humble cabin, on the north side of Liberty street, Cincinnati, which cabin, if now standing, would be west of Sycamore street." Mr. Powers further reveals that

the solitary shoemaker cherished certain pets, a sorrel dog, a sorrel pony, and a few favorite chickens, for each one of which he had a familiar name. "In regard to his last illness and death," continues the same witness, "I only know about it from what my kind friend John Melendy told me in 1825. Peter and John Melendy took care of Thomas Hughes in his last illness. He died in their house, on the west side of Main and south of Liberty street, on the 26th day of December, 1824. His remains were interred in the Twelfth street burying-ground, and when that ground was converted into Washington Park, his body was exhumed and reinterred in Spring Grove cemetery."

This is the simple story of Thomas Hughes, who was a friend and neighbor to William Woodward. To him, also, as to his more prosperous fellow-toiler, came a good angel, whispering blessed counsel. Hughes was moved to give his possessions for humanity's sake, to the world, in the form of a school, which should stand as his monument and a perpetual benefaction to the young, especially to those who might not be able to gain an education without the advantages of a free school. In the year and month of his decease, December 4, 1824, Thomas Hughes bequeathed his land to William Woodward, William Greene, Nathan Guilford, Elisha Hotchkiss, and Jacob Williams, as trustees, the property to be "applied to the maintenance and support of a school or schools." In April, 1827, the land was laid out in lots, since which time it has been improved and managed by the trustees, for the benefit of the school. The original trustees of the Hughes fund were William Woodward, Elisha Hotchkiss, Jacob Williams, and William Greene.

On the 19th day of May, 1851, the board of trustees and directors of the common schools, the trustees of the Woodward College and the Hughes School, and the board of trustees of the Hughes Fund, entered into a triplicate contract for the establishment of the Cincinnati Woodward High School, and the Cincinnati Hughes High School. As we have stated, work was begun on the present Woodward building July 28, 1854. The Hughes High School building, located on the south side of Fifth street, opposite Mound street, was begun in March, 1852, and completed in January, 1853. The school was immediately organized, with H. H. Barney as principal. The first graduating exercises were held in the school hall, Friday, January 27, 1854, beginning at one o'clock, P. M. Ten pupils graduated, four boys and six girls. Among these was R. D. Barney, one of the present trustees of the Hughes Fund. H. H. Barney retired from the principalship in 1854, and was succeeded by Cyrus Knowlton, who died in 1860. Dr. Joseph L. Thornton was the next principal. After six years he resigned, and the present principal, Dr. E. W. Coy, was elected to the position.

The number of pupils now enrolled in the high schools is 1,430. The number graduated in 1893 was, from Woodward 85, from Hughes 79, total 164. The members of the Union Board of High Schools for the year 1893-94 are: *Delegates from the Board of Education*.—W. F. Hartzell, A. L. Herrlinger, Ernst Rehm, H. H. Mithoeffer, J. E. Cormany, C. W. Whiteley. *Delegates from the Woodward Fund*.—A. H. Bode, John B. Peaslee, William H. Taft, S. S. Davis, and Francis B. James. *Delegates from the Hughes Fund*.—R. D. Barney and Charles H. Stephens. The officers are: Francis B. James, president; C. W. Whiteley, vice-president; George R. Griffiths, secretary.

The present teaching force consists of thirty-seven men and women, namely: *Woodward School*.—George W. Harper (principal), Chauncey R. Stuntz, William H. Pabodie, A. M. Van Dyke, Ferd. C. Gores, Henry H. Brader, Nettie Fillmore, Eleanor C. O'Connell, M. W. Mosbaugh, Emma R. Johnston, Adeline A. Stubbs, M. Louise Armstrong, Margaretta Burnet, Rachel V. Wheeler, Eulalie Artois, Frances Kohnky (drawing), Tillie M. Lambour, Isabel H. Neff (cooking). *Woodward Colony*.—Atley S. Henshaw, Clara Davis Klemm, Margaret E. Layman, Mary E. Magurek. *Hughes School*.—E. W. Coy (principal), W. H. Venable, Alan Sanders,

J. Remsen Bishop, Albert F. Kuersteiner, O. W. Martin, Lucia Stickney, Clara B. Jordan, Ellen M. Patrick, Josephine Horton, Alice W. Hall, Anne M. Goodloe, Celia Doerner, Therese Kirchberger, Emma Morhard, Frances Kohnky.

A new high school building is in course of construction on Walnut Hills, at an estimated cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

CINCINNATI NORMAL SCHOOL.

In our sketch of the public schools it is mentioned that, at Supt. Rickoff's suggestion, normal classes were instructed by H. H. Barney, in Hughes High School, and that, while Dr. Hancock was superintendent, a regular Normal School was established under the principalship of Miss Sara Dugan, from the Boston Training School. This was in 1868. The school was located in the Eighth District school-house.

Miss Dugan resigned at the end of a year's service, and the board elected in her place Miss Delia A. Lathrop, who retired from the principalship of the city Normal School, Worcester, Mass., to come to Cincinnati. Miss Lathrop remained in charge, with great acceptance to the people, and much to the advancement of professional spirit and qualifications among the teachers, until her marriage, in 1876, to Prof. Williams, when she removed to Delaware, Ohio.

The valuable services of Albert Knell and John Mickelborough were successively enlisted in the management of the Normal School. These gentlemen were succeeded by the present accomplished principal of the school, Mrs. Carrie Newhall Lathrop. The president of the board of education, A. R. Herrlinger, says of the school, in his annual Report, dated September 1, 1892: "The Normal School has now been in existence about twenty-four years. Its usefulness has long been an established fact. During this period of time almost one thousand students have graduated as teachers. Wherever these graduates have located, they have done honor to their alma mater; as well in our public schools, as in numerous private institutions of learning. During the past year the theory and practice departments have been again united, much to the benefit of the school. Mrs. Carrie N. Lathrop, principal, and her efficient assistants, deserve well of the board and the public for their diligence and energy." The present corps of teachers in the Normal School, besides Mrs. Lathrop, are Johanna M. Huising, Anna Bewley, Agnes L. Brown, and Mary Coleman Burnet.

The Normal School comprises two departments — a Department of Instruction, and a Department of Practice. Two years are required to complete the full course. By a rule of the board, "graduates of the Normal School shall have the preference, other things being equal, for positions in the Public Schools of the city."

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

Highest in the series of Cincinnati's free, popular, educational institutions, is the University, an organic part of the public-school system. All residents of Cincinnati are admitted to its courses, without charge, and the city High Schools largely reinforce its annual Freshman classes.

No clearer or more succinct statement of its history and condition can be given than is found in the college catalogue for 1892-93, from which we quote. "The University of Cincinnati owes its existence to the generosity of Charles McMicken, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Cincinnati in 1803, accumulated a large fortune, and died here in 1858. By the terms of his will he bequeathed to the city of Cincinnati property worth over one million dollars, to found an institution of learning in which students should 'receive the benefit of a sound, thorough and practical English education, and such as might fit them for the active duties of life, as well as instruction in the higher branches of knowledge, except denominational theology, to the extent that the same are now or may hereafter be taught in any of the secular colleges or universities of the highest grade in the country.'

"In April, 1870, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education, under which the city of Cincinnati accepted the bequest of Charles McMicken, and proceeded to establish the University of Cincinnati. Academic instruction was actually begun in 1873 in the building and by the teachers of the Woodward High School, and the University was formally organized in 1874 by the appointment of professors of mathematics and civil engineering, of Latin and Greek, and of physics and chemistry. During the academic year, 1874-75, instruction was given by these professors in the Woodward High School building, but at the beginning of the year 1875-76 possession was taken of the new building then erected on the site adjoining the McMicken homestead, where the institution is still located. The resources of the University have been largely increased by the 'Brown Endowment Fund,' from the estate of the late Rev. Samuel J. Brown, by the large bequest of Matthew Thoms, and by a tax-levy of one-tenth of a mill by the city. Donations to the Observatory have also been made by John Kilgour and Julius Dexter.

"The University forms the culmination of the school-system of Cincinnati. Tuition is free to all residents of the city, and even necessary expenses, such as laboratory fees, are reduced to the lowest practicable limits. An opportunity is afforded to every citizen to obtain a thorough education at a minimum of expense. From its inception the University has admitted on equal terms persons of either sex, with eminently satisfactory results. It has constantly been the aim of the Faculty to carry out, to the best of their ability, the spirit of the passage quoted above from the will of the honored founder of the University.

"The University offers eight courses of study, of four years each. On the one hand, it recognizes the fact that the same studies and the same routine are not suited to all minds. It admits that different tastes and powers on the part of students call for diversity of instruction. On the other hand, the University, led by its own experience, and by that of similar institutions, perceives clearly that college students need guidance in the selection of their studies, and that such guidance is best provided in the presentation of symmetrical and distinctive courses of study from which the student is to make his choice.

"Each of the several courses here offered is planned to meet the wishes and needs of a different body of students. The freedom of the student is properly exercised in the selection of that course which best accords with his talents and aims in life. To the Faculty is reserved the duty of determining, in the main, what particular studies will best promote a broad and symmetrical development in each of the given directions. It may be added that while all the studies of the first two years are prescribed, there are some hours in the third and fourth years which are to be occupied with elective studies. In the matter of Biblical instruction, the University has endeavored to comply with all existing requirements. By the terms of Charles McMicken's will, the Bible, in the Protestant version, is to be used as a book of instruction; but, as a public institution, supported in part by taxation, the University can not insist upon any form of religious compliance from its pupils. The Protestant Bible is taught by the professor of philosophy. The instruction is expository, and is believed to be in full accord with the spirit of the founder's will. In order that all pupils may avail themselves of the instruction, the hour in which it is given is declared vacant of other University exercises. Attendance is voluntary. Those who attend may count the study in making up the required number of hours of their respective courses.

"The University has no dormitories. Excellent homes may be found in different parts of Cincinnati. The price varies for boarding and lodging from five to seven dollars a week. Lists of desirable places are kept by the Registrar, and can be had on application.

"Besides the departmental libraries of the University Cincinnati has the follow-



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Lewis Gleim

ing libraries: The Public Library, which, besides the current newspapers and periodicals, has extensive collections of standard works in literature, the classics, theology, art, the sciences, medicine and engineering, aggregating over two hundred thousand volumes. Its privileges are open to all students of the University free of charge. The Mercantile Library contains over sixty thousand volumes, and in its reading room is found a carefully chosen collection of newspapers and periodicals. The collection of the Historical and Philosophical Society contains over eight thousand volumes, and its books may be freely consulted by all. The Young Men's Christian Association building contains a reading room and free library, as well as a complete gymnasium and health department. Other public institutions having collections of special value to the student are the Art Museum, the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, with its extensive museum, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and the Zoological Gardens. The Cincinnati Gymnasium, with its athletic grounds and fine equipment, offers every advantage for physical culture."

The University originally comprised three departments, the Academic, the Observatory, and the School of Design. The last of these was transferred to the Cincinnati Museum Association in 1884. There are now affiliated with the University a Medical Department embracing the Miami Medical College, established in 1852; and the Medical College of Ohio, established in 1819; and the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital, established in 1821; also a Dental Department, consisting of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery; and a Pharmaceutical Department, consisting of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The Academic department, now embracing the Observatory, conducts well-organized courses of University Extension Lectures, and sustains a Philological Society.

The chairmen of the Board of University Trustees have been Hon. Rufus King, Hon. George Hoadly, Hon. Alphonso Taft and Hon. Samuel F. Hunt. The present chairman is Dr. Cornelius G. Comegys. The first clerk of the board was William T. Disney; the second, Joseph F. Wright, still holds the position.

In December, 1877, Thomas Vickers was made rector of the University, and held the office until June, 1884, when he resigned. Hon. Jacob D. Cox was chosen president, April 13, 1885. He resigned in June, 1889. Prof. H. T. Eddy was then elected acting president or dean. Prof. Eddy being called to the presidency of Rose Polytechnic Institute, withdrew from the University, when the directors elected Prof. W. R. Benedict to assume the duties of dean for one year, then to be succeeded by the professor next in seniority. At the close of Prof. Benedict's administration, December, 1891, he was succeeded by Prof. E. W. Hyde, who gave place at the end of the year, 1892, to Prof. William O. Sproull, the present dean.

The Faculty and assistant instructors of the Academic department of the University of Cincinnati at the present time are: William Oliver Sproull, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Latin language and literature and of Arabic; Wayland Richardson Benedict, A. M., professor of philosophy; Edward Wyllys Hyde, C. E., professor of mathematics; Thomas French, Jr., Ph. D., professor of physics; Thomas Herbert Norton, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; Jermain Gildersleeve Porter, Ph. D., director of the Observatory and professor of astronomy; William Everett Waters, Ph. D., professor of Greek and comparative philology; Edward Miles Brown, Ph. D., professor of English language and literature; Philip Van Ness Myers, LL. D., L. H. D., professor of history and political economy; Ward Baldwin, C. E., M. S., professor of civil engineering; James Playfair McMurrich, Ph. D., professor of biology; Charles Frederick Seybold, A. B., LL. B., professor of French and German; Everett Irving Yowell, C. E., instructor in mathematics; Paul Francis Walker, instructor in Spanish; Herman Elijah Newman, Ph. D., assistant in chemistry; Charles Henry Turner, M. S., assistant in biology; Ellis Guy Kinkead, B. A., LL. B., assistant in Latin; William Osgood Mussey, A. M., assistant in English.

It is a matter of great public interest in the Queen City that on the 20th of September, 1889, the common council passed an ordinance giving to the University forty-three acres of land in Burnet Woods Park, on condition that \$100,000 be expended in the construction of buildings, etc., upon this tract, within five years, and that the main building be begun within three years of the date of the agreement.

CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY.

The Cincinnati Observatory, now part of the University, demands special treatment in this sketch, being one of the most important astronomical stations in the country. Its telescope has the distinction of being the first "at all commensurable with the needs of a modern observatory, to be erected upon the soil of the Western continent."

In the winter of 1841-42 an enthusiastic public interest was aroused in Cincinnati, by a course of eloquent lectures on astronomy, delivered before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge by Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, then professor in Cincinnati College. An Astronomical Society was organized, and Mitchel proposed to raise seven thousand five hundred dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each. The stock was subscribed within three weeks, and on May 23, 1842, the shareholders organized a society, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: President, Hon. Jacob Burnet; treasurer, William Goodman; secretary, Milo G. Williams; directors, E. Poor, James H. Perkins, E. D. Mansfield, H. Starr, John P. Foote, T. J. Brooke, J. Jonas, G. P. Torrence, J. P. Harrison, Miles Greenwood, M. T. Williams.

Prof. Mitchel was authorized to procure a telescope, and he immediately went to Europe, where, after much search, he found, in Munich, a lens of nearly a foot in diameter, which he purchased. The sum of at least ten thousand dollars was required to mount the glass properly, and Mitchel undertook to increase the subscriptions to this amount. On his return to Cincinnati, a site was secured for the Observatory, on Mount Adams, near the present "Highland House," a tract of land being donated to the society by Nicholas Longworth. The corner stone of the Observatory was laid November 9, 1843, on which occasion an oration was delivered by John Quincy Adams, who, in 1825, had vainly urged Congress to found a National Observatory. The erection of the building was begun in June, 1844, and was carried on, under many difficulties, under the direct and constant supervision of Prof. Mitchel. The building was at length completed, and Mitchel continued to act as director of the Observatory until 1860, when he was called to take charge of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y. Soon after this the Civil war broke out, and the fame of the astronomer was merged in the glory of the soldier. The brilliant military career of Gen. O. M. Mitchel fills a splendid page of the nation's history.

For a short time the Observatory was under the care of Henry M. Twichell, who had been the assistant of Mitchel. Mr. Twichell resigned in 1861, and for some years the telescope was in the careful keeping of Mr. Davis, father-in-law of Dr. Rickoff, but not much astronomical work was done until 1868, when Mr. Cleveland Abbe, of the National Observatory at Washington, was called to the directorship. The officers then controlling the Astronomical Society were: President, Robert Buchanan; secretary, William Hooper; treasurer, William Goodman; directors, Alphonso Taft, Miles Greenwood, Samuel Davis, Jr., Edmund Dexter, L. B. Harrison, Rufus King, T. D. Lincoln, John Shillito.

Prof. Abbe carried on the scientific work of the Observatory with vigilance, much retarded in his work by the smoke and dust of the city. In 1869 he organized a party to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Sioux Falls. But the peculiar genius of Prof. Abbe was exercised in giving system and practical value to meteorological observations concerning the weather. Prof. Jermain G. Porter, who is now the efficient director of the Observatory, in an admirable historical sketch to which

we are indebted for our facts, says: "Probably the most important work which Prof. Abbe did during his connection with the Observatory was the establishment of a system of daily weather reports and storm predictions. Having secured the coöperation of observers stationed at various points, throughout the country, he began to issue this bulletin on September 1, 1869. Although the Observatory only maintained this service for a few months—it passing then temporarily into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company—still the experiment had the effect of arousing popular interest in the subject, and led to the speedy establishment, by the General Government, of the Weather Bureau. To the Cincinnati Observatory thus belongs the honor of being pioneer not only in the field of astronomy, but also in this important field of weather prediction. Upon the establishment of the National Signal Service, it was but natural that Prof. Abbe's ability and experience in meteorological work should be in demand at Washington. He resigned the directorship of the Observatory in 1870, to accept the professorship of meteorology in the Government Weather Bureau, a position which he still holds."

Important action was taken in 1872, by which the Astronomical Society surrendered its trust to the city, and by which the Observatory became an adjunct of the University. The first annual report of the directors of the University states the conditions of the transfer as follows: "The property on Mount Adams, which was donated by the late Nicholas Longworth, Esq., for an Observatory, having become unsuitable for that purpose, his heirs have joined with the Astronomical Society in an agreement to give and convey the ground to the city, upon the specific trust that it shall be leased or sold, and the proceeds applied toward endowing the School of Drawing and Design, which is now established in connection with the University; the city agreeing, as a condition of the gift, to sustain an Observatory, also to be connected with the University. To enable the city to comply with the latter engagement, Mr. John Kilgour has agreed to give four acres of land as the site for a new Observatory, and also the sum of ten thousand dollars for building and equipping it. The Astronomical Society also gives to the city, for the same object, the equatorial and other instruments, with all the apparatus and astronomical records and books belonging to the present Observatory." A new building was erected on the summit of Mount Lookout, and by act of legislature the board of education was authorized to assess and levy an annual tax for the support of the Observatory. A meridian circle was purchased in 1888, and a new dome was constructed in 1892.

Prof. Ormond Stone, of the National Observatory, was called to Cincinnati as professor of astronomy in the University and director of the Observatory, in 1875. He resigned in 1882, to accept the directorship of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia; and Mr. Herbert C. Wilson remained in charge until 1884, when the present director, Jermain G. Porter, was appointed director. Prof. Porter had been connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Ohio Mechanics' Institute is one of the oldest, most efficient and most praiseworthy of Cincinnati's popular agencies for the advancement of civilization. It is decidedly an educational organization, bearing directly upon the interest of industry and art. Founded, in 1828, by a few philanthropic men who devoted their leisure, their money and their hearts to its objects, the Institute has been fostered and sustained, now for nearly three-quarters of a century, by the unflinching zeal and stubborn energy of its friends, among whom have ever been found the best and most generous of our citizens. To the Mechanics' Institute the public owes the inauguration and successful development of the system of Industrial Fairs or Expositions, for which Cincinnati is distinguished, and which furnished the model after which so many other cities and States patterned similar displays. The vast influence of

these expositions as modes of objective instruction to the masses entitle them to be regarded as schools for the diffusion of useful knowledge. But these expositions, however valuable, and however imposing, were but grand incidents in the history of the Institute, not the regular staple of its yearly work. The institution was organized as a means of enlightening and training working people, especially mechanics, through the instrumentality of books, lectures, teachers, and by study and manual skill. It has come to be accepted as a motto of the members of the old Institute that they

Live for those who need them;
For the good that they can do.

A journalist reporting his impressions of the academic department, in 1890, describes it as "A school where the son of the millionaire elbows the bootblack." The description conveys the literal truth, for the winter evening sessions of the school bring together all sorts of learners, from college graduates to street cripples, and six or seven hundred youths may be seen amicably and diligently at work, with perfect democratic equality of rights, all bent to acquire some special knowledge.

The prime mover in forming a Mechanics' Institute in Cincinnati was John D. Craig, who, at the close of a course of popular lectures on physics, suggested the propriety of organizing a society for the promotion and practice of the mechanic arts. A meeting was held on the evening of October 25, 1828, at which John P. Foote, Luman Watson, John Locke, J. Bonsall and W. Disney were selected as a committee to report a plan for carrying Mr. Craig's suggestion into effect. At a succeeding meeting, held November 20, 1828, over which Rev. Elijah Slack, president of Cincinnati College, presided, Mr. Craig explained the nature and purposes of Mechanics' Institute, and John P. Foote presented the report of the committee, and submitted a constitution which was adopted. The Ohio Mechanics' Institute was duly incorporated on February 9, 1829, though the charter was amended in 1846-47. The names of the charter members are John D. Craig, John P. Foote, Thomas Riley, Luman Watson, William C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham, Jr., Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Disney, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffrey Seymour, Israel Schooley and Elisha Brigham.

In the winter of 1828-29, classes were formed in chemistry, by Dr. Cleveland; in geometry, by Dr. John Locke; and in arithmetic, by John L. Talbott. The lectures in chemistry were given in College Hall and in the city council chamber; the mathematical instruction was imparted in Mr. Talbott's school room. In 1830 the Institute purchased the Enon Baptist church, on Walnut street between Third and Fourth. The main room of the church was used as a lecture hall, and the ground floor was divided into three apartments, to be used as library, reading room, and recitation room. After some years, not being able to pay for the quarters which had been bought on credit, the Institute was obliged to abandon the church and to seek new accommodations, which were found in Cincinnati College. Meanwhile, occasional lectures were given by Prof. Calvin Stowe, of Lane Seminary; Judge James Hall, the western author; Dr. Craig, and others, for the benefit of the struggling Institute. In February, 1838, a grand "Mechanics and Citizens" ball was held, at the National Theater, the profits of which put about twenty-four hundred dollars into the treasury. This was followed in May by a fair, in the locally famous Bazaar building, erected by Mrs. Trollope. About four hundred articles were on exhibition, and the rooms were crowded with visitors for three days. This fair was the precursor of the long series of "Expositions," the latest of which took place in the Centennial year, 1888. The Bazaar, facetiously called "Trollope's Folly," was purchased by the Institute, in February, 1839, for ten thousand dollars. However, as in the case of the Enon church, the Institute was unable to discharge its obligations, and the Bazaar property reverted in February, 1847, to Messrs. Longworth

and Blachly, who foreclosed the mortgage which they held on it. After many financial misadventures, and many enforced removals "from pillar to post," the long suffering, courageous Institute at last secured a permanent home, and entered upon a new career. A lot on the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets was procured, and on the Fourth of July, 1848, the corner stone of the present Mechanics' Institute building was laid. Though burdened with a heavy debt, the Institute, by the generosity of Miles Greenwood, Marston Allen and others, and by the vigorous energy of its trustees, was eventually put on a solid financial basis. It does not owe a dollar.

In the years 1856-57, arrangements were completed by which the directors of the Institute provided accommodation, in their edifice, for "The Cincinnati Common School and Family Library," and for offices of the public schools, and session hall of the school board. In 1870 the Public Library and school offices were removed to the new library building, on Vine street.

Courses of lectures have been given, from time to time, ever since the Institute removed into its permanent home. The lecture room, Greenwood Hall, was, for years, the scientific headquarters. Among the lecturers who appeared on its platform were Prof. H. E. Foote, Dr. W. W. Dawson, Dr. J. C. Zachos, W. M. Davis, Prof. Daniel Vaughan, Dr. Sam Silsbee; and, later, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall.

The School of Design of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1856. It supplied an actual need, and won merited success. In the Annual Report for 1870 we read: "The Board of Directors desire to call special attention to the successful results and practical workings of the School of Design. It has, in reality, proved itself the pioneer in the several branches which have been taught in its different departments. It has been, without doubt, the forerunner of the school in connection with the McMicken University, and the means of the introduction of drawing in the public schools of Cincinnati." The attendance at its first session, 1856-57, was only fifty-two, but it has steadily increased, and, at the thirty-sixth session, 1891-92, it numbered eight hundred and forty-five. The total enrollment, since organization, amounts to about eleven thousand.

The sessions of the school are now held from October to March. The instruction given falls in the several departments, viz.: Mechanical, architectural, artistic, practical mechanics, carriage drafting, and mathematics.

The Institute possesses a reference library, and a reading room well stocked with periodicals, many of which are of a scientific character.

The Institute has been peculiarly fortunate in the blessing of good officers. The first president, John P. Foote, held the responsible position for nineteen years, and was succeeded by Miles Greenwood, who was in office seven years. The next president, Charles F. Wilstach, continued in office seventeen years, and was succeeded by Thomas Gilpin, who died in office after serving seventeen years. James Allison was president from 1889 to 1892, when James Leslie was elected. The success of the Institute, of late years, has been largely due to the zeal, fidelity and genius of the clerk or superintendent, R. E. Champion, than whom no public officer in Cincinnati deserves more praise, or enjoys the meed of a more genuine love.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

- The Technical School, Cincinnati's special school for manual training, entered upon the seventh year of its existence, September 11, 1893. From a printed sketch of the history of the institution, we take the following paragraphs: "The need of a Technical School in Cincinnati had been felt for some years, and was the subject of serious thought with a number of our public-spirited men—among whom were M. E. Ingalls, Julius Dexter, John V. Lewis, Maj. L. M. Hosea and others—who had from time to time been calling attention to the desirability of establishing such a school. However, no definite results came of these deliberations until at a meeting held by

the Order of Cincinnati, July 8, 1886, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject and the feasibility of organizing a Technical School.

"The members of that committee were Col. William L. Robinson, Adolph Pluemmer, William F. Gray and other citizens. The committee making a favorable report, an association was formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, July 27, 1886, under the name of 'The Technical School of Cincinnati.' The Association completed its organization October 25, 1886, by electing a board of fifteen directors.

"The school was formally opened for the admission of pupils November 1, 1886, in the art rooms of Music Hall. The practical work of the school began on the fifteenth day of the month, with a class of *three* pupils, and closed the year, June 22, 1887, with eighteen. The second year opened September 5, 1887, with an enrollment of forty pupils, which has since increased to 161.

"The Commercial Club of Cincinnati took formal action, as a body, on the subject of the Technical School in November, 1887—although a number of its members had been interested in the movement since its beginning—and has since borne nearly half of the expense of the school.

"At a banquet given by the *Commercial Club* on December 1, 1888, in honor of Matthew Addy, the founder of the Addyston Steel and Iron Works near Cincinnati, the subject of industrial education was mentioned. Mr. Addy opened the question with a strong appeal in behalf of technical and manual training, quoting the proverb: 'He who does not teach his son a trade, teaches him to steal.' M. E. Ingalls and others followed, urging that it had become essential to give to thinking labor in this city of diversified industries an impetus that would be felt through generations, by aiding an institution like the Cincinnati Technical School, and to do something to remove the anxiety of its founders and promoters in regard to its financial basis. The appeals of these gentlemen found an echo in the actions of the members of the club, for when a subscription list was started many of the gentlemen present responded to the appeal with great enthusiasm. More than thirty thousand dollars were raised within a few minutes, and more was subscribed afterward. The liberal donation of Charles Schiff of ten thousand dollars created a deep impression."

According to the sixth annual catalogue of the school, for the year 1892-93, the amount of cash in its treasury was then about nine thousand dollars. There are eight teachers in the School, three of whom are instructors in shop-work, four class instructors, and one in charge of drawing. The School has graduated thirty-one pupils, and awarded certificates to eight others.

The object of the School, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is to furnish pupils instruction and practice in the use of tools, Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, Mathematics, English Language, and the Natural Sciences; to develop skill in handicraft, and to impart such a knowledge of essential mechanical principles as will facilitate progress in the acquirement of manual trades. The rates of tuition range from \$75 to \$125 per year.

The School is provided with a fully-equipped carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and machine shop. There are, also, suitable recitation rooms, facilities for drawing, and a good working library.

The officers of the board of trustees, elected March, 1893, are president, M. E. Ingalls; vice-president, A. M. Dolph; treasurer, T. T. Gaff; secretary, Miles T. Watts. Other trustees are H. T. Proctor, Levi C. Goodale, A. B. Voorheis, Charles Fleischmann, J. G. Schmidlapp, B. S. Cunningham, Peter R. Neff, William L. Robinson, W. P. Anderson, Herman Goepper, Stewart Shillito, Drausin Wulsin. The Faculty of the school consists of James B. Stanwood, M. E., director; E. R. Booth, A. B., principal, English and political science; T. L. Feeney, mathematics and science; H. F. Brewer, physics and chemistry; Miss H. B. Whitaker, mathematics and

history; Benjamin Jones, drawing; Horace D. Chipman, in charge of carpenter shop; Fred. H. Von Eye, in charge of blacksmith shop; Gustav F. Hammer, in charge of machine shop.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS SINCE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED.

An account has already been given of some of the earlier private schools of Cincinnati, particularly those conducted by Locke, the Pickets and Kimmont. All these flourished before public schools were started. In 1833, there were in the city public schools only 2,000 pupils with twenty-nine teachers, while there were twenty-four private schools, with 1230 pupils and thirty-eight teachers. In 1841 there were forty-four private schools with 1,500 pupils, and in 1859, according to Cist, "there was a very great number and variety of private schools and academies, besides the parochial schools—as many teachers as 150, with 4,000 pupils." In 1859 the number of teachers in the public schools was two hundred and eighty-two.

Schools for Young Women.—Many of these private schools were most excellent, and a few gained wide-spread and enviable reputation. A girls' school which grew into distinction was that known as the "Western Female Institute," founded by Miss Catherine Beecher and her sister Harriet (Mrs. Stowe), about the year 1833. When the Misses Beecher retired from the school it was carried on by Miss Mary Dutton, of Hartford, Connecticut. This school was located on the site afterward occupied by St. John's Hospital. Miss Dutton returned to New England, and the patronage of her school was largely transferred to a similar institution conducted by Mrs. Ryland, an English lady, whose school, organized before Miss Dutton came to the city, was maintained very successfully and with great dignity for about twenty years. Another school for girls, organized early in the "thirties," was conducted by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady then highly honored for her literary achievements, and whose novels are yet in considerable demand. Her husband, Prof. Hentz, was a distinguished teacher, and the seminary conducted by him and his wife was one of the fashionable schools of the day. It was on Third street, near Broadway.

These girls' schools were the forerunners of several more ambitious and extensive female seminaries, or colleges, of a semi-public character, and generally of some special denominational bent, that sprang up within the decade from 1840 to 1850, or not long after. Principal of these, perhaps, was "The Wesleyan Female College," founded under the auspices of the Methodist Church, in 1843, under the presidency of Rev. P. B. Wilber. This, the oldest college for women, and one of the best known in the west, has only recently suspended activity in its long and useful career. Its alumnae association includes hundreds of accomplished ladies, who recall with pride the days of prosperity of the old college. The history of the institution is full of interest, and should be written with care by some one conversant with all the facts. In the list of its presidents we find the names of Rev. R. H. Rust, Rev. David H. Moore, D.D., Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, D.D., and Rev. W. K. Brown, D.D.

The "American Female College," Glendale, Ohio, was founded about 1852 by Rev. John Covert. The "Ohio Female College," College Hill, founded in the same period, was for many years a prominent and deserving institution of higher learning. The "Cincinnati Female Seminary," conducted for a long time on the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound streets, by T. A. Burrows, was a notable seat of polite culture. Among its teachers, in 1859, were Milton Saylor, since distinguished in law, and Miss Frances C. Bauman, one of the most influential women teachers that the city has ever possessed. This seminary passed into the hands of Rev. George W. Maxwell, D.D., whose high standards and refined scholarship kept up its well-deserved reputation. The school building was finally bought by the Homeopaths, and was transformed into "Pulte Medical College."

After the suspension of "Cincinnati College," in 1845, and the dispersion of its Faculty, several of its teachers embarked their fortunes in private school enterprises.

Among these was Lyman Harding, who had been principal of the Preparatory department in the college. He established Harding's Female Seminary, of which John P. Foote said, in 1855: "It has become so prosperous that it is considered a permanent institution. It comprizes teachers in all the branches taught in our seminaries of the highest class, and a large body of pupils constitute a testimonial of approbation of the conduct of the school, on the part of parents and guardians."

In Mr. Harding's school, Miss Elizabeth Haven Appleton was a teacher for six years, beginning in 1849. The memoir of this noble woman's life, contained in a memorial volume prepared by Eugene F. Bliss, in 1891, contains this account of her educational work. Mr. Bliss writes: "In 1855 she established a school of her own, which she continued till 1875. Usually she had a partner, but her own personality was so strongly impressed upon it that it was always spoken of as 'Miss Appleton's school.' She was absent in Europe during the school year of 1865-66, and was again abroad after she finally gave up teaching ten years later. I have no account of her labors in Mr. Harding's school, but in her own more than four hundred pupils were first and last under her instruction. Were the list to be published, the names of all the families prominent in the city for the last forty years would be found in it. What impression she made upon her pupils may be shown by the following extract from the proceedings of their meeting held December 1, 1890: 'The sphere of teacher admits of such scope for influence, and the teacher is such a factor in the moulding and shaping of our lives, that the value of such a mission can scarcely be computed. No one could have been more gifted and better qualified to fulfill this noble work than Miss Appleton. She had, to a rare degree, the faculty of imparting knowledge and of awakening interest and love of study in her pupils. By her admirable methods she not only trained the mind for careful and serious thought, but, by her instruction in art and literature, she stimulated the imagination and cultivated an artistic appreciation tending toward that harmonious development which makes life so full of interest and beauty.'"

Private Schools for Boys; after 1830.—One of the early schools for boys was that conducted by O. M. Mitchell, and called by him the "Institute of Science and Languages." It was established, probably, in 1836. Of earlier origin were "Cincinnati Adelpi Seminary," Thomas H. Quinan, principal; "Cincinnati Academy," John L. Talbott, principal, and a practical school, taught by Milo G. Williams, a prominent member of the College of Teachers. In June, 1832, an examining committee consisting of Isaac G. Burnet, Timothy Flint, and others, testified, in the pages of the Cincinnati *Mirror*, to the great merit of Mr. Williams' school. In it were taught manual labor, and the principles of the United States constitution. The proprietor supplied for the use of his school a choice library of 250 volumes. Mr. Williams removed to Dayton, where he founded the "Academic and Manual Labor Institute," one of the first technical schools in the West.

Herron's "Seminary for Boys" was begun in 1845, and maintained a high reputation for a series of twenty years. Joseph Herron came to Cincinnati in 1829. He was one of the early teachers in the public schools. Subsequently he was called to take charge of the Primary department of Cincinnati College. After the destruction of the college by fire in 1845, he, like Mr. Harding, founded a private school, of which he was principal till his death, March 26, 1863. The school occupied the lecture room of Wesley Chapel until 1848, when it was removed to Seventh street. The average annual attendance at this seminary was about two hundred. Foote, in 1855, speaks of it as "one of our permanent institutions of learning." The seminary was situated on Seventh street, between Walnut and Vine. The building was erected by Mr. Herron. The corps of teachers, in 1859, was as follows: Joseph Herron, A. M., professor of rhetoric, moral science and English literature; Miletus Green, A. M., professor of Greek and Latin; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., B. S., mathematics and natural sciences; James E. Sherwood, assistant; Charles Aiken, A. M., vocal



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music; Philippo Fr. Baldauff, German and French; Charles J. Sheppard, book-keeping and penmanship; Louis Schwebel, drawing and painting; Mons. Jose Tosso, instrumental music.

Mention must be made of an original and energetic institution entitled "St. John's College," conducted for some years by Dr. Colton, with the assistance of Prof. John C. Zachos. The immediate successor to this school was an academy under the care of Charles Matthews, formerly professor in old Woodward College.

Dr. Andrew J. Rickoff, after his withdrawal from the superintendency of the public schools, in 1859, opened an "English and Classical School," on the corner of Elm and Ninth streets, which he carried on successfully for nine years.

A most excellent "Preparatory School for Boys" was conducted for a number of years by Eugene F. Bliss, of Harvard, a gentleman of the finest culture and character, and whose influence on the many youths, whom he prepared for college, prepared them, also, in the best way for a pure and upright life. It was a loss to education in this city when Mr. Bliss retired from the teaching profession.

Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute. — Josiah Boutelle Chickering opened a "Select School for Boys," in the hall of the George street engine-house, between Central avenue and Plum, Cincinnati, September 3, 1855. A circular announcing the school gives the following names of citizens to whom reference is invited: Miles Greenwood, D. T. Woodrow, Samuel Cloon, Jabez Reynolds, Dr. Henry Crane, William H. Moore, Henry A. Johnson, Rev. W. R. Nicholson, Clifford G. Wayne, William P. Neff, Edgar B. Conkling, E. O. Goodman, J. W. Sibley, George T. Stedman, Dr. Charles Woodward, George H. Calvert, D. W. Corwin, James Calhoun, R. S. Holden, S. H. Burton. In a sense, these men may be regarded as the founders of the institution. The school was well attended, and the hall of the engine-house did not long afford sufficient accommodation. In 1859, Mr. Chickering bought a lot on George street, between John and Smith streets, and built thereon a substantial two-story brick edifice, well planned for the purposes of a school. Two years later a third story was added.

The school was reorganized in 1860, and the courses of study were revised by the Faculty. During the continuance of the Civil war, the business prosperity of the school was phenomenal. The first formal commencement exercises were held in June, 1864. The first four classical graduates went to Yale College, and the next three went to Harvard. In 1864 the Adelphi Literary Society was formed by Prof. George K. Bartholomew. The school paper, *Lux Luminum*, was started in 1865. The school was known as Chickering's Academy until 1866, when the name was changed to Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute.

Mr. Chickering devoted himself wholly to the up-building of the school. His indomitable will, his business tact, his untiring industry, his love for educational work, united to give his private enterprise the character of public service. He conducted all departments of the school on a liberal scale, and made every effort to employ the best of teachers.

Among the teachers who were connected with this school within its thirty-one years of existence are Prof. Chauncey R. Stuntz, Woodward High School, Cincinnati; Nelson Saylor, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati; Charles F. Vent, Esq., book publisher, Cincinnati; H. A. Morrell, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati; Dr. J. C. Christin, late assistant superintendent public schools, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. George K. Bartholomew, principal Bartholomew English and Classical School, Cincinnati; Charles S. Royce, director of Butler's Health Lift, Collegeville, Penn.; Louis Schwebel, artist, Cincinnati; Charles Aikin, late superintendent of music in the public schools of Cincinnati; Prof. J. K. Creevy, editorial rooms of Appleton Co., New York; Prof. E. G. Coy, professor of Greek in Phillips Andover Academy; Prof. H. P. Wright, professor of Latin in Yale College; Rev. J. P. Babin, proprietor of Collegiate School, Cincinnati; Prof. Tracy Peek, professor of Latin Yale

College ; Prof. William G. Lord, president Bellewood (Ky.) College ; Rev. Thomas D. Bisco, professor in Marietta College ; Prof. Winthrop D. Sheldon, professor at Colorado Springs, Colo. ; Prof. J. K. Richardson, professor in Boston Latin School ; J. T. Logan, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; Prof. H. F. Clark, publisher, New York ; A. C. Shattuck, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; William L. Dickson, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; John H. Cook, Esq. ; Prof. Hugo Walter ; Dr. C. R. Holmes, oculist ; Frank Daulte, B. S. and S., naturalist, Paris, France ; Rev. J. C. Brodfuhrer, A. M., late president Farmers' College, College Hill, Cincinnati ; C. C. Long, principal Twentieth District School, Cincinnati ; J. H. Sprengelmeyer, Covington, Ky. ; John De Han, De Han's Commercial Colleges ; Mons. E. A. Quetin, A. M. ; Ernst Lietze ; M. D. F. Campbell, A. M. ; J. B. Lutton ; F. Von Rossum, A. M., late instructor in Cincinnati University, Cincinnati ; J. M. Crawford, A. M., M. D., U. S. consul to St. Petersburg ; Joseph A. Shaw, A. M., professor in Cheshire (Conn.) Episcopal Academy ; J. P. Patterson, A. M., scientific lecturer ; William Morrow, A. M., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; Charles F. Seybold, A. B., professor of languages in Cincinnati University ; Dr. Orin Cady, LL. B., Ph. P., physician, Cincinnati ; J. N. Caldwell, civil engineer ; Henry W. Crawford, piano dealer ; A. D. Binkerd, M. D., physician ; Prof. August Fredin, Prof. Alphonse Monsch, Lucien F. Plympton, William R. Hoeg ; Mrs. Mary V. Venable, Tusculum, Cincinnati ; Miss M. P. Knox ; Miss Rebecca A. W. Hale (Baker), Ipswich, Mass. ; Miss Martha R. Hale, Washington, D. C. ; Miss Lucy R. Branson, Boston, Mass. ; Mrs. W. W. Robinson ; Miss L. W. Huntsman, proprietor Central Select School, Cincinnati ; Miss Mary E. Eagle, teacher in the Collegiate School, Cincinnati ; Miss E. M. Merriam (Goodnough), Loveland, Ohio ; Miss E. J. Merriam (Eastman), Pottsville, N. Y. ; Mrs. B. Fredin, proprietor Girls' School, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati ; Miss C. L. Colby ; Miss Martha E. Franks (Bonsall) ; Miss Marion Palmer (Chase) ; Miss Sallie Beekley, teacher in district school, Cincinnati ; Miss Ada Chickering, West Boylston, Mass. ; Miss Ada Longley, Cincinnati ; Miss Katherine Osborn, Mrs. M. V. Longley, Miss May Bunker, Mrs. Katherine Westendorf, Mrs. Helena Klingner, Mrs. E. L. Hard, Miss Lucie Mason Parker, Miss Mary Venable.

After J. B. Chickering's death (December 5, 1881,) the principalship of the Institute devolved on W. H. Venable, who, for twenty years, had been at the head of the Scientific department of the school. Mr. Venable, on February 6, 1882, purchased the good will of the school, and leased the school building of Mrs. S. M. Chickering, widow and executrix of the founder.

Mr. Venable conducted the school until June, 1886, when for business reasons it became necessary to abandon the buildings on George street. Under the circumstances Mr. Venable decided to withdraw temporarily from the educational field.

Two hundred and twenty persons received the diploma of the Chickering Institute. These were graduated within twenty years ; twelve are deceased. The catalogue shows that nearly one-half of the graduates took higher courses of study after leaving the Institute. Many took college degrees. Thirty attended Yale, and nine went to Harvard. The following institutions each received one or more students from this academy, viz. : Amherst College, Brown University, Beloit College, Center College, Cincinnati University, Cornell University, Columbian University, Hahnemann Medical College, Hebrew Union College, Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio Medical College, Marietta College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan University, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, Otterbein College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Pulte Medical College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Williams College, Wooster University.

A majority of the graduates of the Institute reside in Cincinnati, but a considerable number are scattered in various cities and States. They are engaged, almost without exception, in active business pursuits, or in professions. Twenty-seven

have entered the profession of law ; twelve are physicians ; four are clergymen ; four are teachers ; seven are journalists. A number are prominently connected with mercantile and manufacturing interests. The record exhibits the names of bankers, pork-packers, stock-growers, farmers, engineers, architects, etc. Several of the graduates have held public offices of honor and trust.

The Franklin School.—The Franklin School, a first-class academy for boys, has its buildings on May street, Walnut Hills. This excellent institution was founded several years ago, and has grown steadily in power and in the estimation of discriminating judges, and now holds high rank, not merely as a local school, but also as one of the very best places of preparatory learning in America. Such an authority as Everett O. Fisk, of Boston, is in the habit of rating the school as the best private school out of New England. At present the teaching corps numbers eight persons, and the school has besides the regular equipment of most schools, a gymnasium with a trained instructor in physical culture. The school has primary and intermediate departments, and prepares its pupils for colleges, and schools of science and technology. Classes of about twenty are graduated each year. The list of its students who have entered colleges and scientific schools now numbers one hundred. The instructors are : *Principals*: Joseph E. White, Latin and English ; Gerrit S. Sykes, Greek and modern languages ; *Assistants*: Albert E. Kingsbury, mathematics and science ; Adelaide A. Jackson, primary department ; Eléonore Peltier, French ; Marie Harff, German ; and Mary Grace Hulsman, English and German.

Babin's Collegiate School.—The collegiate school for boys, at No. 6 West Fourth street, Rev. J. Babin, A. B., principal, "aims to prepare boys thoroughly for college and for commercial or professional life, and to afford the best educational advantages to those who wish to have their sons trained with reference to their individual peculiarities and wants." The name of the school was given in 1877, when the present principal and E. F. Bliss united their schools and formed a partnership, which, in 1879, was dissolved. The motto of the school is "*Age quod agis.*" The teaching force for the years 1893-94 includes, besides the principal, E. G. Kinkead, Latin ; H. M. Wallace, Greek ; Prof. H. T. Mueller, German ; R. H. Hoeg, writing ; John Zelter, drawing ; Miss Flavia Babin, primary department. The collegiate department offers a four years' course of study.

Dodd Classical High School.—This school, conducted by Rev. T. J. Dodd, D. D., located in the Apollo building, began its seventh year in September, 1893. It offers to boys and young men a five years' course of study, embracing mathematics, ancient and modern languages, history, English literature and elementary science. The proprietor states the aims and scope of the school as follows: "The first purpose of the school, paramount to all others, is to train the student to the highest order of intellectual and moral manhood, qualifying him for an honorable and useful life as a member of society, a man of business, and a citizen of the commonwealth. The special aims kept steadily in view are : To create a love of study, to stimulate zeal to its highest efforts, to ascertain the student's gifts or aptitudes, to develop thought with the power of expression, to secure intelligent comprehension and appreciation of the subject studied, rather than the committing to memory of facts or rules."

Prof. Eisele's School.—One of the most popular and successful preparatory schools in Cincinnati is that of Prof. W. M. Eisele, Ph.D., C. E., in the Bradford block, now in its eighth year, which makes a specialty of preparing pupils for colleges and scientific or polytechnic schools or for business. The school also gives special courses, which provide a thorough preparatory training for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, surveying, architecture, professional and commercial pursuits. Pupils are received by the term or by the month, and three sessions are held daily. The time for completing a course preparatory for college and scientific or polytechnic schools varies from one to three years, and in favorable cases less than one year is required.

A considerable number of Prof. Eisele's pupils have passed creditable examinations for admission not only to the Freshman, but also to the Sophomore year of Yale College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other candidates from this school have been notably successful in the entrance examinations of Harvard, Sheffield Scientific School, Cornell University, Lehigh University, Cincinnati University, Ann Arbor University, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Imperial Polytechnic Institute, Berlin, Germany, and the Polytechnic School at Zurich, Switzerland. The methods of instruction and recitation adopted by Prof. Eisele have gained the approval of those who have examined into their merits. The cramming and rote system are not honored by the school, for Prof. Eisele believes that "the letter kills, the spirit makes alive." Strict personal attention is given to each pupil according to his individual requirements, so that he may be promoted in each study as rapidly as his abilities and application will justify. Among the many who bear testimony to the thoroughness and efficiency of Prof. Eisele's school may be mentioned: H. T. Eddy, C. E., Ph.D., president of Rose Polytechnic School Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., formerly dean of the Cincinnati University; Hon. Frederick W. Moore, judge of the supreme court, Cincinnati; Prof. Ferd Schwill, Ph. D., of Chicago University; Prof. W. S. Rix, formerly principal of the Mount Auburn Collegiate School; Thomas G. Smith, Esq., ex-president of the board of public affairs; D. S. Oliver, Esq.; also H. Coope, G. N. Merryweather, Herman Knost, James Landy, Herman Urban, Maximilian Briam, and others scarcely less prominent in educational, professional and commercial circles.

Prof. Eisele completed the greater part of his studies at a German university and Polytechnic academy, and has won distinction as a teacher both in Europe and America.

The Berlitz School of Languages.—The Berlitz Schools, named after the founder, Prof. M. D. Berlitz, are now to be found in a number of the larger American cities, and also in Germany and France. The first one was established in May, 1878. The branch at Cincinnati is now located at No. 93 East Fourth street, and is under the directorship of Prof. William Jaeger. In 1893 the school held a summer course, in connection with Belmont College, College Hill.

The Cincinnati Berlitz School was opened November 1, 1891. The attendance during the second year was two hundred and fifty-six pupils. Instruction is given in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and also Latin and Greek. In their prospectus the directors of the school publish as follows: "*In the Berlitz Method we teach, from the start the various inflections, forms of words and modes of constructing sentences, not only systematically, but, as we believe, also in a novel and attractive way. The pupil, without ever conjugating, declining or memorizing grammatical rules, is thoroughly drilled in each inflection and form, before he passes to new ones, and these exercises are continued until all the more important elements of the language have been practiced.*"

The Bartholomew English and Classical School was established September 21, 1875, for the purpose of offering to girls a course of instruction in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural science, and English, as thorough and broad as is given to boys in schools of the highest grade.

In response to the announcement of the plan proposed, seventy-five applicants presented themselves for classification on the opening day. The average number of pupils for the period of eighteen years has been one hundred and twenty-eight; the highest number enrolled during any one year being one hundred and sixty-nine.

The school is distinctively Christian in its influence and instruction. The form of morning worship is liturgical, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, including responsive readings from the Scriptures with chants and hymns.

In 1883 the present site of the school at Lawrence and Third streets was secured

by lease, with privilege of purchase, and a commodious, light and thoroughly ventilated building was erected. Every department is now well-equipped for its work, and the best facilities are given to students who desire to complete a liberal course of study, as well as to those who are preparing for the colleges and universities now open to young women. Of the graduates of the school, now numbering one hundred and twenty-six, thirty have entered Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Girton (England) or the University of Cincinnati. Many others have been stimulated to carry forward their work in particular lines of study, especially in literature, music, and art.

Among those who have been associated with Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomew as instructors, and who have left the impress of their faithful and efficient work upon the school, may be named Miss Ella M. Liggett, A. M. (Vassar), now principal of a prosperous school in Detroit; Miss S. R. Steer, whose life has been devoted to educational work in Cincinnati; Miss Annie S. Peck, A. M. (University of Michigan); Miss Elizabeth K. Eaton (Harvard Certificate); Miss Lottie Caldwell (now Mrs. Fred. W. Wood, of Chicago); Albert H. Hoyt, A. M., of Boston, distinguished for his historical research and literary labors and scholarship; Charles M. Hepburn, A. M. (University of Virginia), successor to Mr. Hoyt in the chair of literature and rhetoric; Madame Emilie des Islets, who has been fourteen years at the head of the French department; Madame Helena Klingner, well known as a teacher of the German language; Miss Mary C. Hoyt, B. S. (Asbury), now Mrs. J. Livingston Brown; Miss Carrie M. Wheeler, successor to Miss Steer, and now for ten years principal of the Preparatory department; Miss Ellen C. Hoyt, B. S. (Asbury), now Mrs. John Davis Morgan; Miss Christian S. Bredin, whose art work has already given her first rank among the graduates of the Cincinnati Art School; Miss Anna Poyntz Anderson (Harvard Certificate); Miss Margaret E. Johnston (Boston School of Oratory).

The home department has been, from the first, a prominent and pleasant feature of the institution. As the number of resident pupils is limited, each one enjoys the personal care, protection and comforts that constitute a delightful home. Constant supervision is given to forming correct habits of study, to courteous manners, to ease of conversation in both English and French, and to the healthy development and moulding of high personal character. At the same time, these students have the advantage of association with day pupils in classes sufficiently large to stimulate them to their best efforts. Careful attention is paid to the laws of health and the physical training of each pupil as her special needs require. The school now enters upon its nineteenth year, strong in the support of its friends and in the loyal devotion of its alumnæ.

Thane Miller's Young Ladies' Institute, Mount Auburn.—The Mount Auburn Institute, founded in 1856, is in successful operation under the direction of H. Thane Miller and Mrs. Miller, with a Faculty of able, experienced and enthusiastic teachers. The school is situated on an eminence overlooking the Ohio river, a location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and of easy access from all parts of the city. The courses of study are broad, systematic and complete, special attention being given to literature, history and the languages. Diplomas are given to graduates, and a post-graduate course is provided for those who desire to pursue their studies further.

The Institute is supplied with an excellent library, and reading rooms, where the best magazines and newspapers are kept on file. The Polymnian Society is an organization conducted by the students for literary and musical culture. Lectures on art, music and belles-lettres are a prominent feature of the Institute, and musical recitals furnish to the students that opportunity for gaining confidence and self-possession so necessary to the proper development and use of musical talent.

The home life of the Institute is desirable in every way, and as the family is limited to twenty-five, each one of the resident students receives individual care and personal attention. The Mount Auburn Institute numbers among its Alumnæ many

ladies distinguished both in Cincinnati and in other cities for commanding social position, and not a few of its members have become well-known as musicians, artists or writers.

Miss Armstrong's School.—In the year 1875, Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, at that time a teacher in the Normal School of Oswego, N. Y., was induced by friends in Cincinnati—who were acquainted with her character and work, and who realized the need in our city of an earnest influence in female education—to come here and establish a school for girls.

A remarkable feature of the school has been its permanent Faculty. No changes have been made in the English department from the beginning, but new members have been added from time to time as growing numbers demanded. Thus, one teacher has been associated with Miss Armstrong from the beginning of the school—eighteen years; a second, sixteen; a third, fifteen; a fourth, thirteen; three others twelve, eleven and seven years, respectively. The location of the school has been twice changed. It opened in the city at No. 180 Elm street. The evident advantages of a suburban situation led Miss Armstrong thence to Mount Auburn where, in 1877, she leased the beautiful Reakirt homestead, now torn down and replaced by a row of residences.

The rapidly increasing compactness of Mount Auburn and the growing need for still more room necessitated a second removal in 1888. The school now occupies a charming location in Avondale, on the corner of Main and Linden avenues, formerly the residence of H. T. West. This location combines the advantages of easy access from all directions, pure air, extensive views, large and beautiful grounds, and convenient proximity to the city. The commodious and elegant mansion of Mr. West is used as the home, and a new building for the school has been added under Miss Armstrong's supervision. This is admirably adapted to its purpose, being spacious, light, airy, well heated, and without fatiguing ascents, as the classrooms are all on the first two floors.

The course of study is comprehensive and systematic, exacting in its requirements, yet capable of adaptation to individual needs and powers. Recognizing no limit to the capacity and energy of the mind, the teachers discouraged the idea of a "finished" course of study, so flattering to the vanity of a young girl, and so dangerous to her progress. Above, and beyond, the impartment of facts, they strive to give that power and love of mental activity which is a higher educational acquisition and a better preparation for a happy and useful life. Claiming no name but that of school, and conferring no title but that of student, this institution sets no limit to the work which an earnest, bright and persistent girl may accomplish under its guidance.

Miss Nourse's English and French Family and Day School, Walnut Hills.—Miss Nourse, whose services to the cause of education in Cincinnati deserve the highest commendation, is at the head of a girls' home school, located in an attractive building, erected for school purposes, at No. 804 Gilbert avenue. The school affords preparation for the best colleges, and awards diplomas. It possesses a gymnasium, an excellent private library, and fine facilities for social and literary culture. The instruction in French is regarded as of the highest order. The school is patronized and recommended by many of the most distinguished families of the city. It is at present represented by pupils in the University of Cincinnati, Vassar, Smith and Wellesley.

Madame Fredin's Eden Park School.—"Toujours Mieux," the motto of the Eden Park School for Girls, has been well interpreted and closely followed, as a short sketch of the school will show. The school opened in September, 1881, and was located at No. 15 Morris street. The pupils numbered twenty-three, and were from the best families of Cincinnati. Three years later the number had increased so much as to make it necessary to enlarge quarters, and No. 16 was rented. In

1887, to give more room to the pupils, who then numbered sixty, Madame Fredin rented No. 17. Finally, in the summer of 1889, a new building was added to the three houses; this, with a handsome hall, meets all the requirements of light, ventilation, drainage, etc. The hall, recitation rooms and cloak rooms are all on the first floor. The school proper is entirely independent of the residence, though all four houses communicate with each other.

The school is remarkable for its broad and systematic teaching, Mme. Fredin being herself a teacher of thirty years' experience, an earnest and enthusiastic educator. English composition and literature, history, modern languages and sciences, are taught in all grades, for Mme. Fredin is a strong advocate of the doctrine of development rather than juxtaposition. Latin is optional, as are also advanced mathematical studies. The school is unsectarian, but strongly Christian—all teaching being based upon the Scriptures. Mme. Fredin has increased the number of her associates whenever the increase of pupils rendered it necessary, choosing her assistants among able and experienced teachers and college graduates. Mme. Fredin does not give diplomas, but prepares young ladies for life, and tries to realize the *desideratum* of the Latins—"Mens sana in corpore sano." A few daughters of gentlemen can find in Mme. Fredin's family a refined home life and the advantages of European education.

The Preparatory Day School, formerly The Central Select School.—The Central Select School—primary and intermediate—for girls and boys, was opened by Misses E. B. and L. W. Huntsman in September, 1879, it being the "pioneer" among the private schools of Cincinnati to continue co-education through a course of study beyond the primary grades. The school was opened and was continued in the interest of such parents as hold in favor of the system of co-education, and who esteem a thorough "grading" according to individual attainments in the primary and intermediate grades as the surest way of laying a good foundation for an academic course of study. The success of the school more than realized the hopes of its originators.

In September, 1893, Miss E. B. Huntsman, principal of the Central Select School, having discontinued regular teaching, Miss L. W. Huntsman opened a preparatory school for upper primary and intermediate classes, regularly "graded" according to the public-school course of study. It is guaranteed that pupils in good standing in any of the classes named will be prepared to enter a corresponding class in any school, public or private, if a change be unavoidable before the full "course" is completed. The school is located at No. 134 Locust avenue, Walnut Hills. Both girls and boys are admitted to its privileges.

The Hillebrand School for Boys and Girls.—For more than twenty years Miss Hillebrand and Miss Gardthausen's English, German and French boarding and day school for boys and girls has been an institution in Cincinnati. Established in 1872, it was kept on Clark street until 1889. It is now located at No. 299 McMillan street, Walnut Hills. The aim of this school is not only to impart intellectual culture to the pupils, but also to develop their moral faculties. Instruction is given in all the English branches of study. German and French resident teachers offer to the pupil every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge and practical use of the German and French languages. The classical and mathematical studies are under the charge of a resident Harvard graduate. Special attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. The excellent repute of this school may be inferred from the fact that it is vouched for by Hon. Carl Schurz, New York; Judge Taft, Sr., Cincinnati; Ph. H. Hartmann, Cincinnati consul of the Netherlands; A. E. Wilde, foreign bookseller, Cincinnati; Dr. Wise, rabbi, Cincinnati; Edwin L. Godkin, editor of *The Nation*, New York, and Messrs. Ax and Gail, Baltimore, Maryland.

Miss Lupton's School.—A school for girls was established in 1881 by Miss Storer and Miss Lupton. Besides serving the purpose of a broad general culture, it has always given especial opportunity for college preparation. In this work it has been

very successful. A number of pupils have taken the Harvard examinations, receiving certificates for several subjects; and others have passed without conditions the entire examination which admits to Harvard University, Vassar College, the Cincinnati University and the Chicago University.

In 1886, Miss Storer withdrew from the school, and since that time Miss Lupton alone has conducted the school, removing its location from the Cocknover House on Seventh street to Mt. Auburn. It is centrally situated at No. 44 East Auburn avenue, within convenient access from the Sycamore and Vine street cables, and the Mt. Auburn Electric road, and from the Oak street station of the Cincinnati Northern railroad. Prof. George Schneider is in charge of the piano department of the school, and Miss Newton conducts the water-color painting classes. Afternoon classes of ladies and girls out of school are formed for the special study of English or the sciences. The boarding department of the school is at Miss Lupton's residence, No. 31 Bellevue avenue.

The Misses Harbaugh's Family and Day School for Girls and Boys (Misses Joanna V. S., Margaret E., and Mary F. Harbaugh) is located on East Walnut Hills, at the northeast corner of McMillan street and Madison road. It was established by F. Eugenia Fisher in 1888, and conducted successfully under her management until 1892, when she was succeeded by the Misses Harbaugh. There are three departments: Primary, a three years' course; Preparatory, a three years' course; Academic, a four years' course. In the academic department there are two courses, the English and the Classical. The Classical affords thorough preparation for any of the colleges which admit women. The English offers to those who are not preparing for college broader courses in history, literature and science, than are afforded by the Classical course. In the English course two languages in addition to English may be elected, one is required to continue through the Academic department. If begun in the last year of the Preparatory department the language elected may become an optional study after the third Academic year. The study and practice of the English language is a special feature of the school. Classical and modern languages receive careful attention. The Art department offers thorough instruction in drawing and painting. Pupils in piano music are instructed by a skilled teacher. Lectures on topics connected with the regular class work are given from time to time. The aim is to furnish thorough instruction after the most approved methods. Children are received at six years of age. Boys may remain in the school until ten years old. Classes are arranged for those wishing to pursue special studies. This school has successfully introduced Swedish Wood Slid.

Miss Butler's School for Girls was opened in 1892, and reopened September 27, 1893. The proprietor and directress is Miss Sarah Butler, formerly connected with Miss Lupton's school. The aim of the school is to develop the mind and character of the pupils, and to train them to careful and systematic habits of study by a constant cultivation of concentration and application. As far as possible, it is desired to reduce home study and to have the instruction given by the teachers; with this aim in view, some time for study is given to each pupil during school hours; this time, if properly used, is sufficient for the preparation of all the work required of the younger pupils. From the beginning of the course, constant practice is given in the correct use of spoken and written English, and, in all departments, written exercises are criticised in regard to the manner in which they are expressed. The work in reading is designed to form the foundation of a later study of history and literature. In all departments the constant aim is to have the pupils learn to depend upon themselves, to do their own work and to form careful habits of thought. Every effort is made to have the work thorough and progressive. Pupils are fitted for entrance into the University of Cincinnati, or any institution of similar requirements. Especial attention is given to children who have just passed the Kindergarten age. In addition to the English branches, German, French and Latin are taught. The



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Richard Nelson

schoolhouse is centrally situated, on Oak street, the fifth door from the Reading road, and is easily accessible from Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills and Avondale.

OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mrs. Westendorf's School of Elocution.—Mrs. Katharine Westendorf, whose special training in voice culture and the art of expression was obtained of the best teachers in the East, started a school entirely devoted to reading and elocution, in Cincinnati, in 1874. Having subsequently graduated from the Boston School of Oratory, she resumed her chosen work in her native city, and was called to the department of elocution in the College of Music, in its first Faculty. About the year 1882 she withdrew from the college, and organized a school on Ninth street. Of this school the principal of the Chickering Institute wrote in June, 1882: "It is ten years since Mrs. Katharine Westendorf first entered upon the work of elocution in Cincinnati. She started out very quietly and modestly, and has gradually won her way to her present rank as an authority in her specialty. She is a diligent student, and has made a close, scientific and philosophical study of her art. The aim of the school just opened on Ninth street is not to make recitationists and declaimers of pupils, but to correct their individual faults and supplant them by a knowledge of the inherent laws of expression, through gesture, voice and speech. Those who are the best acquainted with Mrs. Westendorf's system esteem it highly, because it gives a dignity and vast educational importance to a subject hitherto much abused by a mountebank horde of so-called elocutionists. It is not Mrs. Westendorf's intention to create a sensation. The work she proposes to do is radical, earnest and conscientious. Her quiet, impressive mode of training is in strong contrast with the stormy and insincere spouting of the old school."

The school grew and prospered, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. From the latest prospectus issued by its enterprising head we take the following:

"Historic outline of the school.—The school of elocution is essentially a Cincinnati institution. Since its modest beginning in the 'School of Reading,' in 1874, its influence has quietly made itself felt throughout the country. Many of its representatives are filling responsible positions in public and private schools, colleges and universities, not only in this city and throughout the State, but in the east, west and south as well, while some of the recognized teachers of the oratoric and dramatic schools of Boston and New York received their training in the School of Elocution of this city. The pulpit, the rostrum, and the stage have received worthy additions from among some of its earnest young men and women students. During the first ten years the founder of the school devoted much time to teaching in schools and colleges in the city and throughout the State. The work growing steadily, however, necessitated concentration, to which end a suitable place was found, and in 1882 the 'School of Elocution' was informally established at No. 138 West Ninth street. The success of the school was assured, and before long it became apparent that what were regarded as very desirable and commodious quarters, were entirely unsuitable and outgrown. In the city proper, the noise from increasing traffic, granite streets, and cables did not encourage the permanent establishing of a school, where speech and voice work were conducted almost every hour of the day. The suburbs, therefore, were the only resource, and a building, suitable in every respect, was accordingly planned and constructed to meet the needs of the school, so that now, in 1892, after nearly twenty years of substantial growth, it has entered upon what may be termed its third period, enlarged, beautified, and with nobler promise for good than ever before."

The Phonographic Institute.—This Institute was established in Cincinnati by Benn Pitman in the year 1853. The Institute was at first, as its name implies, a school for the teaching of phonography, or Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand—instruc-

tion being given by both Mr. Pitman and his wife—and it retained the character of a school more or less distinguished for a score of years.

In 1854, only one year after the establishment of the Institute, Mr. Pitman found it necessary, because of the insufficiency of the English text books for American use, to publish a "Reporter's Companion," containing the then best development of phonography for verbatim reporting, and this work was the first of the famous series of text-books which has held such a high place in the estimation of American shorthand writers, and which presents in its original purity what the Commissioner of Education at Washington has lately called "The American system of shorthand." The popularity of the text-books soon reached a point which made their publication and sale the chief business of the Institute, and the dissemination of phonography within its walls by personal instruction gradually fell into the background, until with the death of Mrs. Jane Pitman, in 1878, it was suspended altogether. In 1881 Jerome B. Howard was admitted to a partnership with Mr. Pitman, and assumed the business management of the Institute, assisting Mr. Pitman, moreover, in a complete and thorough-going revision of the series of text-books. Since this revision the sale of the books has increased to a phenomenal extent, the annual issue of the "Manual of Phonography" being at the present time over thirty thousand copies. In 1892 the Phonographic Institute Company was incorporated, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the business theretofore conducted by Messrs. Pitman and Howard, who became the president and general business manager, respectively, of the new company. In organizing the company the following was stated by the incorporators as being among the objects of the corporation: "The dissemination of the knowledge and practice of phonography by means of schools by it organized and conducted." A comprehensive plan was matured for the re-establishment of the Phonographic Institute as a school of phonography of the most modern and complete type.

The school went into operation March 1, 1893, and its success was immediate. The course of study includes phonography, typewriting, business correspondence, business forms and tables, legal forms, copying, filing, and special lessons in law reporting and the teaching of phonography. The faculty consists of Benn Pitman, president; Jerome B. Howard, director; Julius E. Rockwell, principal; and a full corps of instructors.

The Nelson Business College.—Richard Nelson, president of the Nelson Business College Company, of Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, is the author of a well-known "Mercantile Arithmetic," published in 1859, and of Nelson's "Bookkeeping." For many years he has been identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city; and the college, which he established here in 1856, has been carried on by him with indefatigable energy and zeal. It occupies two separate buildings, and has all the departments of a completely equipped business school. The branches taught are business penmanship, mercantile law, banking and business transactions, bookkeeping, correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, etc. The institution has a special "Practical School for Boys," in which are taught reading, business forms, writing, bill-making, penmanship, geography, civil government, and composition. The College provides an annual course of lectures by prominent men.

The Nelson Business College, originally located on the corner of Court and Central avenue, was in 1859 removed to the southeast corner of Fourth and Vine streets, where it remained till 1885. It now occupies two sets of rooms, the one on the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut, the other on Fifth and Walnut. The officers who manage its business are Richard Nelson, president; Ella Nelson, vice-president and treasurer; Alice Bagott, secretary.

Bartlett's Commercial College.—Robert M. Bartlett, founder of "Bartlett's Commercial College and School of Business," in 1834 established in Philadelphia "the first exclusively commercial college in the world." Later he organized a similar

institution in Pittsburgh. He removed to Cincinnati in 1838, where he built up the school which bears his name, and of which he was the head until March 7, 1892, when he died at the ripe age of eighty-four. The college is now conducted by his son, C. M. Bartlett.

The subjects taught in the college are commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, concise correspondence, mercantile forms and customs, business penmanship, commercial geography, banking, spelling and composition; and, as special branches, phonography, typewriting, telegraphy, and artistic penmanship.

Cincinnati Business College.—This institution, located in the Miami building at Fifth and Elm streets, is under the direction of Prof. C. W. McGee, a practical stenographer and instructor of shorthand of more than thirty years' experience, who is also president of the college, with W. R. Hoeg as secretary, and M. A. McGee, as treasurer. The course of instruction is ample and complete in all its parts, and will with proper attention enable young men and women of ability to take charge of and conduct large and complicated business, or keep the books of the same upon scientific principles. It embraces business, bookkeeping, actual business practice and banking, commercial law, penmanship and correspondence, commercial arithmetic, clerking and office drill and lectures. The system of bookkeeping here taught is exceptionally thorough and practical. The system of actual business practice conducts the students through a course of transactions, correspondence and records, its scope is large, embracing a great variety of transactions, the keeping of a practical set of books, the drawing of business and legal papers, etc. The students engaged in this work conduct their business in connection with the College National Bank, Merchant's Emporium, Commercial Exchange, Transportation Offices, and various lines of business houses, precisely as does the business man on the street; banking business is conducted in banking as in the best regulated banks. Each department is in charge of a principal who is a thorough master of the work in hand. The College is zealous and successful in securing positions for its graduates.

Louis Traub's Shorthand and Business College.—A knowledge of phonography and bookkeeping, and the use of the typewriter are necessary in this progressive age, and this institution, which affords such knowledge, has a wide and well-earned reputation. It was founded by Louis Traub, November 1, 1888, an expert phonographer and typewriter operator, who possesses a peculiar knack of imparting his knowledge to his students. The College is devoted to phonography, typewriting and business education, giving to the students a thorough and practical training in all the branches necessary to become competent shorthand writers and bookkeepers; teaching the Graham system of phonography. Mr. Traub is highly recommended by the legal fraternity, stenographers, merchants, manufacturers and ministers, and endorsed by Andrew J. Graham, author of the Graham system. The College is centrally located at Seventh and Walnut streets, well ventilated and lighted, and every convenience is provided to enable pupils to obtain a thorough practical training and become proficient shorthand writers, operators of the typewriter and bookkeepers.

LAW SCHOOL.

This school was founded in May, 1833, by lawyers who had received their instruction in the Law School of Reeve & Gould, at Litchfield, or in the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, and who sought to introduce the advantages of that method of the study of the law in the West. It is understood to be the first law school established west of the Alleghany Mountains. The first term began on October 7, 1833. In 1835 the Law School was incorporated with the Cincinnati College, a literary and academic institution founded in the year 1819; and from that time it has been conducted under the name of the "Law School of the Cincinnati College." As such it became permanently located in the College buildings, on Walnut street, Cincinnati, and has been liberally endowed from the college funds for the establish-

ment of professorships, and for the formation of a law library adequate to the purposes of the School.

Prof. Rufus King, who died March 25, 1891, after a long connection with the School, had a hereditary interest in it, for his father, Edward King, was one of its founders. This interest Rufus King manifested, not only by his earnest and able work as professor and as dean, but he provided in his will for the future endowment of the chair of constitutional law. The School has a library of five thousand volumes, comprising the works of the best writers on law and jurisprudence, and the more important reports. It has been selected with special reference to the wants of the School, and is devoted to its exclusive use. Large additions are annually made, a yearly appropriation of one thousand dollars for that purpose being provided by the corporation. Students who are non-residents have, by the courtesy of the directors of the Public Library of Cincinnati, the use of the library, and are admitted to the reading rooms without charge. Very valuable advantages are thus open to those who have time for pursuing any branch of literary or scientific culture in connection with the study of the law. The number of students in the Law School for the academic year 1892-93 was: Senior class, 106; junior class, 61—total 167. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the corporation upon all students who have been regularly admitted to the senior class, have attended the full course of senior lectures, and have passed the examination required for graduation. This examination is both oral and written, and is conducted by a committee appointed by the supreme court of Ohio.

The Faculty of the Law School consists of the following gentlemen: Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., dean, professor of constitutional law, civil procedure, real property and elementary law; George Hoadly, LL. D., emeritus professor of the law of appellate jurisdiction and practice in the Federal courts; Henry A. Morrill, LL. D., professor of the law of contracts and torts; George R. Sage, LL. D., professor of equity jurisprudence and criminal law; Channing Richards, M. A., professor of commercial law and the law of contracts; Hiram D. Peck, LL. D., professor of the law of corporations and of evidence; Francis B. James, LL. B., lecturer on the statute law. *Trustees of the Cincinnati College*.—William Howard Neff, president; Alex. H. McGuffey, secretary and treasurer; Stephen C. Ayres, M. D., Samuel P. Bishop, Rev. Alfred Blake, Jacob D. Cox, John F. Follett, Marcellus B. Hagans, George Hoadly, William Hooper, E. W. Kittredge, Sidney D. Maxwell, George R. Sage, Edward Sargent, Rt.-Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., and Obed J. Wilson.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.

From the latest edition (1891) of Dr. John H. Rauch's "Medical Education and Medical Colleges in the United States," published by the Illinois State Board of Health, we obtain severely authentic data for the brief statements that follow.

The Medical College of Ohio, a "regular" college, in the prevailing sense of the word, was organized in 1819. In 1858, the Miami Medical College was merged into the "Ohio," but was separated from it in 1865. The Faculty consists of ten professors, ten assistants, three adjunct professors, two lecturers and four demonstrators. After the sessions of 1890-91, four years' professional study and three regular courses of lectures will be required as conditions of graduation. Since 1879 the College has graduated 863 students. The percentage of graduates to matriculates is 33.2. James G. Hyndman, M. D., secretary.

Miami Medical College, also "regular," founded in 1852, was in 1858 merged into the Ohio Medical College, but was re-established in 1865. It has eleven professors, six demonstrators, and one assistant demonstrator. Lectures on all the subjects usually taught in the best medical colleges. Requirements for graduation, four years' study, and three courses of lectures. Graduates since 1860, 313. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 29.6. W. H. Taylor, M. D., dean.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1849. It has eleven professors, seven special and adjunct professors and demonstrators. Requirements for graduation, same as the "Ohio" and "Miami." Graduates since 1880, 205. Percentage of students graduated, 40.2. William R. Amick, M. D., secretary.

Women's Medical College of Cincinnati, a department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, was organized in 1887. The Faculty consists of ten professors, one demonstrator and three lecturers. A three years' graded course is required, with four years' study, to graduate. Within the four years of its existence, eighty-two ladies have matriculated, and thirteen have received diplomas, a percentage of 19.1. D. D. Bramble, M. D., dean.

Eclectic Medical Institute, the successor of Worthington Medical College (organized in 1832), was organized in 1845. In it were merged the American Medical College, in 1857, and the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1859. The Institute has eleven professors, one adjunct professor, one lecturer and a demonstrator. Students applying for graduation must have read medicine for four years, and attended three courses of lectures. Number of graduates within the last ten years, 750. Percentage of graduates to matriculate, 36.1. John M. Scudder, M. D.

Pulte Medical College was organized in 1872. It is homeopathic. The Faculty consists of fifteen professors, three lecturers, and one demonstrator. For graduation, three full courses of lectures of at least six months each, and three years' study. Number of graduates within last ten years, 253. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 38.6. Charles E. Walton, M. D., registrar.

Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital was organized in 1821. Its medical staff is derived from the Faculties of the Ohio and the Miami Colleges. It is controlled by a board of trustees presided over by Dr. David Judkins. The medical staff consists of two consulting physicians, two consulting surgeons, four visiting physicians, four visiting surgeons, four obstetricians, two oculists, two pathologists, four curators and microscopists, one resident physician, seven internes and seven externes. In 1891-92 there were 233 students.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery, established in 1845, is controlled by a board of nine trustees, the president of which is now C. L. Keely, D. D. S. The Faculty numbers six professors and five demonstrators. The number of students matriculated in 1892-93 was 120.

The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, established in 1871, has a Faculty of seven professors. The dean of the Faculty is Charles T. P. Fennell, Ph. G., Ph. D. The number of students in 1892-93 was sixty-seven.

The Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, the purpose of which is "to furnish to women a thorough medical education of the highest standard," was organized in 1892. The college building is No. 424 West Sixth street. The president of the board of trustees is Mrs. Alexander McDonald, and all the trustees are ladies. The dean of the Faculty is Dr. John M. Withrow. There are eighteen professors. The number of matriculates for 1892-93 was fourteen. The number of graduates for 1893 was three. The requirement for graduates calls for four years' study and three courses of lectures.

The entire number of students matriculated in the eight schools briefly described above, for the year 1892-93, as shown in their published reports, was 946. If we deduct the number 233 attending the clinics at the hospital, as probably having been counted twice, the number remaining amounts to 713, which may fairly be taken to indicate the demand for medical and kindred information, and yearly supplied by the schools of Cincinnati.

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The historian of the early history of Lane Seminary, Rev. G. M. Maxwell, D. D., gives the origin of the institution in these words: "In the summer of 1828 occurred

what led to the first decisive steps towards the foundation of this Seminary. Mr. E. Lane and brother, merchants of New Orleans, Baptists, moved with a desire to bring the means of education within the reach of 'pious but intelligent young men,' offered assistance thereto to their Baptist brethren in Cincinnati. The Baptists declined the offer. It was then proposed that it should be a joint affair, the Baptists and Presbyterians uniting. This partnership the Presbyterians declined to go into. The offer was then made to the Presbyterians alone, and by them entertained, and the first meeting was convened in the First Presbyterian church, September 27, 1828. To this meeting a paper was presented exhibiting the plan of an institution, and containing the proposition of the Messrs. Lane. It was resolved to act upon it, and committees were appointed to wait on Messrs. Lane, draft a constitution and prepare a circular for appeal to the public."

In October, 1828, an association was organized, having for its purpose the establishment of a "seminary of learning, the primary object of which shall be to educate pious young men for the Gospel ministry." In January, 1829, Elnathan Kemper donated sixty acres of land on Walnut Hills, on which buildings were erected from the years 1830 to 1836. The Seminary was incorporated February 11, 1829. Rev. George C. Beckwith, of Lowell, Mass., was called to take charge of the theological instruction, and he accepted. The Seminary was opened in "Kemper's Schoolhouse," the old quarters of an academy founded by Rev. James Kemper, in 1819, and suspended in 1825.

In September, 1830, Prof. Beckwith resigned, and on the 22nd of October following, Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Litchfield, Conn., was chosen president of the Seminary, and professor of theology. Dr. Beecher, however, did not come to Cincinnati until 1832. On December 26, 1832, he was inducted into the chair of systematic theology, which he filled until 1850, when he resigned. Before this, in January, 1831, Rev. Thomas J. Biggs was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity, which chair he occupied until 1839. Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover, was appointed professor of Biblical literature, August 9, 1832. He resigned in 1850. In October, 1835, Rev. Baxter Dickinson was made professor of "Pastoral Theology," and he held the position until 1839. Rev. D. Howe Allen succeeded Prof. Dickinson. In 1851, after the resignation of Dr. Beecher and Dr. Stowe, Rev. George E. Day and Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., became professors in Lane. Prof. Condit was succeeded, in 1855, by Rev. Henry Smith. Other noted names of professors connected with Lane are Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., Rev. E. Ballantine, D. D., and Rev. T. E. Thomas, D. D.

The institution has been brought into prominent public notice, of late years, on account of discussions concerning higher criticism in theology, resulting in the trial for heresy of one of its distinguished professors, Rev. Henry Preserved Smith. The later history of the Seminary is succinctly stated by a writer in the *Commercial Gazette*, September 17, 1893. "In 1890 there were in the Faculty Rev. Drs. Edward Morris, Henry Preserved Smith, William Henry Roberts, Arthur McGiffert, Llewellyn Evans and Edward Craig. Smith, Evans and McGiffert were pronounced on the side of the higher critics; Morris and Craig leaned that way, but with a conservative inclination, while Roberts was the sole advocate of that orthodoxy which the General Assembly lately indorsed. Before the battle warmed, Craig left, and Evans accepted a call to the Seminary at Bala, Wales, in which country he died before the full force of the attack on the higher critics, begun by the Cincinnati Presbytery, was felt. Then came the trial and conviction of Dr. Smith by the Cincinnati Presbytery, followed by the resignation of Dr. Roberts. Quickly followed the acceptance by Dr. McGiffert of a call from Union Seminary, from which school he had graduated, and the conviction of Dr. Briggs by the General Assembly. At the time of his conviction Dr. Smith tendered his resignation, but the board refused to accept it, and he was allowed to continue his teaching in the Seminary for the

term. He, however, declined to resume with the new term, as it would appear to be a defiance of the Church authorities. So his resignation was renewed and accepted, and Dr. Morris, who assumed the presidency of the Faculty on the death of Dr. Allen, as the remaining member of the dispersed Faculty, was charged with the election of a corps of instructors for the session at hand."

The following statement of Dr. Morris' plans, for the year 1893-94, is taken from the Cincinnati *Tribune*: "Naturally, Prof. Morris himself stands first in this extemporaneous faculty. He will continue his courses in theology and apologetics as well as lecture upon important epochs in the history of Christian doctrine, and on the structure and delivery of sermons. He will also have charge of all rhetorical exercises and act as dean of the Seminary. The instructor in Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, as well as in general and special introduction, will be Rev. Kemper Fullerton, Princeton '88 and Union Seminary '91. Mr. Fullerton has been in Berlin during the past ten years as a Fellow of Union. His specialty has been Hebrew.

"Among the lecture courses, which Dr. Morris has arranged, is one of eighteen lectures on the 'External History of the Christian Church,' by Prof. Henry W. Hulbert, A. M., of Marietta College. Rev. S. M. Maxwell, D. D., will lecture once a month on 'Studies Scientific and Practical in the English Bible.' Rev. A. B. Riggs, D. D., will lecture weekly on 'The Pauline Epistles.' Other lecturers include Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, upon 'The Christian Evidences;' Pres. G. S. Burroughs, D. D., of Wabash College, on 'Old Testament Prophecy as Illustrated in Isaiah;' Pres. W. A. Williams, D. D., of Franklin College, on 'New Testament Exegesis;' Pres. S. F. Scovel, of Wooster University, on 'Biblical Ethics,' especially as applied to current questions in society and government. In practical theology, W. E. Moon, D. D., will lecture upon 'Church Government;' G. H. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, on 'The Christian Pastor;' H. A. Nelson, editor of 'The Church at Home and Abroad,' on 'Our Church and Her Work;' Rev. W. F. McCauley, president of the Ohio C. E. Union, on 'The Christian Endeavor Movement.' Other courses, in which lecturers have not yet been secured, deal with 'Historical Persons' and 'The Art of Preaching.' An eminent lawyer will lecture on 'The Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, Property and Discipline.'

"It is probable, also, that lectures will be given upon missions, Sabbath-schools, revivals and kindred topics, as it is intended to make the department of training especially prominent. Many isolated lectures are also contemplated. The general aim of the year's work will be to make it as popular and practical as is possible without loss of scientific thoroughness. Prof. Morris has been authorized by the executive committee to assure to all deserving students who may come to Lane precisely the same amount and measure of financial aid they would ordinarily receive in any other seminary of the Presbyterian Church."

The Lane Seminary buildings occupy very beautiful grounds, in Walnut Hills. The institution has an extremely valuable library of theological books. The endowments of the school produce about thirteen thousand dollars annual income.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE.

The institution, known at present as St. Xavier College, was established October 17, 1831, by the Rt.-Rev. E. D. Fenwick, D. D., first Bishop of Cincinnati, under the name of the "Athenæum." In the year 1840 it was transferred, by the Most-Rev. Archbishop J. B. Purcell, D. D., to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who have conducted it ever since under the title first mentioned. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State in 1842. In 1869 an act was passed which secures to the institution a perpetual charter, and all the privileges usually granted to universities. The course of study embraces the doctrine and evidences of the Catholic religion, logic, metaphysics, ethics, astronomy, natural philosophy,

chemistry, mathematics, rhetoric, composition, elocution, history, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, actual business, commercial law, the Latin, Greek, English, German, and French languages. The College is provided with suitable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and possesses a valuable museum, containing a large collection of mineralogical and geological specimens. The library numbers about sixteen thousand volumes. There are also select libraries for the use of the students. The institution is not endowed, it is entirely dependent for its support on the fees paid for tuition. Tuition per session of ten months, for all classes, sixty dollars.

There are two main courses of study in the College, the classical and the commercial. The classical course has a Collegiate and an Academic department. The number of students in all departments, for the academic year 1892-93, was 423.

The College sustains the following societies: The Alumni Association; The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception; the Acolythical Society; the Philopedian Society; the German Literary Society; the Students' Library Association; the Glee Club; The Gymnasium. The president of the College is Rev. Henry A. Schapman, S. J.

OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Besides St. Xavier College, there are, in Cincinnati, a number of other colleges, academies, and select schools, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Joseph's College, West Eighth street, according to the latest statistics has 175 students.

St. Francis' Gymnasium, on Bremen street, a classical school for young priests, has eighty-one students.

Notre Dame Academy, East Walnut Hills, has seventy-five pupils.

Notre Dame Academy, corner of Court and Mound streets, has 185 pupils.

Mt. St. Vincent Academy, Glenway avenue, has 110 pupils.

The Young Ladies' Literary Institute, East Sixth street, has 190 pupils.

The Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Clifton, and the *Freeman Avenue Academy*, have together 104 pupils.

For elementary education the Church maintains a system of parochial schools, conducted in accordance with the religious views of the Catholics. The number of parochial schools at present is thirty-three, in which are employed 214 teachers, and in which are taught 13,662 pupils, of whom 7,142 are girls, and 6,520 boys.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

The following account of the Hebrew Union College is taken from Mr. Kenny's "New Illustrated Cincinnati:" The Hebrew Union College on West Sixth street was founded in 1875, and permanently established in the city of Cincinnati. It is entirely supported by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The College provides free instruction to every one, irrespective of religious belief, who may wish to avail himself of its benefits, and it is hoped that the future rabbis and Sabbath-school teachers of American Israel may be selected from its graduates. The Bible is studied in the original language, translated into English and German, and read with commentaries in Aramean, Syriac, and Chaldean, and the students are introduced into the whole of that wonderful literature, the Talmud. In order to obtain a thorough, liberal, secular education, students of the College are required by its rules and regulations to be regular attendants at, or graduates from, high schools, colleges, and universities. Worthy poor students, a large number of them selected from the best inmates of the Jewish Orphan Asylums throughout the United States, have their boarding, clothing, books, and other necessities paid from the fund of the College, and from voluntary contributions, especially those subscribed by the



From truly
Peter Rudolph Voss

Hebrew ladies of America. All students are placed with respectable families and watched over by the board. The nineteenth annual report, for 1892, says: "We find that the receipts from all sources, during the past seventeen months, have amounted to \$30,969.80, and that the expenses for the same period, all told, have amounted to \$26,591.99. The cost of properly maintaining the Hebrew Union College for seventeen months, with all its expenses in every direction, has only amounted to \$22,804.01. It is questionable whether there exists a similar institution of learning anywhere on this continent, which produces so much good at such comparatively slight cost."

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI.

Music as a fine art, and as a branch of education, has received so much attention in Cincinnati, and has been so long a favorite study and amusement of our people, that the city holds a pre-eminent rank on these accounts. The excellent singing in the public schools, the celebrated bands and choral societies, the far-famed May Music Festivals conducted by Theodore Thomas, the proud reputation of many individual singers and instrumental players, conductors, and composers, who were trained here, all join to make the Queen City a musical center, known and respected by all lovers of the divine art. The musical critic of the *New York Tribune*, H. E. Krehbiel, wrote, in 1888, as follows: "There are more phases than one in which the musical culture of Cincinnati is an interesting subject of study. Eight years ago I spent a long time searching through the musty old newspapers in the file-room of the *Gazette*, and turning over all the historical data afforded by public and private libraries, in search for facts appertaining to the origin and growth of music in the Ohio Valley. To the discoveries made then I have often turned since with surprise at the vigor and fertility of its social soil in the early days of the State. Three years later, when I undertook a similar task in New York City, this surprise grew into amazement." Mr. Krehbiel gives a summary of the growth and progress of music in Cincinnati, from the time of the Haydn Society, in 1819, to the great Centennial Festival of 1888. We have no space for even a bare outline of his survey, but must be content to furnish the reader with only a brief account of some of the music schools now flourishing in the city.

The College of Music.—The fifteenth academic year of the Cincinnati College of Music closed June 29, 1893, and at the annual commencement diplomas of graduation were presented to twenty-one persons, and certificates to sixty-five. The College is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and among its hundreds of pupils, studying the various branches of music, are found representatives of every State.

The College is an incorporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. Its objects are in the act of incorporation stated as follows: "To cultivate a taste for music, and, for that purpose, to organize a school of instruction and practice, in all branches of musical education; the establishing of an orchestra; the giving of concerts; the production and publication of musical works, and such other musical enterprizes as shall be conducive to the ends mentioned." The first session of the College began October 14, 1878. It is an eleemosynary institution handsomely endowed by Reuben R. Springer and a number of benevolent citizens of Cincinnati. Its entire income is devoted to instruction and cultivation in the art of music and collateral branches, such as dramatic action, modern languages and elocution. No stockholder can own more than one share of stock, which is valued at fifty dollars. This stock can not be transferred without it is first offered to the College trustees, and upon the death of the stockholder it reverts to the College, to be disposed of in its discretion. The board of trustees numbers fifteen, who are elected by the stockholders from their own body. At the first election they classify themselves by lot in five classes. One-fifth goes out each year, and their places are filled in turn by election of the stock-

holders at each annual meeting. The officers of the College are annually elected by the board of trustees from their own body.

The value of the Springer endowment, comprizing stocks, building and equipment, is estimated at \$306,750. The buildings alone are valued at \$150,000. The valuable buildings and land the College occupies adjoin the great Music Hall. Besides some forty rooms for purposes of instruction, the College has a large and beautiful concert hall—the Odeon—which has a seating capacity for 1,200 persons. The stage is thoroughly equipped for operatic and dramatic performance. An additional hall has been erected with a seating capacity of about 400, with a large, new Roosevelt organ. In this new hall, named The Lyceum, the Saturday students' recitals, frequent professors' piano recitals, chamber concerts, annual examinations, orchestra classes, and organ recitals are held. Through the generosity of R. R. Springer there is a fund in the College, the interest of which is annually devoted to the distribution of prizes, consisting of gold medals. The Springer prize gold medals, ten in number, are presented to students who have been selected from those who have superior ability, have been in the College at least one year, have complied with the rules, attended obligatory classes, have been diligent and punctual, and have good character. Free scholarships are established for the purpose of assisting poor but talented young people who study music as a profession, and are conferred by the board of trustees upon the recommendation of the board of examiners. The scholarship for the voice has been established in memory of the first president of the College, George Ward Nichols, and the scholarship for the organ in honor of the present president, Peter Rudolph Neff.

In regard to the plan of education in the College, the catalogue states that: It is the object of the College of Music to educate the student upon a well-regulated and scientific plan of instruction. This plan includes instrumental and vocal instruction, with that for theory and musical composition, and direction of chorus and orchestra.

There are two departments—an academic department and the general music school.

1. The academic department is the College of Music proper, which students can not enter for less than one academic year, from September 1st to June 30th. Its members will be required to pursue a definite course of study described in the following pages. In order to be members of said department, students must begin the entire course of obligatory studies with the beginning of the year; but the official admission by the board of examiners can be delayed, though not later than the January examinations. To its members alone certificates and diplomas are awarded at the end of each scholastic year, after an examination by the board of examiners. This department embraces thorough instruction in all studies appertaining to each specialty, and the more advanced education in solo and ensemble playing of orchestral instruments and the piano; in the study of the piano and organ, solo and chorus singing, and finally in the participation in musical performances, wherein the resources developed in the school are utilized.

2. The general music school, which serves as a preparatory department, is for general or special instruction, where any one may enter for a number of terms, receiving the valuable instruction which is afforded by the presence of a large number of excellent teachers (with the advantage of free admission to "lectures," "pupils' recitals," "chorus," and all free classes), with the best methods, exercises, text-books, and the discipline of a well-appointed school. The general music school gives to many thousands of persons, who have neither the means nor time for graduation, a certain amount of the best kind of musical instruction at low prices.

The College of Music was undoubtedly the outgrowth of an enthusiasm developed by the influence of a series of Saengerfests and May Music Festivals, which originated in the German singing societies of Cincinnati and surrounding towns. A union

of several of these societies was effected in June, 1849, when the German Saengerbund of North America was formed. This organization held its Festivals or Saengerfests in Cincinnati in 1849, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1867, and 1879. The first of the celebrated May Festivals was held in May, 1873, the second in 1875, the third in 1878. These Festivals, managed by an association of which George Ward Nichols was president, were conducted by Theodore Thomas, and it was owing to their brilliant success that Mr. Springer conceived the idea of founding a Music Hall and organizing a College of Music.

The first officers of the College were: President, George W. Nichols; treasurer, Peter Rudolph Neff; secretary, J. Burnet; other directors, R. R. Springer, John Shillito. Upon the death of Mr. Shillito, A. T. Goshorn was elected in his place. The number of directors was increased to seven, and Jacob D. Cox and William Worthington were chosen to complete the board. Theodore Thomas was called to the position of Musical Director of the new College, and he controlled its internal affairs until the end of the year 1879, when he retired.

George Ward Nichols died September 15, 1885, and he was succeeded in office by Pres. Peter Rudolph Neff. From his annual report, for 1893, in behalf of the trustees, to the stockholders of the College, we extract the following exceedingly interesting passage: "With the exception of Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas the College has been open daily. Consequently for three hundred and ten days of 1892 our work has been continuous and constant. In the department of the voice lessons are given by five professors and ten instructors; in the department of the piano there are eleven professors and nine instructors; in the department of the organ, two professors and one instructor; in the department of theory, four professors and two instructors; in the department of the violin, one professor with two assistants; in that of the cello, one professor and one assistant; in the bass viol, oboe, flute, cornet, French horn, trombone, bassoon, clarinet, guitar, mandolin and harp, one professor for each instrument. In the department of elocution, one professor and two assistants; in English literature, one professor; in the school for the opera and dramatic expression, one professor; chamber music and ensemble classes, one professor; sight-reading chorus classes, two professors; normal classes, two professors; prima vista piano classes, one professor; choral and oratorio department, two professors; orchestral department, one professor; history and esthetics of music, one professor; Italian, one professor; German, one professor; French, one professor. The board of examiners consists of sixteen professors. The duties of this board are to prepare a standard for the admission of students to the academic department, and to make the requisite examinations therefor. They also examine and pass upon the musical qualifications of candidates for free scholarship, certificates and diplomas of graduation, and the board of trustees grant these honors upon the recommendation of the board of examiners, unless there are good reasons for withholding them. The number of lessons given during the year 1892 was 49,771.

"The capacities of the College buildings and of the Faculty are severely taxed to properly care for the students, who numbered nine hundred and seven for the academic year ending July 1, 1892. This year the number will probably be larger. Over seven thousand students have attended the College since its organization. Of this number, over one thousand are teaching, and it is within bounds to say that the income of these persons last year was not less than \$1,000,000. As to the pecuniary value of a musical education, a few instances from our own experience may be interesting. The College has paid one of its élèves as large a sum of money for singing fifteen minutes as her vocal instruction cost her for a year. A young man who entered the College as a free scholar received a three years' engagement as a teacher in the College, at \$3,000 per annum. A graduate of 1883 received, for singing and vocal teaching in a sister city, during the two years preceding her marriage, the sum of

\$5,000 per annum. Of those who have received our certificates or diplomas, twenty-two have found engagements as instructors in the College, and twenty-three others have been, or now are, regular members of the Faculty. Our first graduate has been, ever since his graduation, one of our honored and successful professors of the piano. The expenditures of the College, during its existence, have been over \$1,250,000. Seven gold medallions have been granted in the department of elocution and oratory. Eleven prizes in money, for best original musical compositions, have been presented; one hundred and thirty Springer gold medals have been distributed; two hundred and thirty-seven certificates have been granted, and one hundred and eighteen diplomas."

Students board in the college dormitories which immediately adjoin the College, and are under the charge of a competent matron and steward. Parents can send their children direct to the office of the College with confidence that they will be provided with a suitable and comfortable home.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.—This institution was established in 1867. In the history of music in Cincinnati, the Conservatory of Music stands as the first organized school of art modeled after European conservatories. In a spirit of conscientious ambition, the founder and present directress determined to offer an artistic education on a par with the best European schools. Three things are necessary for the perfect efficiency of a music school, a distinct consistent method in all the departments of art, a larger and varied faculty of musicians prepared both by natural gifts and by culture to present their specialties, and thorough, straightforward business methods combining energy and foresight. In the case of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, we have a conspicuous illustration of the solid and brilliant success that crowns such a combination of excellencies as here indicated. Despite all the changes in the evolution of our city's musical history, the Cincinnati Conservatory has continued to grow, strengthen and spread.

The vocal department has always been under the immediate supervision of Miss Clara Baur herself; of her method of dealing with the human voice, it can be said with truth that she is, in the best sense of the words, artistic, original and consistent. Certain effects which are habitual with her students rank among the very highest known in the vocal art, and are too rare in these chaotic and spuriously dramatic days, such, for example, as steadiness of the breath current, approximating the tone to that of the organ, distinctness of consonants by which the stamp of definite meaning is placed upon the phrases, and equality of scale from the lowest to the highest tone, may be mentioned. Her method is that of the old Italian masters, who brought about the golden age of vocal art, modified as it must necessarily be to cope with the wider demands of modern composition and the changes of style which have been made from epoch to epoch. The piano department has always been equally consistent, having placed as its corner-stone, square and solid and based upon the bed-rock of eternal principles, a clear, technical system from which it has never deviated. The public can have only two criteria for deciding the methods of a school, viz.: the students' concerts and the artists' concerts which it gives, in both which respects the Conservatory has been industrious and successful. The pupils' concerts of the Conservatory are of a high order of merit, showing judicious taste, catholicity in the selection of numbers, infinite patience in the development of technique, and a deep, poetic insight into the highest significance of music.

The harp is taught by the celebrated artist, Mrs. Louis Hosea; the violin has during a number of years been under the efficient direction of Jacob Bloom, and is in a state of artistic prosperity. In the early days of the Conservatory the pianist, H. G. Andres, was at the head of the piano department; but in 1883 a brilliant New York pianist, George McGrath, who had been six years in Europe as student and concert player, was engaged by the Conservatory. In 1889 Frederic Shailer Evans, also of New York, and fresh from a four-years' residence abroad, was added

to the Faculty; and Theodore Bohlmann, who brings the strongest credentials from D'Albert, Bülow and Moszkowski, and has won reputation as a composer, became one of the corps of instructors in 1890. All the adjuncts, such as theory classes, elocution, languages, and lectures on history and æsthetics, which are implied in the name Conservatory, are thoroughly developed.

In its early days, the school was located on West Seventh street, near Vine; it was then changed to the corner of Eighth and Vine, and when that building became insufficient for its purposes, it was transferred to Fourth and Lawrence, where it has commodious quarters. In providing a boarding department for students from a distance, the Conservatory differs from all other schools in the city, and such a safeguard for young ladies pursuing a course of study at a distance from home can not be too highly estimated.

Cincinnati Music School.—This excellent school, founded by its present proprietor, George Schneider, in 1880, is now located at Room 62, Pike building. Miss Emma Cranch, the well-known vocalist, now of Chicago, was for years at the head of the singing department. Since her departure the teaching in the school has been more than ever concentrated on theory and the practice of piano playing. No master in Cincinnati is more respected or more accomplished in his art than Mr. Schneider. He is a thorough musician and musical scholar, as well as teacher. A special feature of his school has been the piano recitals by Mr. Schneider (from sixteen to twenty every year), by which the pupils became familiar with a great part of the old and the modern piano literature.

ART ACADEMY OF CINCINNATI.

The Art School, formerly the School of Design, founded in the year 1869, now known as the Art Academy of Cincinnati, constitutes a department of the Museum under the administration of the Cincinnati Museum Association. The Academy building is the gift of David Sinton. It is adjacent to the Museum on an elevated position commanding an extended view of the city and surrounding country. The Academy was liberally endowed in February, 1884, by Hon. Nicholas Longworth, in fulfillment of the desire of his father, the late Joseph Longworth, the first president of the Museum Association, and long a patron of art education. From a sketch of the "Art Museum and the Art Academy," prepared in 1888, by the director, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, we obtain the following particulars:

"The Cincinnati Museum Association was organized in the year 1880 as a result of the late Charles W. West's offer to give \$150,000 toward establishing an art museum in Cincinnati, on condition that other citizens should give as much more. The subscription within thirty days reached \$166,500. In addition to the money thus provided for the erection of the museum building, an endowment fund of \$250,000 was secured, toward which Mr. West contributed another \$150,000. This building, dedicated on the seventeenth day of May, 1886, and covering an area of 17,227 square feet of ground surface, was erected at a cost of \$330,000, and composes the centre and west wing of the building designed, of which the east wing remains to be constructed. The Art Academy building, which stands north and west of the Museum, was completed in October, 1887. It is the gift of David Sinton. The Academy has an endowment fund distinct from that of the Museum, amounting to \$397,000, given by the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, in accordance with the wish of his father, the late Joseph Longworth, a warm and active friend of the Museum and Academy, and the first president of the Cincinnati Museum Association. The Academy is the outgrowth of the old School of Design, started in the year 1869 by the trustees of the McMicken University, and afterward continued as a department of the University of Cincinnati until the year 1884, when it was transferred to the Cincinnati Museum Association, the transfer being followed by Mr. Longworth's endowment. Twelve instructors are engaged in teaching and lecturing, and during the past year over four

hundred students were in attendance. The regular session begins at the end of September, and continues into the following May. There are both day and night classes. The only charge is an enrollment fee of \$10. This year a summer term of ten weeks has been added. The subjects in which instruction is given in the regular course, are drawing, from elementary outline drawing to studies from life, painting in oil and water color, modelling, decorative design and wood-carving. Lectures are delivered on artistic anatomy, perspective, and occasionally other subjects. The students are admitted free to the Museum, and are encouraged in studying and copying the objects there."

From the ninth annual catalogue of the Academy, 1893-94, we learn that the school has courses of instruction in drawing, oil painting, original composition, sculpture, pen drawing, decorative design, water color painting, carving, illustration, anatomy, perspective, etching, china painting, and photography. The number of pupils enrolled for the academic year 1892-93 was 380. A certificate is given to students who have completed any prescribed course. Home and foreign scholarships and other prizes are awarded, to aid deserving students, to stimulate skill.

Prof. Thomas S. Noble, who has been principal of the Faculty ever since the organization of the Academy, thus expresses his general view of the utility of the work which he directs: "Training in the various directions embraced in the Art Academy, in the serious way in which it is gone about with us, may be made to form a very important factor in general education; it tends to round out and render practical the powers of observation, it enlightens regarding facts and reveals charms in the ordinary aspects of nature, it makes the common uncommon, the familiar resplendent. It gives direction to the powers of the mind gained by the study of other subjects. It confers upon the eye accuracy, to the hand nicety of touch and precision.

"The intelligent study of the arts of the past, architecture, sculpture and painting, furnishes the mind with correct standards of taste, which cause it to reject whatever is ugly or incongruous, this taste, extending to standards in ideas, becomes a guide in the selection of books, the choice friends, to personal manners and conversation.

"The response that I made to Mr. Larz Anderson decided my being chosen to conduct the school. He asked me, 'What can an art training do for a country boy in Ohio?' 'Sir,' said I, 'he would plow a straighter furrow.' The systems and methods are largely personal; they are not copies of any other institution. I have endeavored to create a system as free from faults as I could devise."

The instructors now in the Academy besides Prof. Noble are Vincent Nowotny, T. H. Sharp, L. H. Meakin, Caroline A. Lord, Henrietta Wilson, Rebecca R. W. Gregg, Louis T. Rebeiso, William H. Humphreys, William H. Fry, F. H. Lungren, Anna Riis, and Kate Reno Miller. The officers of the Museum Association are: President, M. E. Ingalls; vice-president, Alexander McDonald; treasurer, Julius Dexter; director, A. T. Goshorn; secretary, R. H. Galbreath; assistant director, J. H. Gest; cashier, M. Rochester; clerk of Art Academy, H. A. Foster. The trustees are the first four officers, above named, W. W. Seely, L. B. Harrison, J. G. Schmidlapp, W. P. Anderson, Thomas T. Gaff, Charles P. Taft, and, on behalf of the city, Leon Van Loo, Herman Goepper and John B. Mosby, mayor, *ex-officio*.

Other Art Activities.—There are many accomplished artists in Cincinnati who devote a portion of their energy to instructing special students in painting, drawing or modeling. The most distinguished of these is the eminent Charles T. Weber, whose skill in the chief departments of art, especially in painting, has won him a deserved fame on both sides of the Atlantic. T. C. Lindsey, one of the best of American landscape painters, also gives lessons to a favored few. Among Cincinnati ladies who teach arts in which they excel as specialists are Mrs. C. A. Plimpton and Miss Mary Spencer. The women of Cincinnati have achieved eminent success in several of the fine arts, more particularly painting, pottery, and

wood carving, for which they enjoy a wide credit. The display of their art products in the Cincinnati room of the Woman's Building in the Columbian Exposition won universal admiration. The Cincinnati School of Design was organized by women in 1854. The "Woman's Art Museum Association of Cincinnati" was organized in 1877. The "Pottery Club" was formed in 1879 under the presidency of Miss M. L. McLaughlin, author of several hand-books of instruction on china painting, etc. Mrs. Storer established in 1880 the celebrated "Rookwood Pottery," the products of which are sought and admired by lovers of ceramic art the world over.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In a "Petition for a Building Site in Eden Park" by the Cincinnati "Society of Natural History," addressed to the board of public affairs in 1888, is included a "Sketch of the property and of the objects and aims" of the Society, which is here copied, with some omissions: "This Society in its present condition is the outgrowth of and the upgrowth from individual associated exertion through a space of time of over fifty years. A regular combined association of individuals for the purpose of investigation into the realms of natural history, and promoting study therein and the science thereof, was formed in this city in the year 1835. At the first meeting of such a society or association, held on April 25, 1835, James H. Perkins was chosen its secretary, and there were present as participants in the movement the following-named gentlemen: Robert Buchanan, Hon. James Hall, Dr. John T. Shotwell, Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. William Wood, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. J. L. Riddell, Joseph Clarke, Samuel Eells, Peyton Symmes, Mr. Flagg, Dr. Josiah Whitman, W. D. Gallagher, Dr. Isaac Colby, George Graham, Jr., Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Dr. V. Marshall, James H. Perkins, Dr. James M. Mason, J. S. Armstrong and Dr. John Locke.

"Following upon this meeting for association application was made for, and on February 5, 1836, a perpetual charter, incorporating the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, was granted by the State of Ohio to Robert Buchanan, Dr. John Locke, Dr. Daniel Drake, George Graham, Jr., 'and their associates.' In this year the following well-known names were added to the academy, viz.: John G. Anthony, Dr. John A. Warder, Dr. James Lakey and S. T. Carley; and later on U. P. James, Horace Grosvenor, Jacob Resor, Henry Probasco, Robert Clarke, John Talbot, John Bartlett, John P. Foote, David Christy and David E. Bolles became members. Henry Probasco, Robert Clarke and S. T. Carley are now the only surviving members of the academy.

"The Association of the Western Academy of Sciences served the purpose of a nucleus for concentrating the efforts of the few who were inclined that way and who were then the representatives of the population of a new and growing, but small, city in the right direction, and, after as great a success as could have been expected by a pioneer body, fell into a state of inaction and desuetude. It had made some collections for a museum, had a library of 265 volumes, and an accumulated fund of \$351.45, which was the sum of its possessions, all of which were on the 5th of September, 1871, merged into (the present) The Cincinnati Society of Natural History (a then newly organized body) by an act of donation, signed by Robert Buchanan and six others, as representing said academy. In addition to which 'At the meeting held on January 2, 1872, the same society received from Robert Buchanan 111 volumes from his library and three upright cases with drawers, containing fossils, shells and minerals.' This donation was a valuable acquisition to the Society, and was brought about through the generosity of Mr. Probasco and nine other gentlemen, who presented Mr. Buchanan with \$1,000 as a partial compensation for his parting with his collection. The same society elected Robert Buchanan an honorary member at the meeting held the following month,

and on March 5, 1872, at a regular meeting Robert Clarke, U. P. James, George Graham, D. E. Bolles, John Talbot, S. T. Carley and Robert Buchanan, surviving members of the Western Academy of Sciences, were duly elected to life membership in the Society in pursuance of the arrangement made at the time of receiving the donation from the Western Academy. Dr. John A. Warder also should have been so elected, and would have been, save by oversight, because of his being chairman of the electing body. The Cincinnati Society of Natural History was organized and a constitution adopted on January 19, 1870, at No. 6 West Fourth street, in the city of Cincinnati. The following persons were enrolled as original members: Dr. F. P. Anderson, Ludlow Ap-Jones, Robert Brown, Jr., Dr. R. M. Byrnes, J. B. Chickering, Robert Clarke, Lucius Curtis, V. T. Chambers, Julius Dexter, Charles Dury, C. B. Dyer, John M. Edwards, Dr. H. H. Hill, R. E. Hawley, Dr. W. H. Mussey, R. C. McCracken, Dr. C. A. Miller, S. A. Miller, Dr. William Owens, Henry Probasco, J. R. Skinner, Dr. John A. Warder, Dr. E. S. Wayne, Dr. E. Williams and Horatio Wood.

"By Article II. of said constitution it is declared that 'The object of the association shall be to investigate natural history; to carry on observations which may tend to increase the sum of scientific knowledge; to establish a public museum and a scientific library, and to provide for the diffusion of science,' under which last clause, as the true meaning and intent thereof, it is declared in the April number, 1878, of its journal, that The Cincinnati Society of Natural History is an institution of learning and teaching, 'devoting all its energies to the advancement of science and free education. Its rooms are kept open to the public.' It may be stated emphatically that from the time of its organization the Society, following these declarations, has regularly, systematically and unremittingly essayed the fulfillment of these objects, and its measure of success has been satisfactory and gratifying. The Society was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio on June 20, 1870, as shown by Church Record Book No. 2, page 633 of the records of Hamilton county, Ohio.

"On May 10, 1875, Charles Bodman, who had been elected a member September 1, 1874, died, leaving a will containing a bequest to this Society of \$50,000, which was paid over to the trustees of the same July 16, 1877. In the month of October following about \$11,500 was invested in the purchase and repairing of the property on the southeast corner of Broadway and Arch street in said city. The collections and other property of the Society were at once transferred from the rooms, 46 and 48 College building (which had been kindly placed at its disposal by the trustees of the Cincinnati College, and which the Society continued to occupy until it was able to purchase a building), and removed to No. 108 Broadway to the new premises, where the Society has remained ever since, the Society having held its first meeting therein on November 6, 1877.

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

A complete history of this important Society* includes the partial history of many other literary institutions, and furnishes an extremely valuable chapter of our Western annals educational. It was chartered in Columbus in 1831. In 1849 the Society was removed to this city, where it has since remained, and has grown steadily in size and usefulness under the fostering care of such men as Robert Clarke, Judge M. F. Force, Julius Dexter, Eugene Bliss and a few other devoted friends of such institutions.

The Society is properly classed among educational organizations, for it constantly exerts a strong intellectual influence of the highest and purest kind. Article I of its constitution states that the object of the Society shall be the collection and

* See Venable's "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley," pp. 147-160.



G. H. Bartholomew

preservation of everything relating to the history and antiquities of America, more especially of the State of Ohio, and the diffusion of knowledge concerning them.

In the summer of 1885 the Society purchased a fine three-story building on Eighth street, No. 115, west of Race and next to Lincoln Club building, where its books and other possessions are now deposited. The library now contains over twelve thousand volumes and over fifty-three thousand pamphlets. Valuable lectures have recently been read before the Society by Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, on "The Treaty at Greenville;" by Judge Joseph Cox, on "Historic Persons and Places in the Miami Valley;" and by Prof. P. V. N. Myers, on "The Coming of Apollo." The officers of the Society are as follows: Eugene F. Bliss, president; Frank J. Jones, vice president; Nathaniel Henchman Davis, vice president; Robert Clarke, corresponding secretary; Miss Clara B. Fletcher, recording secretary; Julius Dexter, treasurer; Mrs. Catherine W. Lord, librarian; and Mrs. Louise N. Anderson, Albert H. Chatfield, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, Jerome B. Howard and Reuben H. Warder, curators.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The clubs of a city afford a good criterion by which to measure its people's intellectual state and tendency. Cincinnati has long stood preëminent among American centers of culture for the number and variety of her polite associations having for their object some special class pursuit combined with social enjoyment. A club is a supplementary school or college—it often does more for its members than did the routine of years in some regular seminary. Reading-rooms and small collections of books are usually part of the equipment of the city club, whether its specific function be religious, political, mercantile, artistic, musical or athletic. The leading political clubs of the city—*The Lincoln*, *The Blaine* and *The Duckworth*—possess libraries and give occasional entertainments in the way of popular instruction. There are lecture courses under the auspices of the *Society of Natural History*, the *Historical Society*, the *Mechanics' Institute*, the *Teachers Club* and the *University*. The *Unity Club* is known far and wide, and deservedly so, on account of the courses of Sunday afternoon lectures that for many seasons have been given by it through the personal efforts of A. W. Whelpley, librarian of the Public Library. These lectures, by the most eminent, popular orators of the age, educate the million at a trifling cost. They have accomplished a world of good by bringing to the people knowledge and thought in eloquent words and in beautiful stereopticon views. There is scarcely a church society in town which has not connected with it an association which provides a series of literary, historical or musical entertainments during the winter months.

The *Queen City Club*, purely social, has the handsomest club-house in the city, and its membership is made up of wealthy citizens mostly from business circles. The *Commercial Club* is one of vast influence. The *University Club*, composed exclusively of college men, is among the most distinguished institutions of the city. The *Cuvier Club* unites with its social features the protection of fish and game by securing proper legislation. Its rooms, adorned by collections in ornithology, are very attractive.

The musical clubs of Cincinnati are famous. Prominent among them are the *Apollo Club* and the *Orpheus*, both possessing fine musical libraries. The *Ladies' Musical Club*, the membership of which includes much of the best singing talent in the city, is a noble instance of what women can do in sustaining a professional society of high order.

The ladies of the Queen City have a distinguished reputation for united efforts in organizing and maintaining literary and art clubs. The *Women's Press Club* is an energetic and successful association of practical writers, several of whom are authors of national note. *Les Voyageurs*, a club devoted to the systematic and

thorough study of the history of civilization, may be called a model of its kind. The ladies who belong to it are true scholars, and their reading is far more profound and complete than that done by most college graduates. There are, within the city and its suburbs, a score of flourishing clubs established and conducted by women, for purposes of study and investigation. The zeal and persistent interest, with which these are kept up from year to year, prove how sincere is the interest in them, and how capable their members are of executive work, with definite aim. The *Women's Art Club*, the *Pottery Club*, and other societies for the practice of fine art, by ladies, are mentioned in the general chapters on Cincinnati.

The *Sketch Club*, the *Architects Club*, and the *Engineers Club*, are important organizations, each a power in its own field. The *Literary Club* of Cincinnati, organized October 29, 1849, is the oldest society of its class, in the United States. The membership has always been limited to a certain number of men. This, at first twenty-five, was changed in 1851 to thirty, then to thirty-five, and in 1853 to fifty. In 1873 it was increased to eighty, and in 1875 fixed at one hundred. The membership includes or has included the most distinguished professional people in the Ohio Valley. The catalogue of members past and present, shows more than five hundred names, among which are Rutherford B. Hayes, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Corwin, Thomas Ewing, Oliver P. Morton, George B. McClelland, John Pope, John B. Stallo, Fred. Hasausek, Stanley Matthews, Benjamin Butterworth, J. B. Foraker, M. F. Force, Alphonso Taft, Murat Halstead, A. R. Spofford, William F. Poole, Thomas B. Read, M. D. Conway, Donn Piatt, John J. Piatt, John M. Crawford, and many others of distinguished character. The meetings are held every Saturday night from September to June. The club-room is adorned with rare engravings, sketches, paintings, busts and statuettes, presented by members. The library consists of several hundreds of volumes, exclusively the writings of club members.

Of clubs avowedly educational in object, and having direct relation to the schools, the *Teachers Club* is preëminent. Its meetings are held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Seventh and Walnut. In the same place are held the monthly meetings of another purely educational body, the *Philological Club*, now presided over by Prof. W. E. Waters, of the University.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

Cincinnati enterprise has given origin to many enterprizes in educational journalism, though most of the school periodicals here projected have had but short life. The oldest publication of this class now issued in the city is the *Public School Journal*, conducted by F. E. Wilson. It is a monthly, devoted to the local interests of the schools.

In June, 1893, was started *The Student*, a monthly, also devoted to the interests of the schools of Cincinnati and vicinity. It is published by "The Student Publishing Company," and edited by Prof. J. Remsen Bishop. The University students publish a monthly, the *McMicken Review*, and the city high schools sustain each a periodical, *Old Hughes*, and the *Woodward Banner*.

LIBRARIES.

As books, next to teachers, are the chief agents employed to impart knowledge and promote education; and since, as Carlyle puts it, "a collection of books is the true university of these days," it is proper to include in this chapter a brief notice of the city libraries.

The *Public Library* is, indeed, a recognized part of the school system; it is supported by a general tax, and controlled by a board of trustees, chosen by the board of education. The Library was started, in 1856, in a room in the old Central High School building. In 1857 it was united with the library of the Mechanics' Institute and placed in the Institute building, with N. Peabody Poor as librarian.

In 1866, Mr. Poor died, and the office of librarian was conferred on Lewis Freeman, who held it until 1869, when he was succeeded by W. F. Poole, now of Chicago. The present library building, on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh, was built in 1869-70, after plans drawn by McLaughlin. The Library was opened in the new building December 8, 1870, its entire collection then amounting to about thirty-three thousand volumes. Mr. Poole resigned in 1873, and Thomas Vickers was elected in his place. On March 17, 1874, Dr. W. H. Massey gave to the Library his private collection of medical books numbering 5,513 volumes. Mr. Vickers, on being elected rector of the Cincinnati University, resigned the position of librarian, and Chester W. Merrill was his successor. The present librarian is A. W. Whelpley, who was called to the position several years ago, on the retirement of Mr. Merrill.

According to Mr. Whelpley's latest report, the number of volumes now in the Library is 197,484. The receipts of the institution for the year ending July, 1892, were \$92,585, and the expenses \$52,797. The total use of the Library for the same year was 766,024 books and periodicals.

The Public Library is much used by students and professional scholars, as a place of study and investigation, its collections being rare and extensive in many lines of special learning. The college students and the pupils of the public schools also make good use of the Library. The librarian is very efficient, intelligent and obliging, and his unremitting efforts to improve the library and benefit the community are highly appreciated by his fellow citizens. In his last report Mr. Whelpley presents a most important recommendation in these words: "The Library is becoming crowded, and it is inconvenient in many departments to properly shelve the books; and it is likewise growing, from year to year, at a rate that renders action necessary looking toward the building of more commodious quarters, which shall combine the latest results of library architecture and library economy, as shown in the many new structures now being erected, or recently completed. This library building does not meet the wants and needs of its patrons, and is not up to the requirements of our city, either for working purposes or for adornment. More satisfactory work, with greater economy and comfort, could be transacted with the same number of attendants in a properly-planned building, and better care and attention be bestowed on the books. An examination of our present building, and a comparison with some of the newer libraries, by the joint committee of this board and the board of education recently appointed to consider this interesting subject, will furnish convincing proof of the correctness of my statements, and the importance of early action."

Young Men's Mercantile Library.—Next in importance to the Public Library, as a resort for readers, is the Young Men's Mercantile Library, an old and favorite institution organized in 1836. This is located in "Cincinnati College," on Walnut street, opposite to "Gibson House," and its internal affairs are ably and gracefully administered by the librarian, John M. Newton. A fee of five dollars per annum admits properly introduced citizens to full library privileges. The reading-rooms are continually sought on account of the many newspapers and other periodicals there on file. The total number of volumes issued by the library in 1892 was 55,537. The number of novels taken out was 21,170. The total membership in the Library Association was 1,729.

Other Libraries.—Besides the Public Library and the Mercantile, there are in the city the library of the Historical Society, with about twelve thousand volumes and fifty-three thousand pamphlets; the library of the Mechanics' Institute, some six thousand volumes, with many current scientific periodicals; the Law Library, twenty-five thousand volumes, and the special libraries connected with the several educational institutions.

Cincinnati is well supplied with private libraries, many of which are remarkable for size, elegance, and value.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

[BY HON. D. THEW WRIGHT.]

EARLY COURTS AND LAWYERS—CRIMINAL COURT—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—COURTHOUSES
—CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY—SUPERIOR COURT AND OTHER COURTS—BIOGRAPHIES OF
EMINENT AND PROMINENT JURISTS.

ONE of the earliest instances of the administration of justice, in Hamilton county, occurred in the year 1788. At that time there were no settlements to speak of, and but few houses, in the country. There were no courthouses to administer the law, and not much law to administer. The citizens convened in a mass-meeting, and elected a judge and sheriff; apparently it did not occur to any one that anything further was necessary to run a community upon perfectly safe principles. No laws had been furnished or existed for the occasion; but the simple-hearted fathers, after their day's work, slept the sleep of the just, content with the belief that, with a judge and a sheriff, they were securely reposing under the protecting ægis of a legitimate Constitutional Government. The first practical application of this new jurisprudence was the arrest of an Irishman for robbing a garden patch. The case is not found in the Ohio Reports, but it seems that "a jury was regularly called" (regularly is quite appropriate in this connection), the defendant was found guilty, in some way or other, and sentenced to receive twenty-nine lashes. The judgment of the court was carried out the same day, so that an appeal or writ of error would have been ineffectual. This improvised court, however, did not last long. It came in conflict with the military. The commandant at Fort Washington and the judge differed in their views as to some matters, and a recourse was had to violence. In the interview, the civil conservator of the peace was badly damaged."

Civil government became a necessity upon the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. In October of that year Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, governor; Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Varnum, the first judges of the Territory. Armstrong declining the position, John Cleve Symmes was appointed to the vacancy. Upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1789, Judges Parsons and Symmes and William Barton were appointed judges. Barton declined, and George Turner was appointed in his place. Rufus Putnam succeeded Parsons, who died in 1790. In December, 1796, Putnam resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph Gilman. Judge Turner was succeeded by Return Jonathan Meigs, in 1798, and the judges then in commission continued in office until the Territorial government was succeeded by the State of Ohio.

The county of Hamilton was created by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, January 2, 1790, and on that day he appointed, as judges of the county court, William McMillan, William Goforth, and William Wells. Of these first judges of the Territory not much is known, but William McMillan appears to have been no ordinary man. William M. Corry, a gentleman himself well qualified to judge, and who did not bestow eulogy indiscriminately, in a published address says of him: "During his professional career there was no higher man at the western bar than William McMillan. Its accomplished ranks would have done honor to older countries, but it did not contain his superior. Some of our distinguished lawyers of that day were admirable public speakers; he was not. Some of them were able in the comprehension of their cases, and skillful to a proverb in their management. Of these he ranked among the first. His opinions had all the respectability of learning,

precision and strength. They commanded acquiescence, they challenged opposition, when to obtain assent was difficult, and to provoke hostility dangerous."

Judge Burnet says of him: "He possessed an intellect of a high order, and had acquired a fund of information, general as well as professional, which qualified him for great usefulness in the early legislature of the Territory."

But not much of written history remains of these pristine lights of the profession. We can only glean here and there an item of information which at best is uncertain and unsatisfactory.

The first Constitution of the State of Ohio does not seem to have been particularly adopted by anybody, in the sense in which that word is now used. It was prepared by the Constitutional Convention, signed by the members thereof on the 29th day of November, 1802, and appeared to go into operation of its own motion. It was not submitted to the People for ratification or approval by them, though for many years they appeared to be satisfied with it. There is a curious uncertainty about the date of admission of Ohio, under this Constitution, into the Union. As many as seven different dates are assigned, by as many different publications. April 30, 1802, has been given by the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large," in Volume I. This was the date of the passage of the enabling act of Congress, authorizing the people to form a Constitution, and for the admission of the State into the Union. But as the date of the enabling act of other States has not been regarded as the date of admission, there is no reason for making an exception with regard to Ohio. June 30, 1803, is said to be the time, in the report of the Ninth Census. But as Congress was not in session that day, having adjourned in May; this is evidently an error. November 29, 1802, being the day the Constitutional Convention signed the Constitution and adjourned, is held by many to be the proper date. Hildreth's "History of the United States" gives it as March 1, 1803, being the time when the first General Assembly met in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Another authority states March 3, 1803, that being the date of an act of Congress assenting to certain modifications proposed by the convention, relating to reservation of lands for public schools. Atwater's "History of Ohio," Mansfield's "Political Grammar," and others, give February 19, 1803.

The enabling act, as said, was passed April 30, 1802, under which the Constitutional Convention proceeded with its work, and the Constitution, with certain propositions relating to laws within the State, was laid before Congress, for its action. Committees were appointed in both Houses to whom the papers were referred. The Senate resolution was, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any legislation was necessary, and if so what, for the admission of the State of Ohio into the Union and for the extending to that State the laws of the United States. On the 19th of January, 1803, the committee reported that under the enabling act, the people had formed a Constitution and State Government, Republican in form, and in conformity with the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, and that it was necessary now to establish a District Court within the State, to carry into complete effect the laws of the United States within the same. On this report a bill was presented and passed February 7; the House took up the bill, and passed it February 19. This was the first law of Congress recognizing the new State. There seems to have been no formal act of admission at any time. There is, however, a collection of charters and constitutions compiled by order of the United States Senate, and printed in 1877. In this work, the Constitution of the State follows the enabling act, and is then followed by the act of admission. In this publication, the Constitution of Ohio is followed by the act of February 19, 1803, under the heading "An act recognizing the State of Ohio." The inquiry, probably, is of but little consequence now, its chief interest is the puzzling nature of the question.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the judicial power of the State of Ohio was vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, and

such other Courts, as the Legislature might see fit to establish. The Supreme Court at first consisted of three judges, but was afterward increased to four. Courts of Common Pleas were composed of a presiding judge and associates. The president judge, being a member of the Bar, was supposed to be learned in the law; the supposition did not, however, prevail as to his associates, who were not lawyers. They, however, acted as probate judges, and most of them were competent to hear the probate of wills, appoint executors and administrators, and review accounts current and final. A list of the presiding judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the old Constitution is as follows, as far as can be ascertained: Thomas Gibson, in 1803; Michael Jones, in 1804; from 1805 to 1819, Francis Dunlevy; from 1819 to 1832, George P. Torrence; from 1832 to 1835, John M. Goodenow; from 1835 to 1838, David K. Este, who then went upon the Bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, organized that year. Este was succeeded by Oliver M. Spencer. Spencer was succeeded by Nathaniel C. Reed, who went upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, being succeeded by Timothy Walker in 1841. William B. Caldwell was the next presiding judge, who also became a judge of the Supreme Court in 1850. Charles Brough and Samuel M. Hart were upon the Bench in 1850, and Robert B. Warden was the last presiding judge prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. Of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas, James Silvers served for three terms; Luke Foster, from 1803 to 1810; Matthew Nimmo, from 1804 to 1806; William McFarland in 1807; John Matson, from 1808 to 1810; Stephen Wood, from 1810 to 1816; James Clark, in 1811; Othniel Looker, in 1817; William Burke, in 1818, and also John C. Short. During 1820 and 1822 Othniel Looker, James Silver and Peter Bell were judges. In 1823 and 1824 Samuel R. Miller; in 1825-26, Patrick Smith and Ben Piatt; Peter Bell, Patrick Smith, and John Jolly, from 1825 to 1829; in 1829 and 1831, Enos Woodruff; Samuel Rees, in 1831; Thomas Henderson, in 1831 and 1836. Jonathan Cilley and John Burgoyne, in 1834 and in 1836, and Joseph Brown and Richard Ayers, in 1839 and 1840. Henry Moore, in 1839 and 1845. Israel Brown and Robert Moore served from 1845, and with James Safin and John A. Wiseman were the last associates under the old system. It is impracticable to give the exact time of service of these various gentlemen, and it is possible the list is not complete, but the sources of information are meager, and the fact that the courthouse in this county has been twice burned deprives us of those records which in law impart absolute verity.

Although Judge George P. Torrence served for a longer time than any presiding judge except Dunlevy, the record of early days show that he assumed his political functions under circumstances that occasioned considerable comment, principally of an unfavorable nature. The Legislature of 1818 appointed him, then a sitting member of that body, presiding judge of the Ninth Circuit, Hamilton county. This Circuit was created at the same session and a few days before the appointment. The appointment was claimed to be unconstitutional under the clause:

No senator or representative shall during the term for which he shall have been elected be appointed to any civil office under the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term.

This appointment created great excitement, it being claimed to be a flagrant violation of the fundamental law, and a judicial consideration of the question would seem to indicate that the objection was well taken. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court on *quo warranto*, but was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, any expression of opinion in favor of the appointment being carefully avoided. The Legislature then endeavored to exterminate the obnoxious judicial existence, by abolishing the Ninth Judicial Circuit. The Senate passed a bill for that purpose, but the House, after considering the matter several times, refused to concur, by the close vote of thirty-six to thirty-two. Nothing, however, seems to have disturbed

the placidity of the judge's nature. He held on to his office with an aggravating persistency, and a serene indifference to fate that was a discomfiture to the evil-minded. He lived to a green old age. He was a man of amiable, jovial nature, with a kind word for every one, and he retained the respect of the entire community.

Courts and judges, in the earlier days of jurisprudence, seem to have had their own private troubles, although, to consider them in this retrospect of fifty years, they bear somewhat of resemblance to the tempest in the teapot. John M. Goodenow came to Cincinnati from Steubenville in 1832, to enter upon the practice of the law. It appears according to his own statement that he was at once solicited and urged by personal and political friends to become a candidate for presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. Affairs in the olden times were not different from the present day, as no man was ever known to seek office purely of his own volition. There are always admiring and disinterested friends who insist upon his sacrificing himself upon the altar of public welfare, although the lamb is generally led to the slaughter without vociferous remonstrance. He was chosen judge, January, 1833. One of the first duties of Judge Goodenow was to participate in the appointment of the clerk of the court, vice Daniel Gano. There were a number of candidates for the position, and the four judges differed as to the merits of the various individuals proposed. Two of the judges, after acrimonious discussion, announced that they would vote for a certain one, and no other, and the other judges might contemplate the situation from any standpoint they saw fit, with the largest liberty to do so indefinitely. The consequence was that no clerk was appointed for nearly a year. In December, 1833, the Bar took the matter up and urged that an appointment should be made. In February, 1834, Judge Goodenow and two of his associates, John Burgoyne and Jonathan Cilley, agreed upon Samuel H. Goodin, whereupon the Bar held a meeting and requested that the appointment should not be consummated. A public meeting denounced. The newspapers had a few remarks to make, it being alleged that there was bribery and corruption in the case. One of the judges stated that Mr. James Goodin, brother of the inchoate clerk, had offered to him, the judge, \$1,000 lawful currency of the realm if he would vote for and secure the appointment of Samuel H., as clerk. There was much virtuous indignation. The morality of the community was shocked. Committees investigated, as they do now-a-days and will do to the end of time. Cards were published. Everybody made a statement over their respective signatures. The statement of the judge, Enos Woodruff, was that James Goodin offered him the money point blank and had the checks with him as evidence thereof. James Goodin's statement averred, that it was a mistake all round, that he simply offered to bet Judge Woodruff, that if he, Woodruff, would vote for his, Goodin's, brother, and secure the appointment, he, Woodruff, should be re-elected judge. Verily! it hath "a very ancient and fish-like smell," hath Goodin's statement. And yet it seems remarkable that for many months Judge Woodruff should give his colleagues no intimation of this dire attempt to soil the purity of the ermine, if such attempt had actually been made. Mr. Goodin, however, never exercised his high vocation of clerk. Two of the associate judges, Henderson and Burgoyne, without the knowledge of the presiding judge or third associate, and by what must be considered as an instance of sharp practice, made an entry appointing Gen. William H. Harrison. This action was acquiesced in by the Bar and community, and Warsaw was quiet.

This conduct of his colleagues, as well it might, gave mortal offense to Judge Goodenow. He declared, that under the circumstances he could not longer hold his judicial position, and did resign in November, 1834, a consummation devoutly wished, no doubt, by Judge Henderson, who had asserted, with much vehemence, that Goodenow should be "driven from the Bench."

The county of Hamilton continued to grow in population and importance. In 1790 it had about two thousand inhabitants; in 1840 it had over eighty thousand.

As business increased and the affairs of men multiplied, it was found that the supply of courts was not equal to the demands made upon them. The Superior Court of Cincinnati was therefore organized by the act of March 15, 1838. It had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas, of all civil cases in law and chancery, wherein that court had original jurisdiction. It was held by a single judge whose salary at first was \$1,200 per year, which in 1846 was reduced to \$1,000, by the provisions of an act, facetiously entitled an "Act to provide adequate compensation for judges, etc.," the same act giving judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,300, and the presiding judge of the Common Pleas Court, \$1,000. The first judge of the Superior Court was David K. Este, who had formerly presided in the Court of Common Pleas from 1838 to 1845. The following gentlemen succeeded Judge Este: Charles D. Coffin, who during his life was a leading member of the Bar; William Johnston, who served from 1847 to 1850; Charles P. James, from 1850 to 1851, and George Hoadly, who was the last judge upon the Bench. This brief notice does not do justice to the usefulness of the old Superior Court. It relieved the pressure upon the existing tribunals of the county. For many years lawyers were able to dispatch business without having a lawsuit a synonym for Eternal Justice. For similar reasons, the Commercial Court was organized by the act of February 4, 1848. It was held by a single judge, the court having concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of all civil cases at law, founded on contract and of all cases in chancery. This court, during the period of its existence was presided over by Judge Thomas M. Key, an eccentric but able man. He was a Kentuckian by birth, but came to this State early in life. During the Rebellion he was judge advocate on the staff of that military Puss in Boots, George B. McClellan. In the latter part of 1861 the writer visited the city of Washington as it was all "quiet on the Potomac." At that time, it will be remembered, Mr. Lincoln was President. But there was a greater than Lincoln, and his name was McClellan, and when we happened to encounter the judge advocate, it occurred to us, that now was the opportunity of discovering how the problem of the war was to be solved, and we, therefore, ventured a leading question as to the existing status. Those who knew Key will remember how solemn and portentous his manner always was. But now his manner was more solemn and more portentous than ever. In the profoundest depths of a melancholy confidence, and speaking unutterable thoughts in a terrible whisper, he said: "If you have no business imperatively detaining you here, I advise you to get out of this town as fast as you can. Beauregard is lying over the river with 125,000 men, and he can walk into this city, whenever he chooses." The awful gravity of the statement, enhanced as it was by the blood-curdling way of putting it was overwhelming. After events disclosed the fact that the rebel army consisted of some twenty or thirty thousand ragged chivalry. They were, however, backed up by a supply of Quaker guns, and the young Napoleon was terrified in his heart.

Key was the reputed author of the celebrated Harrison's Landing letter, in which McClellan undertakes to instruct Mr. Lincoln as to his military and civil rights, duties and obligations. As a specimen of pure unadulterated impudence, there never was anything like it in the world, and Key had an ability of impudence, which was a talent amounting to genius, and if he did not write the paper in question, he was quite equal to doing it.

Early in 1861 McClellan sent Key to interview Gen. W. T. Sherman, to see if Sherman really was crazy, it having been authoritatively stated that such was the fact. Key performed his mission and reported to the effect, that there was a screw loose somewhere, and that, in his judgment, Gen. Sherman was not fit to be entrusted with the command of a large army. The keenness of this witticism can only be discovered as the light of history falls upon the army of the West moving from Chattanooga by way of Atlanta, Ga., and the sea, to the downfall of the Rebellion and the final triumph of the Flag.



D. Thew Wright

CRIMINAL COURT.

In speaking of the administration of justice, in Hamilton county, the Criminal Court should not be forgotten, for there was a Criminal Court. It was created by the act of March 12, 1852. The people were able to stand it for two years, when its existence was terminated by the act of May 1, 1854. The inherent defect in its condition was its judge, Jacob Flinn. He was one of the first experiments of an elective judiciary, and, so far from being a success, his court was abolished to get rid of him. A complete biography of him can not be written, for research has failed to discover material facts. This county is supposed to have been his birthplace, and he was brought up on a farm. He probably had the rudiments of an early education, though there is no evidence of the fact. It is certain that he studied law, for he was admitted to the Bar, and the law at that time required a probationary period of educational discipline before being sworn in. As a lawyer he was a very large man with an avoirdupois approximating three hundred pounds. He was very dainty in his dress, and his personal appearance, in point of elegance, might be regarded as phenomenal. As a judge, he tried many criminals and hung one or two, very successfully. Such was the general not to say the universal estimate of his talents, his learning and his integrity, that when a too critical legislature decapitated so to speak, not to put too fine a point upon it, his eccentric judicial career, without compensation for losses sustained, the entire Bar, and the community, quite as entirely were enabled to regulate, if they could not wholly suppress, the public grief.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution was adopted in 1851, and the following were the judges of the Court of Common Pleas: A. G. W. Carter; Stanley Matthews, Robert B. Warden. They were elected for a term of five years, which expired in January, 1857, the salary being \$1,500 per year. Warden resigned, and Donn Piatt was appointed to succeed him April 3, 1852. Judge Piatt did not long remain upon the Bench. In 1855, the judges were Carter, Nelson Cross and James Parker. Judge Cross was succeeded by Washington Van Hamm in 1856. In 1856 the judges elected were Carter, Patrick Mallon, and M. W. Oliver. Upon Judge Oliver's resignation William M. Dickson was appointed by Governor Chase, in 1859, serving till November 7th, of that year, when he was succeeded by Isaac C. Collins. Then followed Nicholas Headington, Charles C. Murdock, Edward Woodruff, M. F. Force and Joseph Cox. Judges Force, Murdock and Cox were elected for a term beginning February 12, 1872, and ending February 12, 1877. The number of judges having been increased, Jacob Burnet and William L. Avery were elected for a term which began November 6, 1871, ending November 6, 1876. For the term beginning February 12, 1877, and ending February 12, 1882, William L. Avery, Joseph Cox and Nicholas Longworth were elected; Robert A. Johnson and Jacob Burnet, for the term beginning November 6, 1876, ending November 6, 1881. On May 10, 1878, the legislature authorized the election of two additional judges of the Court of Common Pleas, their terms to begin on the first Monday of December following their election; the term five years. Under this act Fayette Smith and Fred W. Moore were elected judges, their term beginning December 2, 1878, ending December 3, 1883. Robert A. Johnston, S. N. Maxwell, John S. Connor, M. L. Buchwalter and William L. Avery were elected for the term beginning February 9, 1882, ending February 9, 1887; Judge Avery resigned and was succeeded by A. B. Huston. Samuel R. Matthews and Charles D. Robertson were elected for the term beginning December 3, 1883, ending December 3, 1888. Phillip H. Kumler, Jacob Schroeder, S. N. Maxwell, Charles Evans and M. L. Buchwalter were elected for the term beginning February 8, 1887, and ending February 8, 1892. Matthews and Robertson were succeeded by Miller Outcalt and Clement Bates, whose term began the first Monday

of December, 1888, continuing five years. Phillip H. Kumler, M. L. Buchwalter, Charles Evans, M. F. Wilson and John R. Sayler are now judges of the Court of Common Pleas holding office from February, 1893, for a period of five years. At the election held November 7, 1893, Howard Hollister and Dan. Thew Wright were elected to succeed Judges Outcalt and Bates. The term of office of the judges elect beginning the first Monday of December, 1893.

Under the constitution of 1851 the District Court was composed of Common Pleas judges, and a judge of the Supreme Court. For a period of some years a judge of the Supreme Court did attend the sessions of the District Court, but this practice was finally abandoned, on account of the great pressure of business in the court of last resort. The organization of the District Court was not satisfactory to the Bar, it being a fundamental error that judges should sit to review their own decisions, and, in 1885, the Circuit Court was created, Hamilton county being the first circuit. It is a Court of Error, composed of three judges elected for six years. The first judges were Joseph Cox, whose term was from February 9, 1885, to February, 1887. James M. Smith, from February 9, 1885, to February, 1889; Phillip B. Swing, from February 9, 1885, to February, 1891. Judge Cox was elected in 1886 to serve until February, 1893, being again re-elected and now in office. Judge Swing was also re-elected, his term expiring in 1897.

The judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati were as follows: Oliver M. Spencer from 1854 to 1861; William Y. Gholson, 1854 to 1859; Bellamy Storer, 1854 to 1871; George Hoadly, 1860 to 1865; Charles D. Coffin, 1862 to 1863; Stanley Matthews, 1863 to 1865; Charles Fox, 1865 to 1868; Alphonso Taft, 1866 to 1871; M. B. Hagans, 1869 to 1873; J. L. Miner, and J. Bryant Walker, in 1872; Alfred Yaple, 1873 to 1878; T. A. O'Connor, 1873 to 1877; W. H. Tilden, 1874 to 1878; Manning F. Force, 1877 to 1887; Judson Harmon, 1878 to 1887. J. B. Foraker was elected in the spring of 1876; he resigned in 1882 and was succeeded by Judge William Worthington, who was in turn succeeded by Hiram D. Peck, elected in 1884 serving until May, 1889. William H. Taft's first term expired in May, 1888, and he was re-elected, but resigned and was succeeded by Samuel F. Hunt. Edward F. Noyes succeeded Judge Peck, being elected in 1889. Upon his death he was succeeded by John R. Sayler. The present incumbents are Samuel F. Hunt, Rufus B. Smith and F. W. Moore.

The Probate judges of the county were the following: John B. Warren, from February 9, 1852, to February 15, 1855; John Burgoyne, February 15, 1855, to February 9, 1858; George H. Hilton, February 9, 1858, to February 9, 1861; Alex. Paddack, February 9, 1861, to February 9, 1864; Edward Woodruff, February 9, 1864, to February 9, 1867; Edward F. Noyes, February 9, 1867, to February 9, 1870; George T. Hoeffer, February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1873; William Tilden, February 9, 1873, to August 20, 1873; Albert Paddack, August 20, 1873, to November 1, 1873; Isaac B. Matson, November 1, 1873, to February 9, 1885; H. P. Goebel, February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1891. Howard Ferris went into office February 9, 1891, and is the present incumbent, having been re-elected November 7, 1893.

COURTHOUSES.

The first courthouse was upon the corner of Fifth and Main streets. A feature of the locality was the contiguous swamp and frog pond, and the frogs of 1790 must have been more than ordinarily musical, as all the books of early times have something to say of the noises they made. Adjacent to the frogs was the public whipping-post, a feature of gentility which adorned the courthouse of every county. Our ancestors appear to have been of opinion that the sparing of the rod was a proverb not exclusively applying to the early years of human existence.

The county subsequently erected an edifice upon the same location which was quite an architectural display. It had a cupola some eighty feet high, was orna-

mented with balustrades, all of which called for an expenditure of \$3,000, a sum that would now scarcely suffice for the erection of an office for a justice of the peace. The courthouse of 1851 cost \$695,253.29, which illustrates the advance of civilization.

Fire has played an important part in the administration of justice in Hamilton county. During the war of 1812, the courthouse was used as a barracks for soldiers, who succeeded in setting fire to the building, to its entire destruction. A large lot was then donated to the county by Jesse Hunt, and a new building was completed in 1819. It was also destroyed by fire in 1849, and the Courts adjourned to a pork house on Court street. Legal business was here transacted, until a new building was completed in 1853. It remained until 1884, when it too was destroyed by fire, upon March 29, of that year. This disaster was the result of mob violence. A man by the name of Berner was tried for an atrocious murder. He was assumed to be guilty, and his acquittal to be the result of illegitimate methods. A virtuous but excited populace arose in their indignation to vindicate the law. With an intelligence quite as rare as its results were discriminating, the mob, instead of taking the criminal, and punishing him, fired the courthouse. The fire was disastrous. The records from the earliest times were burnt. No one can ever tell what books and papers, the accumulation of an hundred years, were thus lost. The magnificent Law Library, the result of many years wise and patient collection, was completely destroyed. It was some days before the mob was suppressed. The military took possession of what remained of the courthouse, and in the course of the rioting John J. Desmond, at the head of the company he commanded, was accidentally shot and killed. He was a brave, gallant young man, and promising lawyer; a tablet to his memory stands in the courthouse near the spot where he fell. It is a satisfaction, however, to know, as was subsequently developed, that there must have been a large number of the rioters who were killed, or wounded so that they died, by the prompt measures the military adopted. The number is said to have been as large as one hundred and fifty.

At the time this great calamity happened Governor George Hoadly was chief magistrate of the State. A law was passed creating a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Governor to build a new courthouse. Governor Hoadly appointed Henry C. Urner, John L. Stettinius, Wesley M. Cameron, and William Worthington. The successful result justified this wise selection. The Board of Trustees gave their two years and a half of public service, without compensation, and the present building is the result of their labor. On January 15, 1887, the Bar gave a banquet to the trustees and architect, James W. McLaughlin, as a testimonial of their regard for, and appreciation of, the work which had been done. It was a happy occasion, for the good will and high esteem, manifested for the gentlemen named, was a tribute they will long remember.

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY.

Any account of the profession in Hamilton county would be altogether incomplete without some reference to the Law Library. For many years it has been, at least, a feature of the courthouse. It was organized in 1846, and incorporated in 1847, rooms being provided by the county commissioners. It was destroyed by the fire of Saturday night, March 29, 1884. At this time the Library numbered some seventeen thousand volumes. During the thirty-seven years these had been accumulating, its members had invested in their purchase \$43,968.98. It was one of the most complete libraries in this country. Every department was full. It gloried also in the possession of many exceedingly rare curiosities, some of which were valuable also for occasional practical use. Among them were complete copies of the Territorial laws of the Northwest Territory and of the Territories formed therefrom; of the Territorial laws of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi;

a copy of Justinian edition of 1535; of Grotius' first edition, containing pen and ink notes and emendations made by the author, and original copies of the first edition of Coke, Blackstone and Kent. On the walls were many paintings, portraits of early and distinguished jurists of Ohio. The room also held a collection of many valuable articles, the accumulation of years of active interest in the association on the part of its members, and of those who, although not members, yet realized that the public at large would be greatly benefited by the success of such a library. Of all that was in the library rooms that Saturday night, but one book came through the fire safely—that was an odd volume of Pennsylvania laws. A few volumes, six or seven in all, happened to be out on loan, and thus were saved. All else—reports, statutes, text-books, engravings and paintings—were reduced to ashes. The loss was a severe one. By none was it felt more keenly than by the librarian, Maurice W. Myers, who for almost a quarter of a century had carefully and zealously watched over and fostered the growth of the Library. To his indefatigable zeal and constant services it was mainly indebted for much that made it what it was—the Law Library of the country. The Library was insured in the sum of \$10,000. This was looked upon as a fund for the restoration, so far as money could restore, of the Library that was gone. No one seemed to doubt for a moment that the immediate thing to be undertaken was this work of restoration. Courts and lawyers must have law books for constant, ready use, and in no other way could the demand be better met than by the association. Its affairs are managed by a board of trustees. On Monday after the fire, March 31, this board met to consider the situation. They found that several boxes of books had arrived at the depots, which, while useful to the old Library to round out its outlines in certain respects, were not necessary to a Library which, for some time to come, should contain only actually needed working material. Several orders were also outstanding for similar books. It was voted to return these books and cancel the orders if possible, and the treasurer was instructed to collect the insurance. On April 3, the treasurer reported at a meeting of the trustees, that the four insurance companies disclaimed all liability for loss, on the ground that the fire was caused by a riot. In the policies of three of the companies was found, hid away in the depths of the finely printed exceptions, a clause exempting them from losses so caused. The policy of the fourth company did not contain this clause. It nevertheless refused to pay, alleging that, by mutual agreement, it had been provided that this clause be inserted, but that it had been inadvertently omitted. The trustees promptly ordered suit to be brought on all four policies, and the five members of the board and their firms volunteered their services in the prosecution. On April 4, the association held a large and enthusiastic meeting in College Hall. Probably no better account of the spirit of this meeting can be given than that suggested by the following extracts from the resolutions that were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the loss to its members and the Bench and the Bar of this county by the destruction of our Library, which can not be overstated, this Association recognizes that the greatness of the disaster is commensurate with the complete success which had crowned the zeal, intelligence and energy of the management, and is confident, so long as the same qualities are employed in the restoration of what is lost, no misfortune can be called irreparable.

Resolved, That the support and co-operation of every member is hereby pledged to the officers of this Association in every attempt and step to replace what we have lost as speedily as possible.

But the meeting did not stop with mere resolutions. Liberal subscriptions were made to the funds necessary to restore the Library, and committees were appointed to solicit further aid, and, better still, an assessment of \$100 was ordered on each member, payable in installments at reasonable intervals. With such backing the trustees did not hesitate to enter into contracts, and by April 30 they voted to accept an offer to furnish the Reports of the American Courts for \$11,237.50, and, in May, one to furnish the English Courts for \$5,070, and certain text-books.

and digests for \$1,830. By June, 1884, the treasurer had cash receipts amounting to \$6,852, and during the year ending June, 1885, he had received from subscriptions and assessments \$19,808, and from the insurance companies \$3,300. For, though suits had been brought against the insurance companies, the riot clause in the three of them had proven an insurmountable difficulty in the way of recovering, and they were compromised. The fourth policy was paid, notwithstanding the alleged inadvertence in its draft. The Library was well known throughout the country, and received from many quarters practical expressions of sympathy. Valuable contributions of books were made by the States of New York, Kentucky, Arkansas, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa and Ohio, the Territories of Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, the city of Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Company, Soule & Bugbee, publishers of Boston, and many other individuals. The members responded liberally to the plea for funds. The total amount paid for books from the fire down to June, 1893, was \$56,025.99. In addition to that it must be remembered that there were large payments for regular current expenses. The largest single subscription was made by Rufus King, who was for many years the honored president of the association, and has shown his devotion to its interests in a thousand instances. Mr. King died in 1891, and in his will made a most generous bequest to the association. On the morning of April 3, 1884, the new Library, containing nine volumes, was open and ready for use in temporary quarters in the Debolt building—as a guest in the office of J. W. Fitzgerald & Son. It followed the Courts to the Albany building, and then to its—let us trust—permanent home in the new courthouse. Its books have all been paid for. In June, 1893, they numbered 16,373. Surely the record is worthy of preservation. It is the work of a membership not exceeding in number at any one time 250 members.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT JURISTS.

Jacob Burnet.—But few men were more practically useful in organizing society in the Northwest through the enactment and administration of laws than Judge Burnet. He was of Scotch descent, illustrating in himself the best elements of that somewhat peculiar character. He was a son of Dr. William Burnet, of Newark, N. J., one of the medical directors and surgeons general in the Continental army. Judge Burnet came to the Miami Country, as it was then called, in the spring of 1796, to begin the practice of law. He was a member of the first Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, exercising a large influence in the adoption of salutary laws, and now after nearly a century has elapsed, and the work has passed in review, it must be regarded as a happy circumstance that Jacob Burnet was a member of that first Legislature. Of a truth may it be said of this early pioneer in law, and in political and social economy, "their works do live after them." In 1820 the settlers on western land were hopelessly in debt to the government for the purchases they had made. There was no money in the country. Banks did nothing but fail. The sturdy woodman who more than once had gone forth, rifle in hand, to repel the onset of the savage foe upon the frontier settlement saw nothing but ruin before him. The humble home he had so often fought to defend "when the blood of his sons fattened his cornfields, and the war-whoop awakened the sleep of the cradle," was about to be torn from him, and he driven forth to the pitiless shelter of the wilderness. It was feared that an attempt by the government to collect its debts, amounting to about twenty-two millions of dollars, would result in civil war. At a time of such impending disaster, when the wisdom of statesmen was needed to divine a method of relief, and the justice of patriotism to arbitrate between exasperated partisans, Judge Burnet was the author of a scheme by which the settlers were allowed to relinquish such land as they could not pay for, applying the money they had already paid to protect the improvements which they had made. This scheme passed into a law, and the settler could once more sleep in his humble log cabin with the healthful consciousness of knowing it was his own.

To the efforts of Judge Burnet is due in a great measure the construction of the Miami canal from Dayton to the lakes. Congress had made large grants of land to the State of Ohio to assist in the construction of canals; there were conditions, however, attached to the grants under which, after large amounts of money had been expended, the State was likely to lose its land grants, leaving its canals entirely uncompleted. Judge Burnet, then in the Senate, took up the matter with his accustomed zeal and energy. He succeeded in inducing the Senate to pass a bill removing the obnoxious conditions and obtaining additional grants. The bill became a law through his untiring efforts, and the contemplated works were completed.

Judge Burnet was a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but resigned his place to take his seat in the United States Senate, as the successor of William Henry Harrison. In the early days of which he writes, Judge Burnet and other members of the Bar were accustomed to attend the Supreme Court of the Territory at Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit, the field of jurisprudence being a wide one. They traveled on horseback, carrying their provisions with them. The hotels of that day were not numerous, and the wayfarers slept on the ground, at the foot of a tree, using their saddles for pillows. Sometimes they would enjoy tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, but often the gnats and mosquitoes were inexorable. The roads were merely bridle paths through the woods, and there were no bridges or ferries over streams. Consequently one of the first requirements of a good horse was that he should be an expert swimmer. With such an animal under them, it seemed to make little difference to our peripatetic Bar, whether they were on land or in the water. In December, 1799, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., and Judge Burnet set out on a trip from Cincinnati to Vincennes, on professional business. They purchased a specimen of naval architecture known as an "Ark," into which they loaded their provisions, their horses and themselves. Four days of assiduous travel carried them to the Falls of the Ohio. Here they disembarked, mounted their horses, and plunged into the forest. As they were about to encamp for the night they encountered a band of Indians. The pipe of peace, however, seemed to be prevalent, and the high contracting powers established relations of amity. The Judge and his companions shoveled the snow off the ground, built a fire, wrapped themselves in their blankets, and laid down to quiet dreams. A couple of panthers, of inquisitive turn of mind, persisted in inspecting these intruders upon their own private domain, beleaguering their camp with a prolonged succession of those blood-curdling screams, the like of which can come from no other beast of prey. The next day they encountered a severe snowstorm, blinded by the fury of which they stumbled over a troop of buffalo. The surprise was entirely mutual, but the buffaloes being more alarmed than the white man, stayed not upon the order of their going. Arriving at White river, they found an old cabin deserted except by a pugnacious wild cat, who seemed to be of the opinion that possession was nine points in the law. As the night was coming on, and the storm raging, the question at issue between lawyer and wild cat, as to the tenancy of the cabin, became an interesting one. After consultation as to the proper mode of procedure, they moved upon the enemy's works and discomfited him until that he fled, when they enjoyed a coveted repose. The Judge reached Vincennes, where he remained a few days and then set out for home, stating with an unconscious but delicious gleam of humor, that he abandoned the intention of practicing law in that country "from a conviction that the profits of the business would not be sufficient to compensate for the fatigue and loss of time to which it would subject him."

Until his death in 1853 Jacob Burnet was one of the most notable figures upon the streets of Cincinnati. Tall and dignified in his appearance, he retained the style and manners of the olden times. He wore the old-fashioned queue, and in public assemblies his grave stately deportment inspired, if not awe, at least respect. In his opinions and judgments he was decided. He did not believe in anything half

way, but altogether, nor did he hesitate to state his views, when occasion required, and they were so stated as to be completely understood.

Having been judge of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, and a public man all his life, and being in affluent circumstances, he was the most prominent citizen of Cincinnati. His hospitality was generous, and his home a hostelry for the stranger. No one had appreciated fully the merits of the city, unless they had sat at his board, and there would be encountered the most distinguished men of the country. The venerable mansion, formerly so long his home, has sheltered beneath its roof Gen. Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, Lewis Cass, and many others whose lives are ended but whose names remain. There has been in the Queen City no other residence within whose walls have been gathered so many who have been illustrious in their day. But he selected his company. Judge Burnet's father and brothers were intimate acquaintances of Col. Burr during the Revolutionary war, and when Burr visited Cincinnati, he expected to receive the courtesies so notoriously and so liberally extended to almost every man of prominence. Judge Burnet, however, peremptorily refused to make his acquaintance, and with that vigor with which he entertained his views, and that perspicacity with which he expressed them, put his refusal upon the distinct ground that he "considered Col. Burr a murderer."

Charles Hammond left behind him the reputation of a great lawyer. He is of course known to the Bar, as the first of the Supreme Court reporters. There is not much in such an office to develop great abilities, and though the work is well done, doubtless there were many more who could have done it just as well. Had Mr. Hammond devoted himself exclusively to the law, he would certainly have left more enduring monuments of his fame. His argument in the celebrated case of *Osborne vs. the Bank of the United States* shows that he was a great Constitutional lawyer, and to this day there are those who doubt whether John Marshall or Charles Hammond had the best of it. The Court, however, having the privilege of making the law, under the guise of declaring it, established the contrary of Hammond's views, and whether right or wrong matters not now, for error becomes truth, if it is venerable.

President Adams tendered to Mr. Hammond a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was declined. There is no more glittering prize to be offered the American lawyer, and Mr. Hammond's action shows his independence of spirit, and that he cared but little for the name and fame he was to leave behind him. The minutes of the Supreme Court of this State show the estimate in which he was held, by his professional brethren, in the few lines written by a lawyer fully capable to pass judgment, and one who was singularly just to his fellow men. Nathaniel Wright wrote of him thus: "Mr. Hammond was most truly a great and worthy man. Ardently devoted to truth and virtue, to charitable deeds, to human liberty and the Constitution of his country, his life was one of great labor, activity and usefulness. With a mind highly cultivated, clear perceptions, and, above all, of most inflexible integrity, he was fearless and independent. His professional career was fair, open, manly, and won the approbation of his contemporaries. In him the weak, unfortunate and honest ever found an advocate, the guilty never. He attained to great eminence as a lawyer, as a literary man, and as a political writer."

If the student of belles-lettres, of rhetoric, and correct literary expression, will carefully analyze the few lines of the above eulogy, he will discover a wealth of meaning, scarcely ever found in classic literature. Many men are great; how few are worthy! Can there be higher aims in human life than truth, virtue, charity and human liberty? If there be crowns reserved, they must be for those who labor with activity and usefulness, for such noble ends. The mind that is highly cultivated has become so, because it has recognized the fact that genius is not the result of

great labor, and that work is worship. Clear perceptions are God-given. That purification of the intellectual eye, which enables it at once to discover among the shapeless ore of the unexplored mines that which is rich and that which is dross, is not acquired, it belongs to the few who are chosen from the many called. That inflexible integrity, without which no man can be fearless and independent, was commemorated two thousand years ago.

"Justum ac tenacem propositi virum."

The just man, of firm purpose, is steadfast still, and the wild fury of his fellow-men can not move him from his settled resolve. In this his eminence was great as a literary man and political writer, for although tradition has assigned him the place of Ohio's foremost lawyer, as an editor he was greater still. He was a native of a slave State, and his father was a slaveholder, but as early as 1820 his position, on this great political question of the day, was not doubtful. His belief was that slavery was a great wrong, destructive of national character and happiness, and that its extension was fraught with fearful consequences. This belief he impressed upon the Ohio Legislature as early as 1819, and he waged the warfare of a relentless enemy. When John Quincy Adams maintained the right of petition against the united audacity of the South, and the gentle timidity of the North, Charles Hammond upheld the hands of the old man eloquent, that they "were steady until the going down of the sun." Nothing caused him to abate a jot or tittle of his determined aggressive action. The fact that it was dangerous so to do, did not weigh with him a particle. He had put his hand to the plough, and there was no turning back in that war.

As early as 1823, his words on this subject, in the light of 1861 and 1865, are prophetic. "A coalition, cemented by a sameness of manners, and by a mutuality of interests, will be formed, and, when it once can get the predominance, will overpower and trample under foot all opposition. We can not help making the inquiry whether such views are not opposed to the prosperity and peace of the United States? And whether men, who wish the extension of slavery for political purposes, are not advocating measures which lead not only to moral degradation and misery but to great ultimate national calamity. To urge the farther extension of involuntary servitude, appears not only morally wrong, but politically dangerous."

In 1836 James G. Birney established his newspaper in Cincinnati. Some of the most distinguished citizens of the place endeavored to dissuade him from his course of publishing, as it would drive away the "Southern trade." It was the general belief of that day that the "Southern trade" ought to be secured at any sacrifice of principle or manhood. Perhaps it was not pleasant to contemplate, that in the great West and Northwest fetters should still be forged for an unhappy race, and auction blocks erected for the sale of men, women and children; but this was a sentiment merely. Southern trade was a fact. As Birney believed in the "freedom of the Press," he was mobbed, and the "freedom" which his "Press" enjoyed, was, to be smashed into smithereens. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, however, stood to its guns. Hammond was cool, but his nerve did not quail. Hired bullies threatened his life. Tar and feathers were displayed before him. A midnight raid upon his office was organized, but the splendid bravery of this single man so terrified the cowardly outlaws, they did not dare to face him. Since now it is that nearly a generation has passed since the voice of a slave has been heard in the land, it would be well that the biography of Charles Hammond be written. A bold, daring, brilliant man, who hurled confusion among the oligarchy with the pungent sentences from his daily pen. One of the very few who stood unmoved, amid the brutal terrors of popular violence; who defied insolent power; resisted the importunities of terrified friends, and the insulting threats of enemies. Who took his stand upon the Bible



Geo. A. Pennington

and the Constitution of the United States, and the gates of Hell could not prevail against him.

Nathaniel Wright was one of the old-time lawyers, having begun the practice of law in 1817, and retiring from the Bar about the year 1842. He was a native of New Hampshire, and his early life was passed upon his father's farm. The poorer sons of New England had not many privileges of education, and young Wright began his schooling by studying with his arithmetic in one hand, while the other guided a plough. The cornfield, however, has some advantages over the modern built schoolhouse, as this pupil by his early training built up a physical frame, capable of almost unlimited endurance. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and set out to seek his fortune. He taught school in Portland, Maine. Here he made the acquaintance of a young man named Bellamy Storer, and they became fast friends. They afterward met in the Far West, in a flourishing village of about nine thousand inhabitants, by the name of Cincinnati. Here they cast their lots, the friendship of their early days was renewed, and there was no break in its chain during life. In his Portland school Mr. Wright was much attracted by a bright sunny-haired lad, of whom he was afterward accustomed often to speak. This little fellow had pleasing ways, and possessed a rare intelligence. His name was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. From Portland Mr. Wright went to Virginia, and taught school among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, within sight of the locality afterward to become celebrated as the battlefield of Bull Run. The term of his engagement here completed, he set out for Ohio. His sojourn in Virginia had been a delightful one, as he enjoyed to the fullest extent the rare old Southern hospitality, and when he left them, he felt as though he was leaving home. He had formed strong ties with those among he had been thrown, and as he set forth upon his solitary way to that distant country of which but little was known, his heart misgave him. As the winding road was lost among the mountains, he turned in his saddle for a last look upon the spot where he had spent so many pleasant days. No wonder, perhaps, that a momentary weakness overcame him, for it required a strong self-reliance thus to take up the battle with the world. His earthly possessions he carried upon his person, and upon the beast he bestrode; but he bore with him a stout heart, and he was of the stuff of which the pioneers of the forest land were made. After a long and wearisome journey, he reached Cincinnati at night, with a five-dollar gold piece and a Spanish quarter of a dollar in his pocket. By mistake he gave the drayman, who carried his belongings up to the hotel, the gold piece instead of the quarter, and that honest son of toil did not re-appear upon any subsequent occasion to rectify the mistake. His first experience of Cincinnati life was a long, severe fit of illness. But in his untried home he found true friends, whose kindness was always a subject of grateful remembrance. As he began the practice of his profession, people soon began to discover his sterling qualities. His perfect integrity impressed every one with confidence. Whatever he said was implicitly trusted. Business men soon found that their affairs, in his hands, were in such keeping that they need not give themselves further concern, nor worry lest inattention, or want of zeal, should be disastrous to them. Nor were there any who had more faith in him than the members of his own profession. It has been said of him, that no higher-toned lawyer ever practiced at this Bar. He was not what is called a quick or brilliant man, but he had the genius of unwearied industry, and indefatigable perseverance. He never let go anything until it was completely finished. His methods of thought were slow, but thoroughly careful. He examined a question deliberately, but clear through, upon all sides, in every possible view, considered every minute particular, and then decided correctly. His law was profound philosophy. When he applied his powers of discrimination to reported cases to discover their weight as authority, his manner of ascertaining the relation, and pointing out the bearing of, particular facts, to a given decision, was a marvel of light, thrown

upon the apparently inconsistent. He retired from the active practice of the law about the year 1842, but the love of his chosen profession never waned, and it was always a delight to him to discuss the law, as it was to him one of the exact sciences. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1875 in his eighty-seventh year.

John C. Wright was long an honored and honorable citizen of Cincinnati. He was judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and long an editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, one of the earliest and most influential public prints of the city, and which still lives under the shaded title of the *Commercial Gazette*. Judge Wright was elected a member of Congress from the Steubenville District in October, 1820, to serve for two years from March 4, 1821. The election was very close, in fact being disputed upon street corners, and other like places where affairs of national importance are settled, though no legal action was ever taken in the premises. Such, however, was the high sense of honor in this distinguished citizen, that he declined to accept a public position, upon a seemingly doubtful, or even disputed, title. Upon receiving his certificate of election from the governor of the State, he returned his answer in the following letter :

I consider it an incontrovertible principle in our Government, that the people are the only true source of political power. If this be correct, no person can possibly take upon himself the discharge of any public function or duty, without being called to its exercise by an *universal expression of the public will* in his favor. It is supposed the late election for a representative to Congress, from the Fourth District, does not furnish evidence of such unequivocal expression of the public will in favor of any one. The canvass was very close, and, I am informed, *serious doubts* are entertained by some of the electors as to the *result*. The *legal right* to a seat is declared to be in me by the executive authority, and your certificate would enable me to proceed to the exercises of the duties of a representative; yet I do not feel willing to occupy any office of trust or honor upon doubtful authority, nor could I do so without violating what I conceive to be sound principle. By restoring again to the people, from whom it emanated, the doubtful authority conferred upon me, a fair opportunity is afforded them of disposing of it, according to their will. Impressed with these considerations, I resign my seat as a representative of the State of Ohio, in Congress, and request you to accept this as the act of resignation. I feel less reluctance in calling on the people to proceed to a new election, as no reason is perceived for holding it before the next annual period for holding elections, on the second Tuesday in October. I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WRIGHT.

Such a course is so entirely novel, in political life, so completely foreign to all preconceived notions of the rights, duties and obligations, the individual elevated to distinguished place by the suffrage of his constituents, as those rights, duties and obligations are understood at the present day, that we contemplate, with amazement, the fact that a duly elected member of Congress should decline office merely because an antiquated sense of honor, or some shallow notion of integrity, led him to question his own title.

Vachel Worthington, son of James Tolly Worthington and Margaret S. Worthington, was born February 2, 1802, near Crab Orchard, Ky. After having studied at Centre College, Danville, Ky., he entered Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was there graduated in July, 1822. After graduation he studied law in Lexington, Ky., under the tutorage of John Boyle, then chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Having been admitted to the Bar, his first professional business was to attend to some affairs of his father at Rome, Ga. These being satisfactorily settled, he moved to Cincinnati in 1824, and established his office first on the north side of Fourth street west of Main, whence he removed, at the time the present church edifice of the First Presbyterian Church was erected, to an office in the second story of the building known as No. 21 West Third street. A few years later he moved his office to the ground floor of the same building; and this office he occupied for the remainder of his professional life.

On May 25, 1825, he married Mary Ann Burnet, daughter of Judge Jacob Burnet, then one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and one of the most emi-

ment of the lawyers of that day. Of this marriage five children were born, four of whom died in infancy; the other, James Tolly Worthington, his second child and eldest son, is still living, and practicing law in New York City. This first wife died on October 25, 1834, and on January 10, 1839, Mr. Worthington married Julia Wiggins, daughter of Samuel Wiggins, of Cincinnati. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one died in childhood, and three—Edward, Julia (wife of Wm. P. Anderson) and William—still survive.

In the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Vachel Worthington's name appears first in connection with the case of Jacob Burnet v. the Corporation of Cincinnati, decided at December term, 1827 [3 Ohio, 73]; and last, in connection with the case of The State of Ohio, on relation of the City of Cincinnati v. Joseph B. Humphreys, auditor of Hamilton county [25 Ohio St., 520], decided November 9, 1875.

Soon after locating in Cincinnati, Mr. Worthington formed a partnership with Thomas Longworth, a brother of Nicholas Longworth. This connection lasted but a very short time, and thereafter, until 1851, Mr. Worthington practiced alone. In that year he associated with him his eldest son, James T. Worthington, and Stanley Matthews, afterward one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the firm style of Worthington & Matthews. In June, 1861, Mr. Matthews joined the army, and was not thereafter actively associated with this firm. The firm name remained the same until 1863, when it was changed to V. & J. T. Worthington. In 1865 James T. Worthington removed to New York, and at that time Vachel Worthington voluntarily withdrew from the active practice of his profession. In 1869, when his youngest son, William, was admitted to the Bar, he again put on the harness, that he might assist his son in the beginning of his career. He continued to practice until the latter part of 1876, when a fall down a flight of stairs at his residence so impaired his strength that thereafter professional work was impossible. He died on July 7, 1877, from physical infirmities prematurely induced by this accident.

Mr. Worthington had no political aspirations or ambition, his life being devoted wholly to his profession, in which, early in his career, he gained a place in the front rank, and maintained it to the close. To do this he had to contend with an array of brilliant intellect, mental force and professional ability which made the Cincinnati Bar of those days phenomenal, including in its roll, among others of acknowledged ability, the names of Lytle, Benham, Wright (Nathaniel and John C.), Storer, Fox, Este, Chase, Henry Stanbury, and Thomas Ewing.

Among those who studied law in his office, and under his instruction, were William S. Groesbeck, Stanley Matthews and Samuel S. Cox. He was the attorney in Cincinnati, of the United States Bank during its existence, and was the general solicitor of The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company from an early date in its history to its fall, and under his direction and supervision its immense investments in real-estate mortgage securities, extending over the western States, were made.

In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that party, and after its disintegration his political sympathies were with the Democratic party; but he reserved and freely exercised his own independent judgment as to men and measures, and voted accordingly. Early in the "sixties" he was earnestly urged to accept a tendered nomination to the Bench, but could not be induced to give it any serious consideration. Except as hereinafter noted he took no prominent part in political movements but once, and that was when he was called to preside at a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting held in Market space on Fifth street between Main and Walnut, for the purpose of suggesting to and urging upon the National Convention, then soon to assemble, the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency.

He held public office but once. In the fall of 1873 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the State Senate, and was elected. He gave to his leg-

islative duties the same thorough and conscientious care and study that he had always given to his profession. From the days the regular and adjourned sessions of the Sixty-first General Assembly opened, until they respectively closed, he was constantly at Columbus; in the intervening recesses of the Legislature, during which others sought rest and relaxation in visiting their families, he was at work at the seat of Government, familiarizing himself with pending bills, and fitting himself for what he considered a proper performance of his legislative duties. His zeal and devotion so impressed itself on his associates that at the adjourned session a new "committee on statutes" was established, of which he was made chairman, and which had no light task in the remaining work of that General Assembly.

Probably the most noteworthy feature of his legislative career was the change then accomplished in the methods of municipal administration in Ohio. Prior to that time the city of Cincinnati had been constantly going beyond its means; floating debts were incurred, and frequent applications were made for the issue of bonds to pay off such liabilities. Such an appeal was made to the Sixty-first General Assembly. Mr. Worthington urged that relief be granted only upon condition that the outstanding claims be scrutinized and audited by a special commission appointed for that purpose; that bonds be issued only to pay claims allowed by that commission; and that the law be so amended that thereafter no order for the expenditure of money should have legal validity until there was money in the city treasury set apart to meet it. His views prevailed, and were embodied in the act of April 16, 1874 [71 Ohio Laws 80], commonly known as the "Worthington Law."

This system of "pay as you go" met with such public favor that in the following Legislature, the act of April 8, 1876 [73 Ohio Laws 125], known as the "Burns Law," in amending Sec. 663 of the then municipal code, extended its principles to all municipal corporations; and these provisions can now be found in Sec. 2699 and 2702 of the Revised Statutes.

Salmon P. Chase.—Those, whose years of intelligence embrace the *ante-bellum* period, can now scarcely believe, those, who have been born since the Rebellion, will never be able to comprehend, the condition of politics prior to 1861. There was then but one power, one interest, in the whole broad realm of the United States. All other rights, all other questions, sank into utter insignificance before it. Good men took the Bible, and expounded, so that it was clearly proven that the Deity created the earth for the express purpose of having slavery exist upon it. Great men took the Constitution of the United States, and expounded, so that the way-faring man could run and read, that there was nothing in particular which that sacred instrument guaranteed and protected, except slavery. Undeniable, that that venerated document was ordained by "We the People of the United States," among other things "to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" but the expounders, good and great, assumed that a certain portion of the "People," who had woolly heads and complexions a shade darker than that of the late Thomas Corwin, were neither "Ourselves" nor "Posterity," and therefore not entitled to secure any of the "blessings" of the said "Liberty."

Those who held to the contrary of these views were regarded as dangerous members of society. It is not nearly so wicked to be an Anarchist in these days, as it was to be an Abolitionist in those. Singular race of men! Hunted, outraged, abused, persecuted, but they did their perfect work. Few in number, feeble in power, Pariahs in politics, they have long since become extinct as a class, but their footprints may now be found in petrified outline upon the solid rock of the National Constitution.

Mr. Chase was in no sense an Abolitionist. He was too sound a Constitutional lawyer not to know that Abolition could only come, as it did, through war. But he was an earnest opponent of the further extension of this pernicious system. He did believe that, restricting it to those limits within which it could only legally exist, its

ultimate extinction would inevitably follow. This was enough to stamp him as an Abolitionist, and at that time Cincinnati was a mere "suburb of the South." He was, consequently, at one time the best hated man in the community in which he lived. He had no certainty of personal safety, in his daily life. His public utterances were greeted with hisses and hootings, and other evidences of public disapprobation, violent in expression, and disgusting to the senses. Although incurring all this personal hatred, conscious that the principles he espoused could not fail to ensure unpopularity to the last degree, no thought of consequences to himself for a moment chilled his righteous ardor, or caused him to waver in this steadfast faith. Ambitious of political preferment he undoubtedly was; but when it was to be won at the expense of rectitude and integrity of purpose, his upright soul disdained to consider such a bargain.

Pursuing forever the light of that single star that directed his footsteps while the darkness was over and about him, through whatever thorny ways, over whatever rough paths it led him, he held his course directly on, until his eyes saw the light of day that proclaimed the emancipation of a race, and liberty throughout his native land. It was unpopular, it made the lawyer odious, to defend the rights of the runaway negro. But, Apostle of Freedom! he was the friend of the fugitive not only with all the fervor of his intellect, but with all the gentleness of a kindly heart. Upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the chief justice to Spring Grove Cemetery, Governor Hoadly in an address, the chaste beauty of which is a touching tribute of "loving disciple" to "preceptor, master, partner, friend," speaks thus: "His legal services were freely bestowed in the protection of every fugitive slave, and the defense of his friends. He was a walking arsenal of the law of liberty. What he could not do with the writ of habeas corpus, no man might accomplish. His weapons were ever ready for instant service. They required no burnishing, no loading, and with or without preparation they were always at hand for use. This office he never refused. This duty he never neglected."

There is probably no man living or dead, who, upon this subject at least, has had more influence in leading to just views the public mind, which tradition had so perversely bent. Doubtless he was never himself aware how he had unconsciously brought the rising generation of that day into sympathy with his own views. No thoughtful mind came in contact with his, that was not impressed with the sincerity of his convictions, and did not recognize the force with which they were presented. The seed, unwittingly scattered, like that which floats upon the breeze, going whither the wind listeth, fell in many quiet places, and bore its useful fruit. When the disciples of free soil first undertook to promulgate their faith in Hamilton county, it was an undertaking full of danger. In 1848 Mr. Chase spoke upon this subject, in Fifth street Market space. A majority of that vast crowd which had assembled, not so much to hear, as to suppress him, were honestly of the belief that such flagitious sentiments should not be allowed utterance, in a law abiding, order loving community. Staid and excellent citizens swelled with indignation that a man should be heard who would give such serious offense to our good friends who lived just over the Ohio river. Very stringent precautions had been taken that he should not be heard at all. Cannon had been provided. A large number of that rough element of society, whose predilections are always in favor of riot and turmoil, were active in the confusion created. As his tall commanding figure arose, and stood beneath the starry flag, there were many who expected, and more who hoped, to see the glorious ensign of the Republic fall and crush him beneath its folds. And yet it did not. He began to address that vast assembly, and far flashed the red artillery. But this did not disturb the serenity of his feelings, nor the magnanimity of his nature. Upon a distinctly higher plane, than the dwarfed intellects of those who sought to annoy him, he was sorrowful, rather, in the belief that "they know not what they do." His personal dignity was impressive yet winning. He

made no effort at declamation, or rhetorical display. His manner was that of calm, persuasive, courageous statement, for he did not shrink from the results of his logic. So simple, so earnest, so truthful, that the listener felt that the man before him was guide, philosopher, and friend.

To this single idea of Human Liberty he devoted his life, until the full fruition of his most sanguine hopes, and through all that era of trial, of distress, of war, he was one of those who stood, with unfaltering trust, around the President, and "felt his own great arm lean on them for support." His work as secretary and chief justice are part of the treasures of the nation and of its history. Whatever may be said of his financial ability, he came to the relief of the national credit when it was most sorely tried, and the theories which he carried into effect established a currency of which it may be safely said, that none other has ever so completely earned the unwavering confidence of the people. In the tribunal of last resort he was instrumental in the solution of questions, the like of which had never been presented to Courts of Justice, upon the wise disposition of which depended the peace and happiness of States; and in communities which had spent four years in the overturning and confusion of all law, the ancient landmarks were restored, order once more existed, and the reign of night and chaos came to an end.

The closing years of his life were passed in Washington, where the duties of his high office were faithfully discharged for the remainder of his days. The fitness of things well ordered that his mortal remains should finally rest in the State of his adoption, and within this county, so long his home, where were the struggles of his early life, where he first put forth those powers which made manifest the certainty of his future fame, and where he endured so much obloquy and achieved so much honor, for upon the still lengthening record, which preserves to posterity the memory of virtue, of patriotism, and of intellectual grandeur in America's illustrious sons, stands emblazoned, in letters of living light, the name of Salmon Portland Chase.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The State of Ohio has known no other such Bench as was the Superior Court of Cincinnati when organized under the new Constitution; Spencer, Gholson, and Storer being judges. Many Courts can boast of one or two strong lawyers, but when the entire Bench is one of distinctive ability, the practice of the law comes to be a fine art.

As the Court of Common Pleas at that time had but three judges, business began to fall behind, and the Bar saw the necessity of additional judicial force. Several meetings of the fraternity were held, and among the most active promoters of the scheme were George E. Pugh and A. E. Gwynne. At these meetings the question of judicial salaries was largely discussed. The pay of former judges had varied from \$800 per year to \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,500, sometimes up and sometimes down, as the liberality of legislators seemed to fancy. It was at all times difficult to satisfy the law-making power that there was anything in the judicial position that required a respectable pecuniary support for the judge. As the General Assembly was largely composed of members from the rural districts, they could not understand that a judge should be paid more than a dollar a day, when that sum would secure the services of a capital farm hand, who could mow ten hours a day, or split wood with equal facility. It was also argued that plenty of lawyers were willing to serve with little or no salary, which was true, although it seemed to be thought of small importance that they served with little or no knowledge of law. The salary provided for in the bill creating the Court was \$3,500, \$1,500 to be paid from the State treasury, and \$2,000 by the city.

Judge Spencer did not like the drudgery of the profession, but it was a delight to him to examine and reason out pure legal questions. To settle a bill of excep-

tions between two pertinacious, pugnacious lawyers, both of whom were insisting on multitudinous matters which were of no imaginable consequence, was a weariness to the flesh. The following tribute to his eminent ability and great legal acquirements will be recognized as from the pen of one who wrote the English language with an elegance and force that was perhaps the least of his many and varied accomplishments as a lawyer and judge: "He loved the law as a science, and profoundly felt its responsibilities. His mind clearly perceived his duty, and his heart tempered justice with the purest equity. Never impulsive or demonstrative, he yet possessed large sympathies which ever controlled his opinions, and gave the assurance to his brethren, that he felt, as well as thought. His perceptions of right were intuitive; and in all his deliberations with his colleagues, he sought to reach a result his conscience could approve. Mere expediency, nor the power of precedent, never controlled his decisions, nor yet the approbation nor censure of his profession, when stern duty claimed his bold utterance for the truth. The loss of such a man can not be properly estimated, yet the example of judicial integrity, impartiality, and gentle courtesy he so beautifully exhibited in his life, is still fresh in the remembrance of his legal friends. One of his colleagues who is still permitted to hold a seat on the Bench, and who knew him in his youth, in his manhood and more mature years, who knew him but to love him, who was with him in the hour of his departure, and felt the last earthly pressure of his hands, indulges in the abiding hope that he is now in the presence of that just Judge whose will, in the administration of human law, our departed friend strove so conscientiously to obey."

William Y. Gholson.—Judge Gholson was a thoroughly complete lawyer. He was the embodiment of clear legal logic, and his judgments were the transparent, dispassionate, frigid announcements of conclusions. Whatever his reasonings led up to, that was the result, and there was no *reductio ad absurdum* that could appall him. It is not meant that his opinions were open to any such criticism. In the trial of a case, or the argument of a proposition, he could not be imposed upon by false premises. His mind was acute, and if anything was asserted that was irrelevant to the issue, he saw it in an instant, completely ignored its existence, and waited until he saw what was the true gist of the controversy. This he seized upon. With this before him his syllogism was faultless. He was not at all oppressed with the gravity of matters before him. He was quite equal to the occasion, no matter how vast was the importance of the case he was deciding, and he preserved the same direct course, whether it was a dollar involved or a million. When the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company failed, in 1857, an attachment was issued against it on the ground that it had fraudulently incurred the obligation for which the suit was brought; the allegations being that the Trust Company had fraudulently hypothecated commercial paper left with it by plaintiff for collection. The public interest in the case was intense. The Trust Company had long been regarded as the one solid, impregnable financial institution of the West, if not of the United States. Its wealth was supposed to be without end, and its managers the most prudent, intelligent, conservative men to be found in any community. When it closed its doors, the shock was fearful, even in a country where bank failures are perennial, and whence bank cashiers constantly emigrate. The amount involved was very large; but it was not this so much, as the idea that such an institution should be amenable to such a charge. Everybody felt as though their own personal integrity had been attacked. A motion to dissolve was made. Judge Gholson heard and decided it, with the same calm utter indifference to all adventitious circumstances, as if he had never heard of the parties before.

This decision is one of the best specimens of Judge Gholson's ablest work. It is difficult to speak of it, as it is impossible to describe it. It might be called a masterpiece of reasoning, or any of those other names ordinarily used, in such a connection. But these are mere platitudes which can be employed for any purpose, or

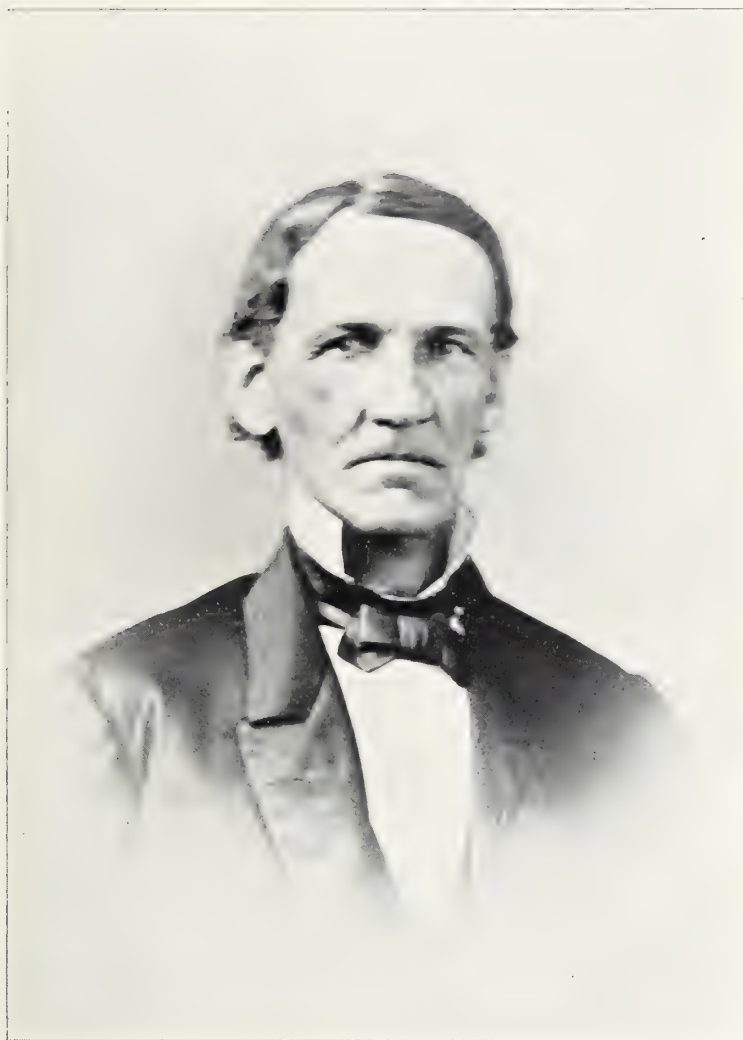
upon any occasion, and which are quite as likely to convey a wrong or exaggerated idea, if they convey any. The weight, however, of a decision is determined by the deference the Bar gives to it, and this has been considered the law of Ohio for over thirty years. It is quite true that the Supreme Court of the State has thought it safe to run counter to the doctrines of this case. But it has been in the announcements of conclusions without opinions. Opinions require reason for their support, and the authority of Judge Gholson has not yet been shaken.

The case of *Masury vs. Southworth* is an illustration of his method of arguing wise questions of the law. The subject is about as dry and technical as can be found in the books. But the way in which he discusses it, in this opinion, makes the reading fascinating, if such a term may be applied to anything so utterly devoid of interest to any but the profession. The critical examination he makes of Spencer's case, and the manner in which he elucidates and reconciles the inconsistencies in the resolutions laid down, and which have always been a stumbling block to lawyers, shows a power and accuracy of analysis only to be found in a trained, well-ordered legal brain. It is a popularly received notion that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the construction of the Constitution and laws of the United States, is conclusive upon everybody in all cases.

In *Skelly and Jefferson Bank*, he explodes this notion, declining to follow a decision of the national tribunal, on the mooted question of bank taxation. With all his great ability, with all his great learning, he was neither too great nor too learned to be the most gentle of gentlemen. The stereotyped joke about the judge, who observed to the novice, perhaps needlessly diffuse, or too thorough from the foundation up, that "The Court is supposed to know some law," was not wit, but brutality merely. The patient endurance with which Judge Gholson would listen for hours to some young lawyer laying down and elaborating the simplest principles of law, citing authorities from the year books to the 115th Texas, "saying an undisputed thing, in such a solemn way," was the highest example of Christian fortitude. Rather than hurt the feelings of anyone he would suffer these afflictions in silence, martyrdom as it must have been to such an accomplished lawyer. Under such trying circumstances, and when wearied nature was hardly further adequate, his gravest reproach would be "I think Mr. So and So, I may safely say the Court is with you upon that proposition." If this did not bring surcease of sorrow, he resigned himself to his fate.

Bellamy Storer was one of the early lawyers of the Hamilton County Bar. He came to this country in 1817. He was one of those self-reliant sons of New England that followed the course of Empire. Cincinnati then had a population of about nine thousand, and he lived to see it one of the great cities of the West. He had long been one of our leading lawyers, and when he was elected judge of the Superior Court brought to this Bench a wide legal experience. There are few who had such devotion to, such love for, the profession. It was the theme of his life. He never ceased the study of the law, keeping apace with its literature throughout his entire career, and his acquaintance with the books was marvelous. A long and active practice, with his habits of industrious research, had so imbued him with knowledge that, when he assumed it, he was ripe for the judicial position he so long adorned. The operations of his mind were quick, and his restless energy made the courtroom where he presided a scene of lively activity. His nature was sprightly and vivacious, so that he did not conduct the affairs of daily business with that ponderous solemnity that is so frequently awful in Courts of Justice, where mere gravity of manners is assumed to be profundity, and asperity and boorishness are believed to be the qualities of a great judge.

Judge Storer was an elegant writer. In the expression of ideas he was forcible, and what he wrote could be plainly understood. He was not redundant until obscurity made darkness visible. The first choice of words was natural to him, and there



J. W. Getzendanner.

was a finish to all he did, that could not have been any acquired talent. Besides his high position at the Bar and upon the Bench, he was a public-spirited citizen. There have been times in the history of Cincinnati when it has experienced great calamities. Ohio river floods have occasioned great distress, especially among the poorer classes. Pestilence has been in our midst, until the plague-beleagured city became a charnel house, and the grim monster strode through the streets, the swathes from his scythe impeding the highways. Panic prevailed, and citizens fled from their houses in town as though they could escape the appointed hour, by trying to run away from it. Time has perhaps effaced the memory of these calamities, but they were not the less fearful because they are forgotten. When relief societies were organized for the benefit of suffering humanity, he was always foremost in the work, as he was always foremost when good was to be done. His zeal, his untiring energy, was the soul of public action, his great administrative ability wisely directed united effort; his fearless, cheery good nature was infectious and inspired hope when hope was the best tonic that pharmacy could afford. Labors such as those do not perhaps bring distinguished renown. The warrior, who slays a thousand men, achieves greater fame than he who unostentatiously saves the life of one; but such is the course of human affairs.

He was intensely American in his feelings. In 1862 the siege of Cincinnati created the wildest excitement. Our Confederate brethren had swarmed into Kentucky principally, stealing horses and converting to their own use such portable property, belonging to others, as they could lay hands on easily and carry off safely.

The war cloud was fast gathering on our borders, and the hue was butternut. The hostile clans approached in force, until they were upon the confines of the city, and the startling announcement was made:

The rebel foot is on thy shore,
His torch is at thy temple door,

and Cincinnati was peremptorily informed that she must

Rise and be the battle queen of yore.

Governor Tod issued a proclamation, Gen. Wallace issued a proclamation, everybody in authority or out of authority issued a proclamation. The governor called upon all the armed men in the State to come to Cincinnati, and be quick about it. They came galloping—some in rags and some in jags; but all had guns. In three days Gov. Tod had sent twenty regiments and twenty-one more were on the way. All the citizens of Cincinnati armed themselves, and moved over to the Kentucky hills. They dug trenches during the day, and laid in the mud at night. The panic lasted for nearly a week, when our misguided brethren “folded their tents like the Arab, and as silently stole away.” When our gallant citizen soldiery returned from the tented field, it was a gala day. The streets were crowded with mothers, wives and sweethearts, flags were flying, drums beating and bells ringing. Regiment after regiment swarmed along Fourth street, until people exclaimed in utter amazement, “Where did they all come from?” In that patriotic host, with clothes soiled and ragged, a hat the appearance of which indicated a familiar acquaintance with, but utter indifference to, the storms of the universe; his shoes travel-worn and dusty with scarcely a vestige of judicial dignity in his entire make-up, but with a face beaming with delighted enthusiasm, a private in the ranks, a musket on his shoulder, keeping step to the music of the Union, marched Judge Bellamy Storer, presiding justice of the Superior court of Cincinnati.

At one time in the trial of a case before him, a distinguished southern lawyer was addressing the jury. In the course of his remarks, he had occasion to refer to public affairs, and spoke of “the death of Mr. Lincoln.” Judge Storer rapped with his pencil upon the bench in front of him, and when the lawyer paused in his argu-

ment, and stillness prevailed, the judge said: "Here, we call it the *murder* of Mr. Lincoln." The emphasis on the noun substantive was such that the rebuke was as pointed in its utterance, as it was keenly felt.

He was always very popular, for his manners were so pleasant, his nature was so genial, that none could fail to be attracted to him. He was fond of young men, and enjoyed their society. It is the young men of that day—they are mostly old now—that will recall most vividly the many kind things he has said and done; how he was partaker of and enjoyed their mirth, and how often in times of perplexity or trouble, he would put his arm around your neck, and say some word that was grateful to hear. Lawyers who have practiced before him, in the first disappointment of defeat, doubtless have felt aggrieved, for humanity is not always the perfection of philosophy. But now that the asperities of strife are things of the past, and the sun has set on wrath, who, that has known him, during the many years of his judicial life, that has seen him, day after day, in the warmth of litigation and the amenities of social life, can recur to the retrospect, without sentiments of admiration for the distinguished jurist, and feelings of affectionate remembrance for the venerable man?

Aaron F. Perry.—In a paper read before the State Bar Association, Hon. Judson Harmon has treated the character of Mr. Perry with a justness and felicity that leaves nothing to be added. It is impossible to condense this paper without marring it, and such extracts as may be allowed can give but an imperfect idea of the whole.

Mr. Perry was a native of Vermont, of Puritan stock. "He had the inheritance, which such descent implies, of healthy vigor of mind and body, the love of justice, and a spirit inclined upward." He had not much of the advantages of early education through the medium of schools, though he was a rare instance of self-improvement. The love of knowledge inherent in him was such that he became a man of wide and varied learning.

His "position and reputation were due to distinction at the Bar alone. He was plain Mr. Perry to the end." The cases, in which he was chiefly engaged, were of great importance, some of them involving questions, the result of the Civil war. "He probably made a wider reputation as chief counsel of Gen. Burnside, on the application of Mr. Vallandigham for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Court at Cincinnati. It took a strong man to maintain debate with George E. Pugh, who was counsel for Mr. Vallandigham. It required a wise, safe, cautious and learned man, with ingenuity tempered with broad sagacity, to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the arrest of this distinguished prisoner, without rudely pulling down the pillars of the temple of Liberty. Without passing judgment upon the merits of the case, it may justly be said that Mr. Perry's argument, which is reported in full, gives a good display of the extent of his learning, the clearness and versatility of his thought, his logical faculty, the force and nicety of his doctrine, his power of analysis, the play of his fancy, and his humor, which gave spice, without bitterness, to his discourse."

It might also be said of this argument, that, as a philosophical disquisition, it is successful in showing how the rendering of moral aid to any cause is just as important and far reaching in results, as the rendering of physical aid. The word, fitly spoken, may revive drooping energies or stimulate the fainting soul to heroic action.

Mr. Perry's sense of humor was exquisite. To meet him on the street, there was a sparkle in the eye that foretold something good was coming. A lawyer's brief ordinarily is not the place to look for levity. They are generally full of ponderous solemnity. But if anyone wishes to read a paper that is full of fun, let him peruse Mr. Perry's brief in *Doolittle vs. Burgess*.

"To his great talents he added a high character, and crowned a successful professional career with a pure and unselfish life. And to talents and character he joined the manners of a kind and courteous gentleman, who never knowingly gave offense,

and was slow to take it; who respected the dignity of others, and seldom had occasion to defend his own. He had what might be called the soaring sense of humor. He had also a keen and lively wit, but delighted in its wings, rather than its sting."

Rufus King.—The one remarkable circumstance of Mr. King's life was that it was chiefly spent in laboring for the good of others. He held very many public positions which were positions of hard work without any compensation. He filled them with the full measure of his best zeal, and his sole reward was the consciousness of good accomplished. So universally is selfishness the mainspring of action, it is difficult to understand how a man can spend year after year of a busy life, giving the best portion of his time, skill and ability, for the mere advancement of the public good. A mere statement of the work in which he was during a long life usefully engaged is the best tribute which can be paid to his memory. He began his professional life in Cincinnati in 1840. In 1846 he was a member of the convention to form the city charter. Than this there could be no more important public trust. Thereafter he was a member of the city council, and such was his high character that he could hold a municipal office without reproach. The public schools then became the object of his choicest regard, and for fourteen years he was engaged in this service, not in any perfunctory manner, but he devoted himself to it with vigor and enthusiasm. From 1852 until 1867 he was president of the board. No man would have been better qualified to superintend the public education than he himself; a scholar, of broad ideas, accomplished in all the liberal arts, it was under his supervision that our public schools have justly become our proudest boast. In 1869 the use of the Bible in the public schools agitated the community to a degree of excitement not often known in society where the peace is still preserved. Mr. King at that time had severed his connection with the Board of Education, but his interest in the case had not abated, and when the battle was on he was among the ablest defenders of the faith. Limits preclude the possibility of any description of that famous controversy. The first lawyers of the State took part in it. Men on the streets, in the marts of business, wherever intelligence met intelligence, waged the warfare without cessation. There were those who honestly thought that the pillars of the Commonwealth were being rudely shaken; that destruction was inevitable. But the schools survived. When the Woodward and Hughes High Schools were consolidated, in 1851, Mr. King was elected president of the board of managers, which position he held until the close of his life. In 1859 he was elected by the city council director of the McMicken University, and was made president of the board, acting as such until 1870, when the name was changed to the University of Cincinnati. He was president of the board until 1877. Mr. King was the author of the law founding the Public Library of Cincinnati; in 1867 was a member of the board of directors, and in 1870 became president. In 1874 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and when its president, Morrison R. Waite, was made chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. King was made president of the convention. He was connected with the Cincinnati Law School as dean, and professor from 1875 until his death.

Lawyers owe him a special debt of gratitude for the part he took in the organization of the Cincinnati Law Library, and for the support he had always given it. He was elected president in 1855, and filled that office for thirty-six years. Besides his daily interest in the affairs of the Library, when it was destroyed in 1884, Mr. King paid the debt of the association, amounting to nearly four thousand dollars, and by his will he remembered it in a bequest of twenty thousand dollars. He was a member of the board of tax commissioners organized in 1883 to prevent public plunder, serving until 1891. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Of late years, under our system of registration, our community have had honest elections; Mr. King prepared the law which secured this result. He was an active supporter of the College of Music and Art Museum. In considering this list of

public offices it will be seen that the emoluments attached to these various positions could not have been an attraction. The principal use he seemed to have for money was to give it away; the desire of accumulating it does not seem to have been an element of his character.

Busy, active, as he always was, from his entrance upon, to the end of, his life, he has left behind him a stainless record of useful, unselfish work.

Chas. Linneus Telford, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Miami University, came to Cincinnati in the year 1836 to accept the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the Cincinnati College, which had recently re-organized by the efforts of Dr. Daniel Drake.

He was the youngest member of the Faculty, being then only about twenty years of age; and although his associates in the college were men of learning, distinction and talent, young Telford at once took high rank among them, and made his department one of the most popular and effective in the institution. But his tastes were not so much in the line of academic studies as to lead him to remain long in the chair to which he had been called. Indeed, we have the testimony of one who knew him intimately in his boyhood, that very early in life he expressed a strong desire to become a member of the legal profession, and ultimately to enter public life.

He therefore soon resigned his college professorship, entered eagerly upon the study of the law, and was in due time admitted to the Bar, and became, at once, the partner of Samuel F. Cary, who at that time enjoyed a fine reputation as an orator, and had every prospect of a distinguished career. But this partnership did not long continue, Mr. Telford leaving Mr. Cary to associate himself with William S. Groesbeck, in a partnership which continued up to the time of Mr. Telford's death, and during this period both Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Telford held professorships in the Law School of the Cincinnati College.

Mr. Telford's rise to distinction at the Bar was phenomenally rapid; but to those who knew his power, his industry and his conscientiousness, it was not surprising. To a mind of uncommon vigor and analytical power he added an exquisite literary taste, and an industry which would have insured success to the merest plodder. Fully conscious of his great natural gifts, he never presumed on them, but brought to every task which he undertook the most untiring industry and the supremest purpose to do his very best; and it may fairly be doubted whether in the course of his whole life, in college, in the professor's chair, or at the Bar, he ever entered upon the performance of any public duty without first making faithful and exhaustive preparation.

His personal appearance was striking. Tall, erect and dignified, with a piercing eye, a fine Roman nose, a mouth expressive at once of sweetness and firmness, and a chin which indicated an indomitable character, he commanded attention wherever he appeared.

His diction was chaste and yet copious, his voice clear and manly, his manner fervent, and yet persuasive, his bearing lofty, and his gestures graceful, yet impressive. Indeed, he was every inch an orator. His professional standard was of the highest, and the purity of his life gave an illustrious example of all that was manly in character and irreproachable in conduct. One who knew him intimately in boyhood, as well as in his maturer years, has said of him that during all this time and in all the varying temptations, irritations and antagonisms which must always mark the life of a man of strong character, he never heard young Telford utter a word or express a sentiment which might not have been uttered or expressed without offense, in the presence of his mother: "*Nullum verbum, quod revocare vellet, emisit.*"

Nor can this sketch be complete without reference to Mr. Telford's character as a Christian. Before his admission to the Bar he connected himself with the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, of which Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., was then

pastor, and during his whole after life he exemplified the sincerity of his convictions and the steadfastness of his faith.

A severe cold, contracted by exposure while on a journey, resulted in pulmonary consumption, which ended at an early age a career which, if life had been spared, could not have failed to be illustrious. "*Actis, non segnibus annis, ævum implevit.*"

William Haines Lytle was a Cincinnatian by birth. His grandfather, Gen. William Lytle, was one of the pioneers of the West. His father, Robert T. Lytle, was among the brilliant men of his day. Tradition speaks of his powers of oratory, although the fame of forensic eloquence is but ephemeral. The mantle fell upon his son, and even in his schoolboy days he was an elegant and effective public speaker. The older citizens of Cincinnati will remember the days when the academic department of Cincinnati College was in the full tide of success. Lytle was a prominent member of one of the literary societies of the institution. At a college exhibition when but sixteen years old he delivered an address upon "Law and the Legal Profession." One who heard it, after a lapse of fifty years, speaks of it with admiration, as a production singularly mature in its train of thought, delivered with an ease, elegance and impressiveness that was astonishing in a mere boy. Even at this time of life his nervous force and impetuous disposition made him a leader among his schoolmates. There was a high tone and chivalrous bearing about him that was fascinating, not only in those early days, but it was a marked feature of his character, through all his life. Although he entered upon the practice of law, its drudgery was not suited to his tastes, which were more toward belles-lettres. He had a predilection for military life, and served during the Mexican war. He was a lieutenant of the Montgomery Guards, a local company, whose captain died on the route from Vera Cruz to the capital, and Lytle was promoted to the command. In 1850, after the close of the war, he was a member of the State Legislature. He was a major-general of the State military, and when the Rebellion broke out he was chosen colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Carnifex Ferry. This was one of the earliest affairs of the war, and, in view of the many bloody battles that followed in the next four years, it was not upon any large scale. Perhaps it would have been, but the rebel general, Floyd, ex-Secretary of War of the United States, did not stay long enough to make it interesting. He went away, as was the case subsequently at Fort Donelson; when the hard fighting began Floyd had important business elsewhere. The regiment that Lytle commanded was leading the column, when he unexpectedly came upon the enemy's works. The first greeting was a shower of grape and canister from a battery of twelve guns which swept the road. He ordered his colors to the front to assault the battery. The color bearers were shot down. At the head of a portion of three companies he led the way. He was struck from his horse, which, with a fatal wound, cleared the parapet, falling dead within the rebel lines. Lytle was carried to a log hut, where he was laid upon the ground, while shot and shell crashed through the frail tenement over him. With that modesty which characterizes true and chivalrous bravery, he says of his own part in the battle: "About this time I received a wound in the leg, the ball passing through and killing my horse." This is what the enemy said of him: "At the first crack of our rifles the gallant colonel, who led in front of his men on a splendid black charger, fell to the earth, while the head of his column recoiled in utter confusion. The colonel's horse, as if unconscious of the fall of his rider, dashed up to our embankment and into our camp, and from the inscriptions on the mountings of his pistols proved to be Col. William H. Lytle of Cincinnati. I saw the daring young officer fall from his horse, and he was certainly one of the bravest of the brave."

At Carnifex Ferry, for the first time under fire, were Col. William H. Lytle, Col. Robert L. McCook and Maj. Rutherford B. Hayes, all of the Hamilton County Bar.

When, in the thickest of the fight, Col. Lytle was again wounded at Perryville, he thought it was fatal. One of his sergeants lifted him in his arms to bear him from the field. With thoughts of higher duties than self, he said: "You may do some good work yet, I can do no more; let me die here." He was left there, and fell into the hands of the enemy; but he was subsequently paroled and sent to Cincinnati, to restore health. To one at the side of his sick bed, he was recounting the incidents of the fight; as he laid upon that bloody field with the roar of battle around him, and the missiles of death hurtling over him, he thought his last hour had come. He said: "It was a glorious day, and I turned to see the last sun go down in his magnificent setting. I felt that I had done my duty, and that I could put my armor off, as one lying down to pleasant dreams."

Nearly thirty years after the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Rosecrans and a number of Union and Confederate officers met upon the battlefield, to locate the positions of that dreadful contest, in furtherance of the object of establishing a National Park. There were many who had not seen each other since they stood in arms together upon those two fatal days. They were mostly old men, and gray hairs had given place to the vigorous youth of a quarter of a century ago. The scene, its surroundings, the *personnel*, led to reminiscences of events that happened during the Civil war. An aid of Gen. Lytle's was present and related an incident showing his courage and determination. His troops were to make a hard march, toward Huntsville, Alabama, and to relieve their wagons they were ordered to carry their knapsacks. Company A, of the Tenth Ohio, refused to obey. The captain reported to the Lieutenant Colonel, who dispatched a messenger for Col. Lytle. He mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his staff, rode upon the ground. He explained to his soldiers the necessity for his order. They stood, sullen and silent. He waited a few minutes. The trial had come. It was game against physical strength. He drew out his watch with one hand, his revolver with the other. He cocked his weapon, laid its muzzle upon the face of the dial: "I will give you five minutes to obey orders." The count began: "One! two!! three!!!;" the line wavered and shook. "Four!" The count was never finished. The men slung their knapsacks.

In the course of his examination of this, his most distinguished battlefield, Gen. Rosecrans stopped at a certain spot, and as the company gathered round, he said: "I was standing here with my staff, when Lytle came up at the head of his brigade. He saluted, as he rode by, and in less than fifteen minutes his horse came galloping back without a rider." The spot where he fell was found. Longstreet's veterans had struck his moving column. Lytle brought it into line of battle, but before effectual resistance could be made he received his death wound. He was borne to the foot of a tree, and laid upon the ground. He gave his sword to an orderly, and motioned him to the rear.

In that inspiration of genius, "Anthony and Cleopatra," he had written,

Ebbs the crimson life tide fast
And the dark Plutonian Shadows
Gather on the evening blast.

Even in that supreme moment, the Spirit of Chivalry shone forth, in the flickering light that was so swiftly fading. Excalibar should not become a trophy of the foe!

Beyond power of speech, he again motioned those about him, to leave him.

Ah, no more amid the battle,
Shall my heart exulting swell.

For him, indeed, nothing more of earth remained, but it was still possible for them to save themselves. And so, brave, generous, chivalrous in his life, illustrious in the opportunity of his death, he gave to his country all that the soldier could

give. Under the open sky, the fierce din of the conflict ringing in his ears, he illustrated, in his own fate, the words of his song written years before:

On some lone spot, when far from home and friends
The wayworn pilgrim on the turf reclining,
His life and much of grief together ends.

No nobler offering has the Republic made to the Moloch of War. After his wound at Carnifex Ferry, his impatience to return to duty was so great that when he reported to the proper authorities, it was apparent that he was not fit to go to the front, and he was placed in command of the camp at Bardstown, Ky., where he wrote the following lines which bear the date of February, 1862.

I gazed forth from my wintry tent
Upon the star-gemmed firmament,
I heard the far off sentry's tramp
Around our mountain-girdled camp,
And saw the ghostly tents uprise
Like spectres 'neath the jeweled skies;
And thus upon the snow-clad scene
So pure, and spotless and serene,
Where locked in sleep ten thousand lay
Awaiting morn's returning ray—
I gazed, till to the sun—the drums
Rolled at the dawn— "He comes! He comes!"

It is the poet's idea of reveille: the greeting of the drums to the coming morning.

Upon the occasion of his visit to Canada, Mr. Webster was present at the morning parade of the British garrison, in Quebec. The roll of the drums suggested to him, as illustrative of the power of England, the idea which he subsequently made famous in the Senate of the United States. "A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Among Lytle's old papers, apparently cast aside as trifling waifs, were found many scraps of poetry. Many beautiful selections, which like the foregoing have never seen the light of print, might be made, but we only give the following:

FADED FLOWERS.

Woven of fire,
And light, these flowers be emblems of the soul,
Whose wing plys ceaselessly to win its goal
Till time expire.

Beauty at dawn
Was theirs, drunk with rich odors, thieves of hues,
Stolen from Iris, reeling with draughts of dews—
At eve, how wan!

Frail flowers! poor heart!
Dew, beauty, fragrance, linger till the noon,
At eve, conspire to flee your presence soon,
At night, depart.

So reads the sign—
May thy day linger long, whose morn has spoken
Hope to the heart, and peace yet unbroken
Longer than mine.

William Martin Dickson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Scott county, Indiana, September 19, 1827, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. His grandfather presided over one parish near Dumfries, Scotland, for over fifty years. He was united

on his mother's side with the oldest families of Virginia, descendants of the North of Ireland, among whom being the Campbells, Ochiltrees and Lowrys.

He was a lineal descendant of Sir Charles Richardson, the African explorer. His father, a second son, having visited the English Colonies in an official position, drifted to America, met and married Rachel Lowry, near Madison, Ind., and settled in Scott county. Two boys were the issue of this union. In 1837 his father died, leaving a widow, John J., aged thirteen years, and William M., aged eleven, who moved to Hanover, Ind., where there was at that time a good school. The death of the father and the panic at that time had reduced this family to want. The elder brother volunteered to learn a trade, so that his brother, William, the weaker and younger, could attend school. William first attended college at Hanover, which being moved to Madison compelled him to leave home. For the first two years he walked to Madison each Monday morning, carrying on his back the food for the week. By working during vacation, and tutoring, he managed to get enough money to attend college at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Here, by also teaching and tutoring in the summer time, he managed to make enough money to graduate from Old Miami in 1846.

While teaching school in vacation, in Kentucky, he studied law; was admitted to practice at Lexington. In 1848 he attended law school at Harvard College. While there, Chief Justice Parker, of New Hampshire, at that time one of the instructors at Harvard, was his preceptor. Justice Parker selected him from a large number of students as an unusually bright, honest young man, and made him one of his own household; treated him as one of his own children. He graduated at Harvard in 1850.

Afterward, without money, without a friend, alone, with only a letter of introduction from Justice Parker to the late Nathaniel Wright, Dickson came to Cincinnati. Judge Dickson presented this letter to Mrs. Wright who immediately invited him, on account of his past friendship to Judge D. Thew Wright, at Cambridge, to come and live at her house. By tutoring in Judge Wright's family, teaching elsewhere, and by reporting as a space reporter on the old Cincinnati *Times*, he made a living. While teaching in Kentucky, he had met Annie Maria Parker, and had fallen in love with her; but poverty and the struggle for life had prevented him from asking her to marry him. About this time, Dr. Parker with this daughter, Annie Maria, visited Cincinnati to hear Jenny Lind. Mr. Dickson had bought five tickets on speculation, had sold two for enough to pay for the five, and invited Dr. Parker with his daughter to join him. This daughter, Annie, was a great granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin Logan, of pioneer memory; granddaughter of Col. John Allen, who fell in command of the Kentuckians at River Raisin in 1812; was the own cousin of Mary Todd, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and cousin of Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, Justice Marshall, of Pennsylvania, Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, Governor Murray, of Utah, and Logan Murray, of New York.

In 1852 Judge Dickson was married to Annie Maria Parker, and they immediately came to Cincinnati, both almost strangers at this time, and he ran on the Independent ticket for prosecuting attorney of the Police Court. To the surprise of all he was elected. He was the first prosecuting attorney of this Court, which during its infancy had many struggles to maintain its jurisdiction. It was Dickson who made this Court its success to-day. During his term of office occurred the famous Bedini riots, and the cry of "Down with the Dutch." Snelbaker was mayor. Dickson, with Frederick Hassaurek and Judge Stallo as advisers, brought about harmony, and, by his uniform just conduct toward the unfortunate Germans, endeared himself to them. After leaving the Police Court, he rapidly rose to the foremost rank among our lawyers. His arguments under the Fugitive Slave Law, and in the celebrated Blind Tom case, were well known.



W. H. Lytle

In 1859, he was appointed by Governor Salmon P. Chase as judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, and on February 12 he was sworn into office, succeeding Judge Oliver who had resigned. He was judge of this Court until November 7, 1859, being succeeded by Judge Collins. On account of his extreme youth and younger looks, his appointment as judge was objected to by the older lawyers; but by hard work, uniform just treatment to all, just and fearless decisions, he left the Bench to renew the practice, beloved and respected by all who had come in contact with him.

During the war, his sympathetic nature made him espouse the cause of the colored man. He took the stump for universal amnesty, liberty and the Union. He partook in his love for the Union of the spirit of Webster, in his love for Abolition, the uncompromising spirit of Sumner. In 1860, he was elected presidential elector for Abraham Lincoln. He refused the position of assistant judge advocate general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan. He organized the first colored regiment during the war, holding that the colored man was a fit subject to fight for the Union and his own liberty. During the war he was the confidential friend of Lincoln, Stanton and Chase; spent much of his time at Washington, and had much to do in framing the Emancipation Proclamation at the close of the war. His ready pen and active brain were ever employed in the service of his party and his country. His contributions to the Press, and his pamphlets at this time, attracted universal attention. He first secured by law, to the negro, the right to ride in the Cincinnati street cars.

In 1866, at the early age of thirty-nine, his health failed him, and travel abroad brought no relief. Notwithstanding his physical suffering, the last twenty-five years of his life were spent in study and writing on public topics. He was a hard student, and particularly loved biography and history. He was a constant writer during these twenty-five years for the magazines of the country, for the daily Press of this and other States, always upon political and social subjects, and always under the initials "W. M. D." His style of writing was peculiarly concise, terse and perspicuous. In all of his writings, that which most impresses one is that he could say more in the fewest words of almost any other writer. In his attacks on monopolies, jobbery and public trickery, public dishonesty, office seeking for the mere office, he was never misunderstood. Public dishonesty he could not brook, but for private misfortunes or private wrong, he always had the kindly word, "forgive." Among his correspondents were John and George Carlisle of Scotland, John Bright, Max Müller, Gladstone, John Stuart Mills, Disraeli, William Curtis, Seth Lowe, etc. He was for some years before his death president of the trustees of the Ohio Medical College. His greatest public love was the formation and success of the Republican party.

George William Curtis, in *Harper's Weekly* of November 2, 1889, among other things, says this of Judge Dickson: "Judge Dickson was a man of that union of deep convictions, cultivated intelligence and intellectual ability, upright character, political courage and independence, which is peculiarly American. His sudden and lamentable death is a distinct loss to the force of the best American citizenship. His name will not pass into our history, but it is such qualities as his that make it."

Mrs. Dickson died March 6, 1885. Judge Dickson was killed October 15, 1889, by an accident on the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane railway, leaving surviving him three children: Parker, William L. (both lawyers of Cincinnati), and one daughter, Jennie.

Jacob Wykoff Piatt was born in Boone county, Ky., in 1801, and died in 1857. He was of French descent. Mr. Piatt received a liberal education, as such matters were measured at that time in the West. He studied law, and began the practice in Cincinnati. As a lawyer he was able and aggressive, his clients never losing anything by reason of his lack of zeal and industry, and as a speaker he was fluent,

forcible and witty. He was the embodiment of industry, pursuing his practice and his other business in an indefatigable manner, which necessarily brought success and prosperity in the accumulation of property. As a lawyer and politician he was particularly popular with his Irish fellow citizens. His sharp style of trying a case, his fluent tongue and his biting sarcasm had an especial charm for the impulsive people of that nationality. This particular following, added to his ability as a speaker, gave Mr. Piatt very considerable influence in the politics of the State. He was an ardent Democrat, fighting for his party with the same zeal he displayed in behalf of his clients. This peculiar intensity of purpose and action he carried into religious matters. He became a Roman Catholic, and for years fought the battles of that Church, when to do so was to incur obloquy.

Mr. Piatt was for several years clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; and also a member of the city council. In the council he was celebrated for his attention to the finances of the city, and for his early and persistent advocacy of a paid fire department. The old volunteer firemen were a political contingent of marked influence, and of rowdy tendency. When Mr. Piatt attacked their organization, he became the object of their dislike, and narrowly escaped their violence. His house was mobbed, and his effigy burned; but his Irish admirers rallied to his defense and dispersed the crowd. The only member of the council who at first had the pluck to stand by Mr. Piatt was Judge Timothy Walker; but in time the new plan was adopted. At the first fire, after the organization of the paid department, the toughs of the old organization appeared in force, to destroy the machine; but Mr. Piatt was on hand with his following of the gentlemen from Cork, and a vigorous application of the shillalah soon settled the conflict for all time. From that day to this there has not been a riot among the firemen, and Cincinnati now has an organization which is the admiration of the world. She owes this necessarily to the ability and pluck of Wykoff Piatt. In this connection, a pen picture by the late Judge Dickson, in 1885, in the *Commercial Gazette*, well describes the man and his services to the city.

"Thirty-two years ago, then a very young man, I was prosecuting attorney of the Police Court, and, in connection with my official duties, had often to attend the meetings of council. The figure that arises before me as I recall those meetings is that of a rather tall, slim, erect man, high forehead, long gray hair, gracefully falling on either side, perfectly regular features, handsome mouth, chin and nose, with an alert, keen, penetrating eye, a twinkle in it when lit up by a sarcasm, altogether an imposing, dignified figure—Wykoff Piatt. There he stood with unquailing courage, the censor of the body, his extended arm, with index finger upon his victim, whom his clear, ringing, military voice was cutting as with a Damascus blade. That victim was always some fraud. His field was the dissection of appropriation bills. Nothing here was too small for his attention, nor did the larger steals intimidate him. Yet his service was not so much in exposing actual steals, as his presence forbade their attempt."

Mr. Piatt was for years the victim of disease, and his almost constant suffering had much to do with that irritability of temper, and often harshness of expression, which provoked enmity. Whilst quick to anger, he was equally ready to forgive and be forgiven. The sunny side of his nature was turned toward his family, in which he was a devoted son, a protecting brother and a most affectionate and tender husband and father.

William Johnston was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1804. His parents were Scotch-Irish. They came to Ohio in 1808, and settled on Yellow creek, Jefferson county, where their son was reared to manhood amid the toils, privations and dangers of the backwoods. There were practically no facilities for education; but a far-reaching intellect and an honorable ambition would not permit the pioneer boy to be content with the condition of his surroundings. By the blazing

fire or the dim tallow dip, he persistently sought knowledge in such books as his limited means enabled him to purchase. Extra work earned him a few dollars each year, which he walked sixteen miles to Steubenville to invest, returning laden with such books as he was able to buy. The Bible, Shakespeare, and other British classics stored his mind, and eminently fitted him for his future career.

He read law at Steubenville, and, when admitted to the Bar, settled at Carrollton, Carroll county, where he soon came to be retained on one side or the other of all important litigation. He was elected prosecuting attorney, and, in 1836, to the State House of Representatives. He took a prominent part in the Legislature, and was specially effective in advocacy of a common-school law, and of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In 1839 he removed to Cincinnati, and during nearly the whole of 1840 was on the stump for Gen. Harrison, making a reputation as an orator scarcely equaled by that of any of the celebrated speakers of that wonderful campaign.

In 1841 he was appointed United States Surveyor-General, and held the position until 1845. Soon after he was elected judge of the old Superior Court of Cincinnati, which office he filled with marked ability and growing reputation, until he was nominated as the Whig candidate for governor in 1850. His campaign was brilliant but unsuccessful. In the fall of 1850 Judge Johnston resumed the practice, and for ten years thereafter became widely celebrated as a sound lawyer and as an advocate of unsurpassed ability. He had that peculiar power which enabled him to impress himself upon an audience. No person could listen to him and ever forget his clearness of logic, his simplicity, and force of style, his vivid flashes of wit, his mirth-provoking humor, his moving elocution. Physically tall and powerful, he possessed a musical and far-reaching voice, a bright blue eye, responding to every motion, and a mobile and expressive face. His chief effort was to convince the intellects of his auditors, but he, at the same time, interested and amused them. He abounded in pertinent anecdote, which he used not only to enliven debate but to illustrate arguments. His occasional sarcasm was scorching, whilst his ready wit scintillated throughout his speeches. Though a very large and generally a slow-moving man, with a deliberate manner, he yet was ever on the alert, and never failed to find and reach the weaker point in his opponent's armor. His blows were with broadswords, but his thrusts were with a sharp rapier, and both were equally hard to parry.

Judge Johnston was a man who paid but little regard to dress or personal appearance, and was usually considered somewhat eccentric. He certainly was not common-place, but was eminently original in style, in appearance, in method of treating a subject, and in delivery. He had a marked personality—so much so that there was an element of the picturesque in his appearance and in his oratory so pronounced as to attract attention and excite remark. But when he addressed an audience, he soon made them forget his peculiarities, and accept his arguments.

In the preparation and trial of cases Judge Johnston was remarkably painstaking, not trusting to genius but depending on labor for success. His style was simple, and his English such as the most ignorant could understand. He was never obscure, always forcible and often strikingly brilliant.

In 1861 he removed to Washington, where he practiced in the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Lincoln on the commission to revise the statutes of the United States, where he served with ability, during a term of three years. This was his last public employment. He retired with a modest competence at seventy, and lived the life of a student until he was nearly eighty-eight years of age, bright of intellect until the last.

Alphonso Taft was born November 5, 1810, in the town of Townshend, Windham Co., Vt., the only son of Peter Rawson and Sylvia Howard Taft. The parents both of his father and of his mother had come to Vermont from the town of

Uxbridge, Worcester Co., Mass. Rhoda Rawson, the mother of Peter Rawson Taft, was a descendant of Edward Rawson, who came from England to New England in 1636, and was for thirty-five years secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts. Aaron Taft, the father of Peter Rawson Taft, was educated at Princeton College. Meeting with severe losses in Massachusetts, he took his family to Vermont. Peter Rawson Taft was reared a farmer with but a common-school education. He was a man of intellectual tastes and capacity, and educated himself after leaving school, so that he subsequently was admitted to Bar, and practiced law. He served many years in the Vermont Legislature, and was judge of the Probate and County Courts of Windham county, in that State.

Alphonso Taft was also brought up on a farm, and until his sixteenth year attended the neighboring county schools. He then went to Amherst Academy at Amherst, Mass., paying the expenses of his tuition by teaching school at his home in Vermont during the winter. His experience at Amherst Academy made him ambitious for an education at a larger institution, and in his nineteenth year he entered Yale College. His summer vacations he spent in working upon the farm of his father. To save traveling expenses he walked from New Haven to Townshend and back. By close economy he was able to support himself through college, and was graduated with high honor among the first half dozen of his class in 1833. Prof. James Dana, the great geologist, was a member of his class, and he and Mr. Taft remained warm friends through life. For two years after graduation Mr. Taft taught in the high school at Ellington, Conn. While there he became interested in St. John Eldridge, one of his pupils. Eldridge's father had been in easy circumstances, but, while his son was at Ellington, suddenly lost his entire fortune. Mr. Taft's affection and admiration for Eldridge, as a manly boy and scholar, led him to pay Eldridge's expenses through Yale College, where Eldridge was graduated as the first scholar of his class. It was Mr. Taft's purpose to associate Eldridge with him in the practice of the law, but Eldridge died very shortly after his graduation from Yale. Mr. Taft served as a tutor at Yale for two years after leaving Ellington, and at the same time attended the Yale Law School, was graduated there and was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut in 1838. After visiting several of the cities of the West, Mr. Taft finally settled in Cincinnati in 1839. He had been, earlier in the same year, admitted to the Bar of Ohio, at Zanesville. His diligence, earnestness, education, and ability soon brought him a lucrative practice. He had associated with him as partners at different times in his career of thirty-four years at the Bar, Thomas M. Key, William M. Dickson, Patrick Mallon, Aaron F. Perry, George R. Sage, his sons Charles P. and Peter R. Taft, and H. P. Lloyd. Mr. Key first entered Mr. Taft's office as a law student in 1842; Mr. Perry had been his class-mate in the Yale Law School. The partnership with Maj. H. P. Lloyd began in 1877, after Mr. Taft returned from Washington, and continued until April, 1882, when he went abroad. During a practice of over thirty-five years Judge Taft was engaged in many important cases. He was retained by the executors under the will of Charles McMicken, to defend the validity of the devise by Mr. McMicken of more than a half million of dollars to the city of Cincinnati, to found a university for the free education of the youth of the city. The case was argued before Mr. Justice McLean in the Circuit Court, and the devise was sustained. The case was then carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States where Thomas Ewing appeared in behalf of the contestants. The case was not unlike in some respects the famous Girard College will case, in which Mr. Binney and Mr. Webster had appeared. The learning and ability, displayed by Mr. Taft in the preparation of the brief and the argument in this case, which involved a laborious examination of the subject of religious and eleemosynary trusts under the statute of the 43d Elizabeth, called forth from the Bench expressions of high appreciation. The opinion of the Court sustained the validity of the gift of

Mr. McMicken. Another important case in which Mr. Taft appeared as counsel, in the later years of his practice, was the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the bill authorizing the issuance by the city of Cincinnati of two million dollars of bonds for the completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Mr. Taft was retained by the trustees of the Southern road to test the constitutionality of the bill. The case was heard first in the general term of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, where the constitutionality of the act was sustained, and this judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1864 Judge Taft was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and declined the appointment. In 1865 Judge George Hoadly resigned from the Superior Court, and Mr. Taft was again invited by Governor Cox to a seat upon the Bench. This appointment he accepted. At the next spring election he was elected to serve until 1869, when he was re-elected, having the honor, at that time rare, of receiving the unanimous vote of both political parties. In 1873 Judge Taft resigned, and entered the practice with his two sons, Charles and Peter. Many important cases were decided by him while on the Bench. He brought to the discharge of his duties the most unwearied industry and the greatest care. He announced the decision at the general term of the Superior Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the original Southern Railroad bill under which ten million dollars of bonds were issued to construct the road which has done so much to develop the trade and increase the business growth of Cincinnati. Another, and perhaps the best known of the causes which came before the Superior Court while Judge Taft was on the Bench, was what was called the Bible case. It was a suit brought to enjoin the School Board of Cincinnati from amending the rules which governed the public schools by striking out the clause providing that the Bible should be read at the opening exercises of each school. The Superior Court in general term then consisted of Judge Bellamy Storer, Judge Taft and Judge Hagans. The majority of the court, Judges Storer and Hagans, held that the school board had no power to amend the rules as proposed, and granted the injunction. Judge Taft delivered a dissenting opinion in which he decided:--First, that the school board had the power to amend the rules and strike out the clause proposed; and, Second, that the constitution of the State did not recognize the Christian religion any more than it recognized the religion of any of the other citizens of the State, not Christians; that it was proper that the clause proposed should be stricken out because the King James version of the Bible was not accepted by the large Roman Catholic population as the true Bible, and because the New Testament taught doctrines not believed in by the Jewish part of the population. The Supreme Court of Ohio unanimously reversed the decree of the court below, and sustained Judge Taft in his dissenting opinion by following substantially his course of reasoning therein.

Mr. Taft was long interested in politics, having been an earnest member of the Whig party from the time of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840. He was a strong friend, great admirer and frequent correspondent of Mr. Webster, and voted for Mr. Webster as candidate for the Presidency in the National Convention of the Whig party. In 1856 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President, and thus was present at the birth of the Republican party. In the same year he became a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the First Ohio District against George H. Pendleton, by whom he was defeated. In 1875 Judge Taft was a candidate before the Ohio Republican Convention for governor of Ohio. He was defeated in the contest by Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, who subsequently became President. In 1879 Judge Taft was again a candidate for the governorship against Hon. Charles Foster, and was defeated by seven votes. In each of these contests, the position of Judge Taft upon the question of the reading of the Bible in the public schools was the chief argument against his nomination. It was said by his opponents that though the

decision had been confirmed unanimously by the Supreme Court, it would nevertheless cost the Republican party many votes to nominate him. On the 7th of March, 1876, Judge Taft was appointed, by President Grant, Secretary of War. He remained in the War office until May of the same year, when he was appointed Attorney-General to succeed Judge Edwards Pierpont. He remained in the latter position (one much more suited to his tastes than that of Secretary of War) until the close of President Grant's administration. In April, 1882, Judge Taft was appointed, by President Arthur, Minister of the United States to Austria. He resided at Vienna until the summer of 1884, when he was tendered the appointment as minister to Russia, which appointment he accepted. He remained in Russia until the fall of 1885, and then returned to Cincinnati.

Judge Taft was a man of the greatest public spirit, and throughout his life was constantly engaged in helping works of public benefit. He and his first wife were very active in the founding and construction of the House of Refuge of Cincinnati, and he delivered the opening address upon the opening of that institution which has since saved so many waifs from sin and misery for useful lives.

Very early in his Cincinnati life, he served as a member of the city council. He was the champion of the annexation party, so-called, which advocated the extension of the city limits north of Liberty street one mile to what is now known as McMillan street. The proposition was defeated in one council of which he was a member, and the Whig party refused to nominate him to succeed himself. He thereupon ran on an independent ticket, and was elected, and in the succeeding council the annexation ordinance was passed. He was, while in council, very active in advancing the interests of the city by the building of railroads. He was for many years a director in the Little Miami railroad, representing, as such, the interests of the city, which was a stockholder in the road. In 1850 he delivered to the Mercantile Library Association a lecture entitled "Cincinnati and her railroads," in which he demonstrated the great importance to the city of having as many railroads as possible radiating from it as a center in every direction. The prophecies of that lecture have all been fulfilled. He was one of the prominent incorporators of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and acted as its counsel for many years. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and spent much time and labor in carrying through that enterprise in spite of many obstructions.

Judge Taft was also an earnest supporter of the proposition that the city should build the Cincinnati Southern railway. He took part as a member of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in the appointment of the first board of trustees of the Southern road, and upon his retirement from the Bench he was himself appointed a trustee of the road in 1875, a position which he resigned when called into the cabinet of President Grant. He was one of the projectors and the first president of the Mt. Auburn Street railroad, the first street railroad to connect the beautiful hill suburbs with the city of Cincinnati itself. This was the railroad from which sprung the incline plane system, and the extensive net work of suburban street railways which is such a prominent feature of the city's life to-day.

Any sketch of Judge Taft's long and useful life would be quite defective which did not contain an allusion to his interest in, and devotion to, the cause of education in the city of his adoption and the country at large. He was one of the trustees of the original Woodward fund, and was for more than twenty years an active and useful member of the Union Board of High Schools of the city of Cincinnati. As already stated, as counsel he defended the McMicken bequest to found the University of Cincinnati, and he was thereafter appointed a trustee of the university by the city council; participated in the organization of the institution, and was for several years the president of the board. As already stated, he was a graduate at Yale of 1833, and of the Yale Law School. His five sons were graduated from the same university—the eldest in 1864 and the youngest in 1883. Judge Taft himself

received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1867. In the year 1873, when by the law of Connecticut it was provided that six members of the corporation of Yale College should be chosen from the Alumni of the college by vote, Judge Taft was elected to a seat in the corporation which he held for three years, and was then re-elected for a subsequent term of six years. He declined the second re-election because he was then going abroad.

While in Russia Judge Taft contracted the disease of typhoid pneumonia, and for weeks his life was despaired of. His strong constitution, however, enabled him to partially recover his strength. In 1886 he returned to his home considerably shattered in health. He remained in Cincinnati until 1890, enjoying his leisure time in classical and other studies. In the winter of 1889-90 his health became so poor that upon the advice of his physician he went to San Diego, Cal. There he was able to live for about two years longer. He died May 30, 1891, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Judge Taft was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Cincinnati. In the schism which occurred in that church during the ministry of Rev. Moncure D. Conway, Judge Taft was of those who supported Mr. Conway. A man of studious habits and wide reading, he retained his familiarity with the classics throughout his busy career. He was a man of singularly sweet and gentle nature, but he united with this a firmness of purpose and a courage of his convictions which, with his ability, learning, and power of application, made him one of the foremost men in the State and country.

Judge Taft married his first wife, Miss Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vt., in 1841; she died in 1852 leaving two sons, Charles Phelps and Peter Rawson. In 1854 he married Miss Louise M. Torrey, of Millbury, Mass., who survives him. By her he had four children: William H., Henry W., Horace D. and Fannie Louise. Charles Phelps Taft was admitted to the Bar, and practiced with his father, but subsequently became and is now the managing editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. Peter Rawson Taft, the second son, was a member of the Bar for a number of years, and died in June, 1889. The third son, William H., also became a member of the Bar, and is now one of the United States circuit judges for the Sixth Circuit. The fourth son, Henry W. Taft, is a practicing lawyer in the city of New York. Horace D. Taft, the fifth and youngest son, studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but subsequently became a tutor in Yale College, and is now proprietor and head of a preparatory school for boys at Watertown, Conn. Fannie Louise, the only daughter, was married, during Judge Taft's residence in San Diego, to Dr. William A. Edwards, of that city, where she now resides.

Stanley Matthews was born July 21, 1824, in Cincinnati. His parents were Thomas J. Matthews (a native of Leesburg, Va., who came to Cincinnati in 1818) and Isabella Matthews, the daughter of Col. William Brown, a pioneer who came from Connecticut and settled in Columbia in 1788. His early boyhood was passed in Lexington, Ky., where his father was professor of mathematics in Transylvania University. In 1832, however, his parents took up their residence again in Cincinnati, and from that time until 1839 he attended Woodward High School, of which his father was president. At the latter date he entered Kenyon College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1840. He especially excelled in classics. To his study of these he largely owed the power of clear and terse expression for which he became noted at the Bar and upon the Bench. For two years after graduation from college he prosecuted his legal studies in Cincinnati. From 1842 to 1844 he resided in Maury county, Tenn., teaching school. During his residence there he married the daughter of James Black, Esq., of that county, and commenced the practice of the law. He also edited while there a weekly newspaper called the *Tennessee Democrat*.

In 1845, having returned to Cincinnati, he was admitted to the practice of the

law here. His first employment at the Bar was as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. In November, 1846, he became the principal editor of the Cincinnati *Morning Herald*, a newspaper devoted to the peaceful and constitutional extinction of slavery. He continued to edit this paper for about a year and until its publication was suspended. He was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives at the session of 1848-49, during which Salmon P. Chase was elected United States Senator. In 1850 he resumed the practice of the law at Cincinnati, and in 1851 was elected one of the three common pleas judges of this county. He remained upon the Bench until January 1, 1853, when he resigned, and for seven or eight years practiced law as the junior member of the firm of Worthington & Matthews. In 1855, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio from this county, and served one term. From 1858 until 1861 he served as United States district attorney, by appointment of President Buchanan. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. I. In October, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment O. V. I., and served with his regiment as a part of the army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee. In April, 1863, while in camp, he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. This judicial office he filled until July, 1865, when he resigned to resume the practice of the law. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he at once took a leading position at the Bar. He represented many of the most important corporations in the county. In 1872 he was a member of the Liberal Republican Convention, a body of men who, actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives, succeeded in making themselves absolutely ridiculous, when they nominated, for President, Horace Greeley, upon a free-trade platform. There can be no doubt but that that galling iniquity hurried the philosopher of the New York *Tribune* to his untimely grave.

Judge Matthews was temporary chairman of that wonderful convention, a convention that contained more incongruous elements than were ever assembled since the Tower of Babel. The noise, confusion, and disorder that prevailed, was such as might have been expected from a collection of several hundred politicians, all of whom prided themselves upon the fact that they were men of independent thought and action, and no two of whom could agree upon any proposition under the sun. The temporary chairman was driven almost to distraction by the universal and beligerent uproar of the occasion. Mr. Lyman Trumbull, of the Illinois delegation, was making a speech upon one side of the House, and upon the other Col. Alexander McClure, of the Pennsylvania delegation, arose and frantically exclaimed: "Mr. President, we can't hear a word the gentleman is saying." In stentorian tones the temporary chairman shouted back: "It is not important that you should." The laugh that followed quelled the disorder. Judge Matthews did not support Mr. Greeley in the ensuing canvass, but threw his great influence in favor of Gen. Grant. Judge Matthews, before the Electoral Commission, was counsel for Gen. Hayes. Thereafter he was senator from Ohio, as successor to John Sherman. In May, 1881, President Garfield nominated him to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he held until his death, March 22, 1889.

The Bar of Hamilton county has, without doubt, produced many, very many, distinguished men. Judge Timothy Walker was one. He was a man plain of speech, and his statement of a case was so simple that one was unconsciously led to accept his conclusions. He was effective as a speaker because he made no display of language, or of rhetoric. He was, by appointment, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where his term of service gave him increased reputation. His book on "American Law" should be read by every student; as an introductory work, there is no other like it.

Bryant Walker was for a short time judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.



John F. Follett

He was a young man of brilliant qualities. He inherited his father's clear, powerful intellect. Like all men of genius, ability or intelligence, he participated in the war of the Rebellion. Upon July 22, 1864, he was wounded, desperately wounded, in front of Atlanta. He was at one time city solicitor, and was one of those of whom it may be said, he held an important municipal position without reproach. He was able in the trial of a case, and could try it with all the power there was in him, and yet not derogate from the character of a gentleman.

Henry Stanberry was a lawyer of eminent ability. He was from the celebrated Lancaster Bar, which numbered among its members such men as Thomas Ewing, Hocking H. Hunter, Philadelphia Van Trump, Samuel F. Vinton, John L. Brazee, and others who were distinguished in the profession. Mr. Stanberry was a member of the Constitutional convention that formed the Constitution of 1851. He was Attorney-General under Andrew Johnson, and was the main-stay of the defense in the impeachment of the President. He was not an actor in political life, but devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession.

Charles Fox was at one time a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was originally a carpenter by trade, and came to this city about 1820. He probably practiced law for a longer period of time than any man who has been a member of this Bar, and at one time did an immense business. His name appeared upon the docket, upon one side or the other, of most of the cases that were tried in court.

As an astute jury lawyer, and for success in the trial of cases, few men have equaled *Isaac M. Jordan*. Bold, ready, with a quickness of perception that saw everything in a flash, a poise that was never thrown off its balance, he was a terrible adversary. He and his brother, Jackson M. Jordan, were a leading firm at the Bar.

Piatt was always a celebrated name in Hamilton county. The brothers John H. and Ben. M. Piatt were early settlers in the West, and identified with its history in every stage of progress. Donn Piatt was one of the early judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the new constitution. The practice of law, however, was not congenial to his tastes. He first distinguished himself as a journalist. He was a correspondent of leading newspapers, and his pen became famous. Wit, humor, sarcasm, invective, there was no phase of style that was not his own. He was secretary of legation at Paris, and spent some time abroad. During the war he was Gen. Schenck's chief of staff. Those who were familiar with Donn Piatt's keen sense of a joke will easily understand whence originated the idea which prompted Gen. Schenck's brilliant stroke of strategy in Baltimore. Butler had made himself famous by his woman's order, in New Orleans; Gen. Schenck encountered the same difficulty, when in command at Baltimore, but he treated it in a different way. In Baltimore as in New Orleans the soldiers could resent insults from the men, but with the women rebels it was different. To knock them down was hardly in accord with the highest notions of etiquette, and so the gentler sex flashed their secession flags, and spit in the officers' faces to such an extent that it verged upon the unpleasant. At last they got to wearing rebel colors, and promenading the streets in costume. Gen. Schenck employed a number of the most noted women of the town, hiring them to array themselves with elegance, and to parade the streets, with the rebel colors conspicuously displayed. Whenever they met with one of the ladies of Baltimore wearing similar badges, they saluted her effusively, embracing her with emotion as a "Sister in the Holy Cause." The women of Baltimore were effectually suppressed.

Nicholas Longworth was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county from 1876 until 1881, when he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. He graduated at Harvard in 1866 with high honors, and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar in 1869. He retired from the Supreme Bench in 1883. He was a man of brilliant abilities and accomplished in many directions. He was a classical scholar, and his translation of *Electra*, while it preserves the pith of the original, makes

Greek poetry readable, even in the English language. His love of poetry was a passion, and the standard authors he seemed to know by heart. He was a skilled mechanic, had cultivated music with success. At the Bar, besides being a well-equipped lawyer, he had that aggressive audacity that made him a formidable antagonist, even as against older and more experienced men. In social life he was a charming companion, always generous to a fault. He died in 1890 at the early age of forty-six.

The Hamilton County Bar, during the trying times of the Civil war, were true to their duties as American citizens. The lawyers did not hesitate to answer the call that summoned them to the field. Of these were Col. N. C. McLean, of the Ninety-fifth O. V. I.; E. Basset Langdon, lieutenant-colonel of the First O. V. I.; Col. Donn Piatt; Theophilus Gaines, Fifth O. V. I.; Col. F. W. Moore, now judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; Capt. John F. Hoy; Lieut. Edgar M. Johnson, and Everett S. Thomas. Charles Loomis and Channing Richards were members of the Sixth Ohio. Richards was afterward captain of the Twenty-second Ohio, of which C. J. Wright was colonel.

Col. Fred L. Jones was first appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first O. V. I., and subsequently was transferred to the Twenty-fourth. He was in Buell's advance upon the fateful field of Shiloh. They were ferried over the river under the lead of the impetuous Nelson as the first day's fight was nearing its disastrous close, and stayed the rush of the exultant Rebels. Col. Jones was soon after promoted for gallantry on the field. At the battle of Stone River, in a charge upon the enemy, he was fatally shot, and died December 31, 1862. Those who knew him well remember what a bright, gallant, dashing young fellow he was.

James Warnock was captain in the Second Ohio. He entered the service in Cincinnati, was promoted, and followed the fortunes of Buell's army. He was wounded in Chattanooga, in Hooker's battle above the clouds. He was in the service until October, 1864, when he was mustered out.

Henry B. Banning entered the service April 20, 1861, as captain in the Fourth Ohio, three-months' men. On June 6 he became captain for three years, and June 25, 1862, was appointed colonel of the Eighty-first Ohio. Afterward he was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, and transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first, as colonel. He was made brevet brigadier-general for gallant services during the Atlanta campaign. After the war he was a member of the State Legislature, and then member of Congress from this county.

Robert L. McCook went into the war as colonel of the Ninth Ohio, a German regiment from Cincinnati. He was with Buell in Kentucky; at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and throughout Tennessee. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general. The tragedy of his death in August, 1862, is familiar. His energy and ability were such that, had he lived through the war, he would doubtless have added lustre to a family name already distinguished for zeal in the Nation's cause.

Stephen J. McGroarty and William M. Ward were members of the Tenth, or Lytle, Regiment. McGroarty was afterward colonel of the Sixty-first. Elthan Courtland Williams enlisted in the gunboat service upon the Western waters, while still a minor, but served during the war. John Coffee and John W. Warrington were privates. Irwin B. Wright was captain. Col. James F. Meline had retired from active practice before the war broke out. He served during the war as aid to Major-Gen. John Pope. Was in the Western campaigns of that distinguished officer, and at the battle of Second Bull Run.

Rutherford B. Hayes entered the service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio. It can not be necessary to speak here in detail of the life of a President of the United States. There is no American who is not familiar with it. There were also Oliver P. Brown, captain in the Thirty-ninth; Peter J. Sullivan, colonel of the Forty-eighth; William H. Baldwin, lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-third; Benton Hal-

stead, colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh; Samuel S. Fisher, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

Joseph B. Foraker, Thomas T. Heath, William Disney, L. H. Pummill, Gustavus Tafel and Thomas L. Young, Gen. Henry M. Cist, Col. Nathan Lord, Sixth Vermont, all members of the Cincinnati Bar, were in the service, in various capacities, and it has never been said that the legal fraternity failed in the duties they were called upon to perform. It is quite possible that the names of all those who were in the army have not been here preserved, but such records as were available have been examined with the purpose of making the list complete, and if omissions have occurred, it is not because labor has been spared.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES.

[BY REV. DUDLEY WARD RHODES, D.D.]

INTRODUCTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN REFORMED—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES—NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—THE FRIENDS—BAPTIST CHURCH—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—UNITARIAN CHURCH—JUDAISM—LUTHERAN CHURCHES—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES—STATISTICS.

NO branch of historical research presents more difficulties than that of the religious development of a community. The external signs of growth or decay are easily marked. The comparison of churches, colleges, schools, hospitals at different epochs is not difficult. The amount of money given, and of members registered, may be accurately noted, but the real history of religion is the history of the spirit which animates and energizes these forms and institutions; and the careful historian may often indicate to his readers that the epochs which seem most barren, and where there seems to be a steady loss of power, are the very ones where religion is found to be doing its most powerful work. Never was Protestant religion so much of a power in the Netherlands as in the days of Philip II, when, to the mere statistician, churches were everywhere decreasing and church membership falling steadily year by year, and never was Latin Christianity more aggressive than in the middle of the sixteenth century, when she had been shorn of half her equipments.

But in addition to this difficulty of portraying adequately the spiritual power of religion, of depicting the hidden influences which make for honesty, integrity, purity, good citizenship, faith and patriotism, there is another difficulty which oppresses the historian of religion in a community like Hamilton county. At whatever epoch he directs his attention, he sees a steady efflux of Christian workers toward western communities. He sees the churches of every denomination painfully gathering and educating and Christianizing men, who disappear from his gaze at the next epoch, not by death, not by lapse into irreligion, but by emigration. They are lost from the ranks of the local bodies, and the records make the loss apparent and disheartening, but they are still answering to the roll call of the great army, and are the fruit of faithful work done here, fruit which has "its seed in itself." Many powerful churches by the Missouri, or the Platte, or still farther west "where the Oregon raves ceaselessly," are the developments of the seed sown by Lyman Beecher, or Bishop McIlvaine, or Bishop Fenwick, or the fervent Methodist meeting of four-score years ago. That process of "swarming," as it may be called, which is plainly marked at all times in the history of Cincinnati, is even more pronounced

in the closing decade of the century. Every local church is drained of its strength, and is constantly dismissing to other places its best and most energetic members. Some, having acquired wealth, are moving east, into the older cities, to enjoy it. More are feeling the pressure of competition in crowded cities and moving far west, to make their fortunes, their homes and their graves. This enormous loss, by no means offset by gains of the same nature, must be taken into account in any rational view of the religious progress of a hundred years. But it must not be thought that these preliminary words are made necessary because of the failure of the churches to keep pace with the progress of the city and county.

The subsequent pages will show how remarkable has been the continually expanding growth of organized religion, far in excess of other branches of civil culture and refinement. To that growth, when it has been fully described and understood, the reflecting reader will add a large percentage which justly belongs to it but is necessarily listed in other communities.

Such a chapter as this can deal only with the *organizations* which have risen and fallen, those bodies through which the Spirit of Religion has breathed. The great and small churches of Protestant Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Jewish Synagogue have all been active, and must all be studied for a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of their subject. The reader may not find it uninteresting, and will not find it unprofitable, to take these denominations in their order and follow their development in a rapid, *but accurate survey*.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

While the first church organized in Hamilton county seems to have been a Baptist Church at Columbia, there can be no doubt that the great mass of the early settlers were desirous of worshiping God after the form of the Presbyterian Church, and the early history of religious life is the history of Presbyterianism. Indeed, it has been this church that has furnished the striking incidents of religious history during the century. The controversies of Dr. Rice, the brilliant career of the Stowes, the trial of Lyman Beecher, the revivals under Joshua Wilson, the foundation and growth of Lane Seminary, and the trial of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, are the *causes celebres* of our ecclesiastical history. That precedence she had here in time, which was but an accident, the great Presbyterian Church has crowned by a precedence in activity and zeal. The fierceness of her debates has not been greater than the volume of her liberality, and the wonderful multiplication of her missions and churches at the present time is enough to convince the world that great intellectual ferment and doctrinal disturbance, however painful they may be, are only possible in organizations in which there is an intense earnestness and power of conviction.

The lofty spire of the First Presbyterian church rises over the ground first set apart in Cincinnati for religious uses. The south half of the square, between Fourth and Fifth and between Walnut and Main streets, was dedicated in the plat and survey of the village for a religious house, a burial ground and a school, and there, after the lapse of a century, are still found the First church and the Cincinnati College (now the Law School), while the quiet resting place in which the forefathers of the hamlet slept has been covered with great buildings and made noisy with myriad-voiced trade. On this ground, so set apart, Rev. James Kemper, still honored by those who bear his name in Cincinnati, began his labors as the first settled pastor in 1791. The church was still unorganized because of the scarcity of male members, but eight individuals formed the nucleus of the body. In September, 1793, there being nineteen adult male members, an organization was effected by the election of five ruling elders and two deacons. In the meantime preparations had been made for a church building, and subscriptions had been secured. In the long list of those who contributed to this pioneer church may be found the name of nearly

every male settler in the village, and of many of the officers of the garrison. With the \$400 contributed, and the labor and material which were given instead of money, the modest little frame building rose, facing Main street about a hundred feet north of Fourth street, and of course not immediately upon the site of the present church. This little nursery of the churches was about thirty feet by forty, being of one story and of one room, and when occupied in October, 1792, it had neither lath nor plaster, nor ceiling nor floor. The bare earth was beneath the worshipers. Judge Burnet describes the house, and says in addition that the "seats were constructed of boat-plank supported by blocks of wood. They were, of course, without backs, and here our forefather pioneers worshiped with their trusty rifles between their knees. On one side of the house a breastwork of unplaned cherry boards was constructed, which was styled the pulpit, behind which the preacher stood on a piece of boat-plank supported by two blocks of wood."

In the very month of the completion of this building, it witnessed three remarkable events: The first trial and conviction for murder, the first installation of a pastor, and the first meeting of a Presbytery were within its walls. It was the courthouse, the assembly room, the church of the community. As quietness came to the settlement, and Wayne's victory decreased the fears of Indian outbreaks, advances toward a better and more comfortable building were made. Floor and ceiling and fence were provided, and in the list of subscribers for this additional expense many new names appear which still adorn the roll of Cincinnati's best families. From the organization of this First church in 1793 until the installation of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson in 1808, there were three pastors, and several intervals, one as long as three years, when there was no pastor. When Mr. Wilson came, he came to stay, and his long and eventful ministry will never be forgotten among the formative elements of our civic life. When he was laid to rest in Spring Grove in 1846, he had been for thirty-eight years a powerful and positive force in the community. When we read the story of his life it seems impossible that only half a century separates him from us. He had the ruggedness and severity of doctrinal conviction that impress while they dismay us in Hawthorne's pictures of Puritan New England. He prosecuted the trial of Lyman Beecher, his brother pastor, and pressed it to the conclusion, animated by the same spirit that was in Frym and Prynne, in Mather and Eliot. The voice of Nicea was not more binding upon Athanasius and Leo, than was the truth as he had been taught it upon Dr. Wilson, and no man ever spoke with less uncertain sound upon the principles of the faith. His long career deserves a more extended notice, but of the man himself we must be content with the eulogy of his friend E. D. Mansfield, who knew him throughout his pastorate.

The city he found a village of one thousand inhabitants, and left it at his death with one hundred thousand. In this period Dr. Wilson maintained, throughout, the same uniform character and the same inflexible firmness in principle. He was a man of ardent temperament, with great energy and decision of character. The principles he once adopted he held with indomitable courage and unyielding tenacity. He was not only a Presbyterian, but one of the strictest sect. It is not strange, therefore, that he contended with earnestness for what he thought the faith once delivered to the saints, and that in this he sometimes appeared as much of the soldier as the saint. In consequence of these characteristics many persons supposed him a harsh or bigoted man. But this was a mistake, unless to be in earnest is harshness, and to maintain one's principles bigotry. On the contrary Dr. Wilson was kind, charitable, and, in those things he thought right, liberal. During his pastorate, the little frame church gave place to the "two-horned" church, so called from its two cupolas. This was in 1815, when the number of communicants had risen to 160. The large subscription to this building (\$16,745) indicates the increasing wealth and prosperity of the community, and the capacity of the structure, which accommodated over two thousand people, shows the large increase in the community itself. The

third building, which is the present one, was erected in 1853. Rev. Hugh Gilchrist is the pastor, and among his predecessors were Rev. George Beecher and Rev. Frank Monfort. The spacious rooms in the basement of this church are the meeting place for the Evangelical Alliance, and in the church itself took place the trial of Dr. H. P. Smith in November, 1892, and here the General Assembly of 1888 held its session.

The Second Presbyterian Church was an off-shoot from the pioneer church, whose history we have followed with more detail than will be possible with the history of others.

The record of the Second church begins in 1816, and the church edifice was first occupied in 1818. This was a small building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, where the great government building now stands. In 1829 the Society was incorporated, and soon after moved into a larger and better building on Fourth street, where the McAlpin Company are now doing business; from thence they moved in 1872 to the present handsome church on Eighth and Elm streets. The most distinguished pastorate of this church was that of Lyman Beecher from 1831 to 1842. Both as president of Lane Seminary and pastor of the Second church he exerted a vast influence upon the entire country, and is the largest figure in the first century of the religious life of Cincinnati. Gradually the Second church began to take a leading position, and is still the most powerful and wealthy congregation of the Presbyterians in the city. Among the prominent pastors have been Dr. M. L. P. Thompson; Dr. Thomas H. Skinner; Dr. George P. Hays, and Dr. Eells. At this time Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan is the pastor. The missionary activity of the Church has been phenomenal. From it directly or indirectly have come the means and energy to establish the Seventh Street church, the Poplar Street church, the Mohawk Mission, the fine church on Price Hill with the Westminster school, over which active work Dr. Harley J. Stewart is pastor, and it has also sent the largest part of the early colonists to the most flourishing churches in the suburbs. The Sunday-school, which has been the favorite work of Peter Rudolph Neff, has been an enormous power, not equaled by any other in the Ohio Valley.

The great organization on Walnut Hills, known popularly as the Lane Seminary Church, was organized in 1831, and in 1879 an earlier organization, known as the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, was united with it and gave its name to the single church. Here there are at present time 800 communicants under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. William McKibben. The lay work of Hon. Thomas McDougall has been very effective, and in addition to his other labors of teaching and acting as an elder he has recently built and given a beautiful chapel on Shillito street for a new congregation.

The new Mt. Auburn Church was organized in 1867, and after a prosperous career of twenty-five years has just entered into a magnificent new church, erected at a cost of \$100,000. What Mr. McDougall has been on Walnut Hills, Mr. Matthew Addy has been to this church. A most efficient Bible teacher for many years, he has recently built a beautiful chapel in memory of his son, called Clifford Chapel, for a mission congregation in Corryville. Dr. Henry Melville Curtis is pastor of this church, and has over four hundred and fifty communicants, and a Sunday-school of nearly seven hundred under his administration.

Space will not permit more than the mention of the strong Avondale church over which Dr. Lowe has been pastor for the last four years, of Wyoming and College Hill, where Dr. Taylor and Dr. Walker are settled, of the Seventh church on Walnut Hills, over which Dr. A. B. Riggs presides, and of many others scattered through the county and doing most efficient work. If a disproportionate amount of space in this article is given to the Presbyterian Church, the faithful historian can only say that considering its priority of organization, its brilliant and varied career, where sparks are constantly thrown off from its energetic wheels, and its present activity in missionary work, it can not be adequately described in smaller space.

The Second Presbyterian Church, on Eighth street, was organized on July 10, 1817, with eleven members, and has enrolled over 2,500 members.

The Third Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street, was organized January 22, 1829, with fifty-nine members, and has enrolled over 5,000 members.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, on John and Clark streets, was organized May 29, 1831, with ten members, and has enrolled over 1,800 members.

Central Presbyterian Church, on Mound and Barr streets, was organized April 23, 1844, with thirty-three members, and has enrolled over 1,797 members.

Seventh Presbyterian Church, on Madisonville avenue, was organized December 8, 1849, with ninety-seven members, and has enrolled over 1,200 members.

Pilgrim Chapel, on Ida street, Mt. Adams, was organized May 5, 1890, with seventy-three members.

Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Eastern avenue, was organized December 18, 1842, with twenty-two members, and has enrolled over 643 members.

Poplar Street Presbyterian Church, Poplar street, was organized January 2, 1859, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 613 members.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Grand avenue, was organized November 1, 1883, with twenty-two members, and has enrolled over 291 members.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Linwood, was organized April, 1887, with forty-seven members, and has enrolled over 125 members.

First Presbyterian Church, Walnut Hills, was organized October 7, 1818, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 2,500 members.

Cumminsville Presbyterian Church was organized October 18, 1855, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 800 members.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Orchard street, was organized November 18, 1856, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 524 members.

Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church was organized October 13, 1868, with sixty-nine members, and has enrolled over 667 members.

Avondale Presbyterian Church, Rockdale avenue, was organized April 21, 1868, with thirty members, and has enrolled over 500 members.

Clifton Presbyterian Church (Emanuel) was organized April 19, 1882, with twenty-seven members, and has enrolled over 150 members.

First German Presbyterian Church, Linn street, was organized in 1850 with twenty-five members, and has enrolled over 200 members.

Second German Presbyterian Church, Liberty street, was organized in 1866 with twenty-five members, and has enrolled over 400 members.

Other Presbyterian Church Organizations.—Bethany Presbyterian Chapel, Maxwell place; Bethany Chapel Mission, Walnut Hills; Clifford chapel, Vine street; Fairmount German Presbyterian Church, Liddell and Baltimore avenues; Mohawk Presbyterian chapel, Ravine street; Shillito Street Mission; Corryville Mission; Olivet Mission; Erwin Mission, Sixth street.

PRESBYTERIAN REFORMED.

The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, located on Plum street between Eighth and Ninth, with Rev. David McKinney as pastor, is in a flourishing condition. The present magnificent church edifice was erected in 1867. *The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanter)* is located on Clinton street. *The First United Presbyterian Church* is located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, and the congregation is in a prosperous condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

Methodism came riding into Cincinnati on horseback in the person of Rev. John Kobler in 1798, and Mr. Kobler has this to say of his visit: "About four o'clock

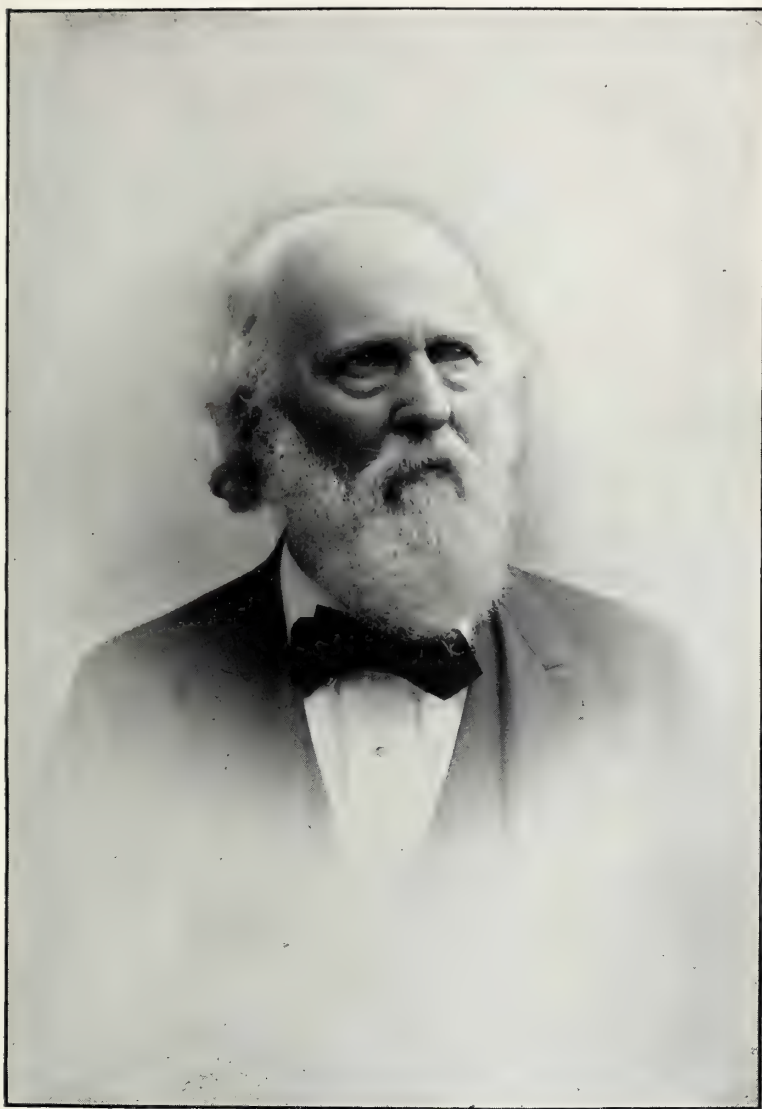
* Rev. D. J. Starr, of the East Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church, furnished most of this article and statistics for the individual churches in this sketch of Methodism.—D. W. R.

in the afternoon I came to an old garrison called Fort Washington, which bore very much the appearance of a declining, time-stricken, God-forsaken place. Here I wished very much to preach, but could find no opening or reception of any kind whatever." The next Methodist preachers who came to Cincinnati were Revs. Lewis Hunt and Elisha Bowman, who preached occasionally and went their way. Meanwhile Rev. Francis McCormick, who is regarded as the founder of Methodism in Ohio, had preached and organized a Society near Columbia in 1801. In 1804 Rev. John Collins came to the town to buy provisions, and finding the storekeeper, Mr. Carter, a Methodist, was so overjoyed that he fell on his neck and wept. That night Mr. Collins preached to twelve persons in an "upper room" in Mr. Carter's house. Soon Rev. John Sale, the regular minister of Miami circuit, preached in the house on Main street, between First and Second streets, to a congregation of thirty-five persons, and formed the first Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. There were eight members, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Carter, their son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair. The families of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hall were soon added, and the meetings were held in the "schoolhouse below the hill and near the Fort." From this beginning Methodism entered upon its career of great prosperity.

In 1815, when Cincinnati had a population of 6,498, there were 264 Methodists. In 1830, with a population of 24,831, there were 1,035 Methodists. In 1860, with a population of 161,044, there were 4,085 Methodists. In 1890, with a population of 296,908, there were 6,000 Methodists. But these figures do not show the full growth of Methodism, as many Methodist families have removed to the suburbs.

As in our historical sketch we trace the organization of the Methodist congregations chronologically we find that *Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church* is the representative of the first Methodist church building, which was erected in 1805-6 on Fifth street, near Broadway, and was long known as the "Stone church." In 1812, Cincinnati having a membership of 226, was constituted a separate charge. This charge was favored with the ministerial services of pastors of great ability, amongst whom were Rev. James B. Findlay, Bishop R. S. Foster, Rev. John Collins, Dr. Joseph M. Trimble, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Rev. T. F. Sargent, Dr. George C. Crum and Dr. Asbury Lowry. The present pastor is the Rev. James W. Magruder, who is carrying forward aggressive church work, sustained by a membership of 400, having a Sabbath-school of over 250 attendants, and a church and parsonage property valued at \$90,000. The present church edifice for two generations has served its purpose well, being commodious, substantial and well lighted. Among its church officers are the venerable Thomas McLean, P. O. Connell, W. G. Roberts, J. G. Rutter, S. M. Martin, I. F. Tunison, Charles R. Martin, C. C. Startzman, James Neblett, E. E. Chambers and F. E. Clemons.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church is the living representative of the second congregation which was formed, and which built what was long known as the "brick church" at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets in 1819. This congregation subsequently removed to Central avenue, near Fourth street, and built a commodious edifice which was named "Morris Chapel," and which was occupied until 1870, when it was sold, and the congregation removed to the present handsome St. Paul, which was built of stone at a cost of \$175,000 on the southwest corner of Seventh and Smith streets. This congregation has been favored with the ministry of men of national reputation: Rev. William Herr, D. D., Dr. William Young, Rev. Dr. Granville Moody, Rev. John W. Weakley, D. D., Rev. C. W. Ketcham, D. D., Rev. Bishop Ninde, D. D., Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D. D., and Rev. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, D. D., have filled its pastorate. The present pastor, Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., is widely known as an able pulpit orator. In 1835 this church had a membership of 700, but several colonies have gone out from it, and it now has a membership of about 600, a Sunday-school of 390, and a church



J.G. MONFORT.

and parsonage property valued at \$135,000. Among its official laity are Dr. C. G. Comegys, Hon. George W. Boyce, J. F. Wiltsee, Richard Dymond, W. G. Doering, H. E. Holtzinger, W. F. Boyd, Dr. J. M. Withrow, W. E. Brooks, J. P. Epply, W. F. Thorne and J. Cochnower; Harvey DeCamp, Joseph Rust, William Hart, William Glenn and John M. Phillips were amongst the charter members of this enterprise.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church is the representative of the third Society, and which was first known as Fulton. It is located in a substantial and commodious brick edifice at No. 465 Eastern avenue, with Rev. Edward McHugh as present pastor. Its membership has grown from 190 in 1835 to 330, with a Sunday-school of 240, and a property valued at \$16,000. Dr. G. W. Prugh, L. W. Ross, Joseph Bailey, M. M. Garrett, G. W. Bryan, W. A. Crumme, R. Hammersley and J. L. Bliss are officers of the church.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church appears as a new organization in 1840, with a membership of 280. It is located on Webster avenue, between Main and Sycamore, and has a present membership of 260, a Sabbath-school of 440, and church property valued at \$19,500; Rev. Charles W. Rishell, Ph. D., is the present pastor; John W. Dale, Prof. G. W. Harper, Dr. P. M. Bigney, Dr. Z. B. Vanzant, William Box, C. G. Vanzant, Jacob Schmidt, James Earley, Henry Dickens and Charles Ireland are church officers.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, then called "Ninth street," situated on the north side of Ninth street, midway between Race and Elm streets, was the fifth Society organized, and appears in 1845 with a membership of 400, made up mainly of persons who had been communicants in Morris and Wesley. Amongst its projectors were Hiram DeCamp, Adam Riddle, Moses Brooks, Rev. James P. Kilbreth, John S. Perkins, Judge M. B. Hagans, Edward Sargent, John Simpkinson and Alfred Simpkinson. Thirty-five years ago the commodious brick structure was displaced by an elegant edifice with a freestone front, and the name was changed to Trinity. Amongst the distinguished ministers who have filled its pulpit are Bishop Ninde, Rev. T. S. Studley, Dr. J. F. Chalfant, Dr. D. H. Moore, Bishop Joyce, Dr. Earl Cranston and Dr. Howard Henderson. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. E. S. Lewis. Amongst its present officers are Louis W. Wolff, Judge M. B. Hagans, George W. Coleman, A. R. Lafferty, Albert Stabler, A. O. Evans, Dr. M. T. Carey, Luke Kent and C. H. Blackburn, Esq. Other men who have been eminent laymen in this congregation are Charles H. Wolff, C. W. Rowland, Dr. John Davis and Dr. William B. Davis. After the removal of many prominent families to the suburbs Trinity has at present a membership of 400, with 300 in its Sabbath-school, and a church property valued at \$75,000.

Christie Methodist Episcopal Church, the successor of "Ebenezer," was organized as a charge in 1846, with a membership of 250. It is located at the corner of Court and Wesley avenue, and has at present a membership of 325, a Sabbath-school of 250, and church property valued at \$33,000. Rev. Charles Ferguson, Rev. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Bishop Ninde, Rev. William Runyan, D. D., Dr. William S. Robinson and Rev. M. LeSourd have been amongst its eminent ministers. Rev. C. L. Conger is the present pastor. The late James Gamble, John Pfaff, John Dubois and John T. Johnson have been amongst its useful laymen. Thomas H. Currey, J. M. Robinson, J. H. McGowan, J. H. Davis, W. H. Frillman, M. D. Joyce and F. A. Smith are present officers of the church.

East Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under the name of "Bethel" in 1846, with a membership of 116. The present building is on Pearl street, between Lawrence and Pike streets. Its representative families have generally removed to the suburbs, leaving it with a present membership of 150, a Sabbath-school of 100, and a church property valued at \$15,000. Amongst its influential official members past and present are James McDonald, James A. Darby, Thomas Dodsworth, James Neblett, E. T. Harman, Thomas McIlvain, Julian Walker, John

H. Dickerson, Frank W. Ball, James McDonald, Jr., W. H. Reed, William Badger, Nelson A. Walker. The pulpit has been supplied by Rev. J. W. Weakley, D. D., Rev. Adam Bowers, D. D., Rev. James Perregrine, Rev. J. B. Porter, Rev. D. L. Aultman, Rev. Dr. J. F. Loyd, Rev. C. T. Crum and others. The present pastor is Rev. D. J. Starr, D. D.

York Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a charge, under the name of "Maley Chapel," in 1848, with a membership of forty. Twenty-five years later the present substantial edifice at the corner of York and Baymiller streets was erected. This church has been served in its pulpit by Bishop J. M. Walden, Dr. W. W. Ramsey, Dr. D. J. Starr, Rev. A. N. Spahr, Dr. J. T. Bail, Dr. W. I. Fee, Dr. E. S. Lewis, Rev. Frank Mitchell and other men of note. The present pastor is Rev. A. Austin. Amongst its useful laymen have been Dr. B. P. Good, E. S. Emerson, A. S. Butterfield, Zerah Getchell, P. J. Welsh, Henry Roever, A. A. Curme, Silas Snodgrass, Henry Daganar, C. G. Strahley, J. E. Q. Maddox, R. F. Enyart, William A. Megrue, E. O. Green, Timothy Davis, T. N. Lupton, H. T. Lippert, John L. Coulter and Dr. E. E. Stevens. At present York street has a membership of 300, a Sabbath-school of 300, and church property valued at \$16,000.

In 1848 there was also organized the *Raper Church Congregation*, which erected a good edifice on Elm street near Findlay, with a membership of eighty-three persons, and which sustained a large Sunday-school and an efficient church work for many years, but which by changes in the population was transferred to the German Methodist, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by which the good work is still carried on. Rev. J. F. Forbus, William Snodgrass, S. L. Snodgrass, Thomas Fox, George Fox, and Rev. Daniel Harper were the founders of Raper Church.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, then called "Park street," was organized in 1850 with a membership of 184 persons. Dr. David Lee Starr, A. Webb, James DeCamp, Hastings Utley, and J. W. Asher were charter members of this congregation. St. John's now has a membership of ninety, a Sunday-school of 115, and a church property valued at \$15,000, located at the corner of Carlisle and Park streets. Rev. E. S. Gaddis is the pastor, and H. B. Patterson, J. W. Ashen, A. R. Pugh, Samuel Holden and A. W. Ninall are the church officers.

Finley Methodist Episcopal Church, on Clinton street, near Cutter street, was organized in 1852 with a membership of 100. For several years it maintained one of the largest and most prosperous congregations and Sabbath-schools in Cincinnati, under the superintendency of Charles H. Wolff and C. E. Brooks, but by removals its members have been reduced to a present membership of 160 and a Sabbath-school of 300. Its church property is valued at \$13,000. Rev. G. Roughton is the present pastor.

Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1852 with a membership of forty-nine. The leading spirits in the enterprise were John L. Whetstone, Moses Brooks, Rev. Erwin House, and Rev. John F. Wright. For forty years it occupied an eligible site at the corner of McMillan and Auburn avenue, but in 1893 this property was transferred to the German Methodist, and a handsome stone edifice of modern architectural design and appointments was erected on Maple avenue. This church has a present membership of 130, a Sunday-school of 115, and a church property valued at \$30,000. Rev. R. H. Rust, D. D., is the present pastor, J. L. Whetstone, James M. De Camp, Samuel Wells, Oliver Kinsey, C. W. Cole, H. P. Mann, D. Hildreth, N. B. Mullen, Dr. W. H. De Mitt, Dr. A. R. Walker, Dr. George Good, Vincent Klick, and Herman Nippert are church officers, with Dr. J. M. Leonard and Prof. G. M. Hammell, local preachers. In 1853, an independent Methodist Church was organized under the name of "Union Chapel," which for about twenty years maintained a successful organization, but at length disbanded, its members going mostly to the St. Paul congregation.

Walnut Hills Methodist Episcopal Church became an independent pastoral charge in 1854, with a membership of forty. For many years it worshiped in a small frame structure on McMillan street, but now occupies a beautiful and commodious property on the corner of McMillan street and Ashland avenue. It has also two successful Mission stations. Its pulpit has been occupied by distinguished men, amongst whom are Rev. James Stephenson, Dr. H. B. Ridgeway, Dr. A. B. Leonard, Dr. J. J. Reed, Dr. William N. Brodbeck, Rev. Thomas Harris, Dr. A. S. Keen and the late Dr. J. H. Bayliss. Rev. Dr. Simon McChesney is the present pastor. The present membership is 550, with a Sabbath-school of 300, and a church property valued at \$75,000. J. S. Perkins, John Simpkinson, Alfred Simpkinson, Edward Sargent, Dr. I. D. Jones, Augustus Wessell, T. Pickering, J. W. Cottoral, George H. Thompson, J. H. Clemmer, Samuel Ellis, W. B. Ebersole, Dr. John E. Jones, William T. Perkins, J. E. Q. Maddox, J. B. Martin, Dr. R. L. Thomas, and Gen. B. R. Cowan are amongst its official members.

Columbia Methodist Episcopal Church, having occupied a site for about twenty years on Eastern avenue, in 1893 completed a beautiful new edifice on Columbia avenue, and removed into it with a membership of 160 and a Sabbath-school of 250. The church property is valued at \$5,000. Rev. S. G. Pollard is pastor, and Charles Crapsey, E. W. Pettit, Dr. John T. Booth, C. W. Short, Walter Tasker, J. H. Rogers, E. F. Rardon, W. E. Mears and Thomas Dressel are church officers.

Pendleton Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delta and Columbia avenues, has a brick edifice valued at \$12,000, a membership of 170, and a Sabbath-school of 200. Rev. Henry Hersha is pastor.

Fairmount Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1861, and has a present membership of 180, a Sabbath-school of 220, and a church property valued at \$10,000. Rev. W. H. Sutherland, D. D., is the pastor. A small society also exists at North Fairmount, of which Rev. W. M. Brown, D. D., is pastor.

Camp Washington Methodist Episcopal Church has a present membership of 130, a Sabbath-school of 250, and church property valued at \$6,000. Rev. William P. McVey is the present pastor.

Cumminsville Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly Wright Chapel, has a membership of 270, a Sabbath-school of 260, and a fine new stone church edifice valued at \$20,000. Rev. Creighton Wones is pastor, and William Gosling, C. L. Doughty, R. M. Brasher, J. C. Heywood, Joseph Tarrant, Dr. A. A. Corbett, and C. F. Rapp are church officers.

Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1892, and has built a tasteful and costly stone edifice. Its first pastor is Rev. Heber D. Ketcham. Amongst its church officers are W. B. Mellish, Edward Mulliken, O. J. Wilson, A. M. Dolph. Dr. William B. Davis, to whom the inauguration and success of this new enterprise was much indebted, passed away soon after the dedication of the church, leaving it as a monument of his usefulness. This church has a membership of forty, a Sabbath-school of forty, and property valued at \$40,000.

Mount Lookout Methodist Episcopal Church, located on a beautiful corner at Observatory and Church streets, of which Rev. J. H. Lease, D. D., is pastor, has a membership of 190 with 200 in its Sabbath-school, and a church property valued at \$7,500. Hon. C. W. Rowland, Prof. J. E. Sherwood, Prof. J. S. Highland, Isaac Stevens, E. B. Bevitt, Wesley Leeds, J. C. Hall, D. W. Morton, C. C. Isham, S. A. Leeds, W. L. Perkins, George H. Persons, and George W. Bennett are church officers.

Price Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, on Considine and Phillips avenues, of which Rev. A. C. Turrell is pastor, has a membership of seventy-two, a Sabbath-school of 115, and property valued at \$14,000. P. J. Welsh, J. C. Harper, Z. Getchell, C. E. Jones, F. E. Kugler and A. G. Allen are church officers.

Avondale Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly Grace Church, of which Rev. J. W. Peters, D. D., is pastor, has a membership of 184, a Sabbath-school of 225, and church property valued at \$30,000. Dr. Jacob Ebersole, William A. Gamble, Dr. E. W. Mitchell, Archer Brown, Jesse R. Clarke, L. A. Ault, W. C. Herron, H. W. Crawford, F. M. Joyce, Joseph G. Ebersole, James O'Kane, E. E. Shipley, W. L. Granger, H. T. Ambrose and D. D. Woodmansee are church officers.

Ivanhoe Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1885, has a membership of 100, a Sabbath-school of 175, and church property valued at \$4,000. Rev. D. W. C. Washburn is the pastor.

Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1884, has a membership of 130, a Sunday-school of 140, and property valued at \$5,000.

Fifty years ago the work of Methodism amongst the Germans of the United States began in this city. There are now six congregations of German Methodist Episcopal Churches:

Race Street Church, on Race street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, has a membership of 180, with Rev. F. Cramer, pastor.

Everett Street Church, between Cutter and Linn streets, has a membership of 220, with Rev. C. E. Plock, pastor.

Buckeye Street Church, near Main street, has a membership of 200, with Rev. J. G. Schaal, pastor.

Walnut Hills Church has a membership of seventy-five, with Rev. L. Lippert, pastor.

Mount Auburn Church, corner of Auburn avenue and McMillan street, has a membership of 115, with Rev. J. Oetjen, pastor.

Spring Grove Avenue Church, near Harrison avenue, has a membership of fifty, with Rev. E. W. Strecker, pastor.

There are also three congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church amongst the colored people of Cincinnati:

Cumminsville Church, with twenty-three members, twenty-five in Sabbath-school, and Rev. G. W. Bailey, pastor.

Union Chapel, with forty-three members, thirty in Sabbath-school, and Rev. H. W. Simmons, pastor.

Walnut Hills Church, with 200 members, 100 in Sabbath-school, and Rev. Carey J. Nickols, pastor.

Methodism early began city mission work in Cincinnati. In 1842 it had a mission of forty members. In 1864 the Ladies Home Mission Society had 154 members and over one thousand Sunday-school children in its missions. This work is now carried on in the name of the Cincinnati Methodist Extension Society, of which Jesse R. Clark, is president, and Rev. M. Swadener is superintendent, having 175 members, 600 Sunday-school scholars, and two churches valued at \$7,000.

No history of Methodism in Cincinnati would be complete which did not give prominence to that monument of its "Christian charity" which is embodied in the *Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home and Christ's Hospital*, situated on a commanding eminence in the midst of a spacious campus constituting a salubrious retreat on Mt. Auburn. James N. Gamble, and other members of the family of the late James Gamble, purchased and fitted up this property in admirable style for its benevolent uses in 1873 at a cost of \$75,000, and consecrated it to Methodism. In honor of their sainted mother it bears her name, and is sustained in its work by the contributions of Methodists. Rev. H. C. Weakley is corresponding secretary and field agent of this noble institution, which has a superior medical staff, and probably the best surgeons' operating room and outfit in Cincinnati.

The Western Methodist Book Concern, located at 190 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, is one of the great publishing houses of the world, and is a monument to the reading tastes and business enterprises of the denomination. This book business

was begun for the church in Cincinnati, in 1820, by Rev. Dr. Martin Ruter, in a small room 15 x 20 feet, on Elm and Fifth streets. Subsequently the business was removed to George street, then to Main street near Sixth street, then to Main and Eighth streets, and in 1873 to its present and permanent quarters, where the agents have constructed an immense edifice eight stories in height and fronting on Fourth, Plum and Home streets. The entire property is valued at \$450,000. The local advisory book committee consists of J. N. Gamble, R. A. W. Buehl, and R. Dymond, who have rendered valuable services. The publishing agents of the church are Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D., and Rev. Lewis Curtis, D. D., under whose management the business of the concern, with its branches at Chicago and St. Louis, amounted during 1893 to \$1,046,298.30, and its profits to \$138,853.60, all of which belongs to the Church and is used for denominational purposes. Rev. David H. Moore, D. D., is the editor of its leading periodicals, the *Western Christian Advocate* having a weekly circulation of 31,000. The sale of German publications and periodicals of the Western Book Concern amounted to \$110,207.63, in 1893.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Methodist Protestant Churches.—Grace, Kenyon avenue.—*Methodist (Colored)*—Allen Temple A. M. E., Broadway and Sixth streets; Allen A. M. E., Colerain avenue; Brown's Chapel A. M. E., Park avenue, Walnut Hills; Little Zion A. M. E., Foraker avenue; Little Bethany Mission A. M. E., Columbia avenue; Mount Zion A. M. E., Spring Grove avenue; People A. M. E., George street; Union Chapel, Seventh street.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

This church, over which the Rev. John Goddard has been minister for about thirty years, worships in the comfortable building on Fourth and John streets. The early work was done by Rev. Adam Hurdus, who founded their Society of the followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg in 1811. While there has been no great increase in the number of Societies, Glendale alone having had such an organization in addition to the city congregation, yet the membership has steadily grown, and numbers some of the best and most highly respected families in the city. The long pastorate of Dr. Goddard has been most influential.

THE FRIENDS.

In 1808 the Miami Monthly Meeting was established at Waynesville, Ohio, by settlers from Virginia and the South. From this center a wave of influence went out.

The original meeting-house in Cincinnati was built for a dwelling by Payton Short, of Kentucky, in the year 1800. It was a wonder at the time "why he built those two nice hewn-log houses away out in the woods there." [One stood where Thoms Hall stood—now Havlin's Theatre.] These were idle for many months, when John Arnot rented the west one, and "cut wood on the lot, and with a cart and two oxen hauled the wood away down town," then Main street, Front, Broadway and Third streets.

In 1813 it was bought by Friends for a meeting-house. It was subsequently enlarged and adapted to the use of a monthly meeting, by adding a frame to the east side and erecting a sliding partition. This served the Cincinnati Monthly Meeting of Friends until 1859, when it was removed, and a brick house, which occupies the site of the old log frame house, was built. The following persons paid a subscription for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a meeting-house on the same: Louis Reese; John Swayne; Joseph Evans; David Holloway; David Thatcher;

Christopher Anthony; John F. Stall; Thos. Rickett; Judah Foulke; Jonn. Wright; Benj. Hopkins; Jonah Cadwallader; Jesse Embre; Tristram Folger; Elias Fisher; Tim Y. Folger; Lot Pugh; Jesse William; M. T. Williams; John Shaw; John Suffrans; Thownsend Spakner; Thos. D. Foulke; Nathan Lewis.

As early as 1811 a few Friends held, in their peculiar way, meeting for worship in Cincinnati at private houses—in the parlor of the late Oliver M. Spencer, at the residence of Martha Perry, of Cyrus Coffen, John F. Stall, Elizabeth Folger, and others. In 1812 a public meeting was held in the courthouse on Main street, south of Fifth street, attended by Elizabeth Robson, an English Friend, and an eminent minister in this Society.

Soon after this a preparative meeting was instituted as a branch of the Miami Monthly Meeting; and on the sixteenth day of the third month, 1815, a monthly meeting was organized as a branch of Miami Quarterly Meeting held at Waynesville. As a committee appointed to attend the opening of Monthly Meeting were: Robert Whitacre, William Harvey, Asher Brown, Benjamin Farquhar; also Hannah Evans, Rachel Pugh, Hannah Kirk, and Ann Millhouse. This meeting embraced the families of Benjamin Hopkins, John Shaw, Jonathan Wright, Sr., Elias Fisher, David Pugh, Joshua Gibson, Jozabad Lodge, Jeremiah Neave, David Holloway, Henry Paddock, Oliver Martin, Joseph Evans, William Butler, Jonathan Crispin, George Hatton, John F. Stall, Edward Hatton, John Dickinson, Jesse Williams, Jesse Embre, John Davis, Christopher Anthony, Micajah T. Williams, Samuel L. Pierce, William Paddock and others. The Woman's branch of the meeting also embraced many members who would be an ornament to any religious society: Elizabeth Folger, Jemmina Paddock, Sarah Coffin, Elizabeth Masey, Rebecca Hopkins, Hannah Holloway, Sarah Fest, Margaret Folger, Lydia Richard, Hannah Fischer, Agatha Dicks, Hepzibiah Gardner, Margaret Hatton, Lydia Gibson, Elizabeth Shaw, Susanna B. Wright, Hannah Davis, Chary Anthony, Sarah M. Martin, Sarah Williams, Mary Saunders, Elizabeth Neave, Sarah Foulke, Rachel Pugh, Catharine Filton, Susanna Dickinson, Ann S. Tucker and others.

The meetings were large and well-attended, and great harmony prevailed in all their deliberations. Several families were received into membership on conviction of the truth as taught by the Friends; others by certificate from other meetings, and many others who were not members regularly attended the meeting for worship.

In 1828 John Davis, Ephraim Morgan, Hugh Smith and Joseph Bonsell organized another Monthly Meeting, which was afterward joined by several other families, making their number twelve men, all except one with families. The congregations have since been known as Orthodox and Hicksite. The Hicksite congregation retained the old meeting-house, and in 1858 constructed thereon a new brick meeting house for the Cincinnati Monthly Meeting of Friends. The following persons subscribed to a fund to build the same: Jason Evans, William S. Wright, Hannah J. Williams, G. S. Williams, Mark E. Reeves, William Paddock, Thomas Woodnutt, William Woodnutt, Bayard P. Blatchley, David H. Taylor, Joshua Harvey, Benjamin Evans, N. H. Chapman, Joseph R. Chapman, Henry Lewis, William R. Woolman, Thomas S. Seedom, Jesse Russell, John L. Talbott, Thomas W. Kinsey, M. H. Coats, F. Hopkins, Mary Woods, William Perry. It was subsequently learned that additional subscriptions were necessary to complete the house and beautify the grounds, and these persons made donations: Jason Evans, William Paddock, Thomas Woodnutt, Bayard P. Blatchley, Hannah J. Williams, G. S. Williams, Mark E. Reeves, D. H. Taylor, Thomas Carroll, Robert W. Carroll, James L. Haven & Co., and Israel Jones. After the division in 1828, the orthodox congregation constructed a frame house on the west half of the original lot, where they worshiped for some time, afterward disposing of it and constructing their present magnificent brick edifice on the corner of Eighth and Mound streets. Murray Shipley has for many years been an active

member and preacher, and Morris White, president of the Fourth National Bank, is greatly interested in this church.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The beginnings of the Baptist Church in Cincinnati are found in 1813; but if we consider Hamilton county at large, we find the Baptist Church at Columbia before all other churches. There was the first ordained minister in the county.

The First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, which now occupies a new church building on the corner of Court and Wesley avenue, has had a most checkered history. Originally incorporated in 1813 by eleven members, it used a log house on Front street until it occupied a brick building on Sixth and Lodge streets.

In 1816 the organization divided and two churches were formed. Subsequently both of these organizations were dissolved, and that which had been a colony became known as the First church. Since this organization in 1838, many different sites have been occupied. Two buildings on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, the corner of Seventh and Elm streets, Ninth and Elm, and two buildings on Court and Wesley avenue, have been successively used by the Society. The large burial ground acquired in early years has been a great endowment to the church, as the value of land has risen. Little, however, remains now, much of the money arising from the sale having been used to erect the present stone building. A handsome parsonage adjoins the church. From this parent organization many colonies have issued. The great Christian church, where the disciples of Alexander Campbell worship, on Ninth street, was originally a branch of the First Baptist church, and in 1835 a large number of colored members were dismissed to form the "African Union Baptist Church." In the history of the church for seventy years there have been sixteen pastors. Dr. S. K. Leavitt was the pastor for nearly fifteen years from 1872, and was followed by the present incumbent, Rev. M. C. Lockwood.

The largest and most influential of the Baptist churches is the *Ninth Street Church*, over which the Rev. Johnson Meyers has presided for seven years. It has a very spacious auditorium with large galleries, and an audience of twelve or fifteen hundred can be seated with comfort. There are nearly a thousand members, and several mission chapels have been built in different parts of the city in connection with the mother organization. Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, D.D., was pastor here for many years, and many notable ministers have preached in its pulpit.

The Mount Auburn Church is fifty years old as an organization, and is very strong. A beautiful stone building stands on the main avenue, built in 1889. In this congregation are found Mr. Henry Thane Miller, known throughout the world for his work in the Young Men's Christian Association, and for his sweet singing; and Mr. W. H. Doane, the author of many volumes of Sunday-school hymns, who acts as superintendent of the large and flourishing Sunday-school. No one man in Cincinnati, in proportion to his means, has been more liberal than Mr. R. A. Holden, also of this church, who at a very advanced age is still active in works of philanthropy. He is the oldest director of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, of which Thane Miller is also a director. The pastor of the church is Rev. E. Armstrong Ince, D.D., who came to it from Middletown, Ohio, five years ago.

The Walnut Hills Church is very flourishing, with a handsome stone church building on Kemper lane. Rev. W. E. Loucks is the pastor.

In 1894 the Baptist churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Bethesda Mission, Mt. Auburn Baptist, Molitor street; Bethel Baptist, Willow street; Brighton chapel, Harrison avenue; Columbia church, Eastern avenue; Dayton Street Baptist church, Dayton street; Duck Creek Baptist church, Mt. Lookout; First Baptist church, Wesley avenue; First German Baptist, Walnut and Corwine; Immanuel Baptist church, Pullen and Hamilton avenues; Linwood Baptist church, Wooster pike; Mount Auburn Baptist, Auburn avenue; Mount Lookout Baptist church, Delta

avenue; Ninth Street Baptist, Ninth street; Station A, Ninth Street Baptist, Liberty street; Station B, Ninth Street Baptist, East Third street; Station C, Ninth Street Baptist, Vine street; Station D, Ninth Street Baptist, Steiner street; Station E, Ninth Street Baptist, Eighth street; Third Baptist, Hopkins street; Walnut Hills Baptist, Kemper lane; Calvary Baptist (colored), West Third street; Corinthian Baptist (colored), Spring street; Ebenezer Baptist (colored), Broadway; First Baptist (colored), Streng street; First Baptist church (colored), Foraker avenue; Mt. Zion Baptist (colored), Carr street; Pleasant Green (colored), East Eighth street; Shiloh Baptist (colored), Sixth street; Union Baptist (colored), Mound street; Walnut Hills Baptist Mission chapel, Dexter avenue; Zion Baptist (colored), Ninth street. *

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christ Church, the mother church in this city, was founded in 1817. From the beginning it has been a powerful and wealthy church. Among its first worshipers was Gen. William Henry Harrison, and it soon drew in to itself some of the most intelligent and active citizens of the place. After two years of services in halls and private houses, the church bought from the Baptists their building on Sixth street, and continued to worship there with increasing prosperity, until 1835, when a new church was built on the present site. This lot, 100 feet front by 130 deep, was bought for \$9,000. The Society had already, in 1818, purchased a burial lot for \$3,000, which it sold to the city in 1860 for \$35,000, and which is now part of Washington Park. The old church on Fourth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, has been entirely remodeled in the interior in the last two years at a cost of \$40,000, but the exterior is still as it was in 1835, a reproduction of the old Stepney church in London. The continuity and growth of this parish have been unbroken, and the last year book, that of 1892, shows a large and effective apparatus for work and contributions to the amount of more than eighteen thousand dollars, of which more than five thousand were for missions. The first rector was Rev. Samuel Johnston, who closed his pastorate of ten years by forming the new parish of St. Paul's. Far more than half of the communicants of Christ church followed Mr. Johnston into this new parish in 1828. The longest and most distinguished rectorship was that of Dr. John T. Brooke, from 1835 to 1847, and many of the now venerable people of Cincinnati still love to talk of the able sermons of Dr. Brooke fifty years ago. Rev. Dr. Butler, afterward chaplain to the United States Senate, held the rectorship for five years; Rev. Thos. S. Yocum, D.D., for six years, until 1876; Rev. Dr. Stanger for eleven years, and the present rector is Rev. R. A. Gibson, who came in 1888.

St. Paul's parish, formed as above stated in 1828, erected a church on Fourth street, where the St. Paul building still bears the name, and had a successful growth for fifty years, when a union was made with the St. John's parish on Seventh and Plum, which had been formed by Rev. Dr. Nicholson in 1851. The old St. Paul's property was sold for \$87,000, of which two-thirds remain as an endowment for the parish. There are more than five hundred communicants in this parish, and the clergy are Rev. Frank W. Baker and his brother, Rev. Walter Baker, D.D. Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, the last rector, served for fifteen years, until the distressing accident which terminated his life and labors in 1891. There are two very distinguished names in the history of the church. Salmon P. Chase was superintendent of the Sunday-school until political life called him from the city, and Rufus King was for nearly sixty years a constant attendant, a wise vestryman, and a most liberal supporter. Besides the parish life in the Protestant Episcopal Church, there was the great influence of the Episcopal office, and no two men in the early history of the Northwest did more to create a wise and noble Christian character than did Bishops Philander Chase and Charles Pettit McIlvaine.



Very truly
W. W. Rhodes

Bishop Chase was a pioneer, rugged, firm, and simple. In the city church he was as simple as in the log chapel which he himself had reared in the forests. Bishop McIlvaine brought to the West, in 1832, a wealth of scholarship, a splendor of eloquence, and a refinement and dignity of character which made him conspicuous at Oxford and Cambridge, and among the noblest of every land. He had been chaplain at West Point for four years. Before him the chaplain had had very little influence among the scoffing and careless cadets. But the records of those four years are phenomenal. The academy was stirred to the bottom, and the cadets were more interested in Christianity than in their military duties. Many applied for orders in the ministry, among them Leonidas Polk, afterward bishop of Louisiana, whose martial spirit revived during the Civil war. He fell on the battlefield, a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army.

From 1832 to 1872, when he died in Italy, the personality of Bishop McIlvaine was a distinctive force in this community, felt in all denominations and in the mass of people outside of all denominations. His coadjutor and successor was Right-Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, who perpetuated the great name which his father had gained in Philadelphia, and adorned with even greater eloquence the evangelical teachings of that famous preacher. In 1875 the southern half of the State was set apart as a separate diocese, and Bishop Bedell having chosen the northern half, Dr. Thomas A. Jaggard, successor of Phillips Brooks in Philadelphia, was chosen to the bishopric, and when his health so far failed as to compel him to ask for assistance, Boyd Vincent, D.D., of Pittsburgh, was elected, and is now the active and beloved assistant bishop of the diocese, and to him Bishop Jaggard dimitted all the ecclesiastical authority. The growth of the Episcopal Church in Hamilton county will be best seen in the tables appended to this chapter.

In 1855 the *Church of the Advent*, on Walnut Hills, was formed, which has now more than three hundred communicants. Rev. Dr. Peter Tinsley has been rector of this church since 1869. In 1867 *Grace Church*, Avondale, was formed under the rectorship of Rev. A. F. Blake, who still ministers at its altar. Before this time the beautiful *Calvary* church in Clifton had been built, and its memorials still utter the names of the Shoenbergers, the Probascos, the Resors, the Neaves and the Bowlers, and many others whose children still worship there.

In 1872 *Emmanuel Church*, Fulton, and *St. Philip's*, Cummins ville, were admitted to the diocese. In 1876 the *Church of Our Saviour*, Mt. Auburn, was formed under the rectorship of Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, who is still the rector. This church has nearly three hundred communicants, and large mission schools. In 1866, *Grace Parish*, College Hill, was formed, and Rev. John H. Ely has been rector since 1878, and under his missionary work, *Trinity Church*, Hartwell, was erected into a parish in 1888, and has now 140 communicants. Rev. Dr. David Pise has been rector of *Christ's Church*, Glendale, which was erected into a parish in 1866, since 1875, and Rev. Lewis Brown at *St. Luke's* since 1883. The latter has nearly 300 communicants.

In the last three years, since 1890, new churches have been formed on Price Hill (Rev. A. B. Howard, rector, with 100 communicants), Kennedy Heights, Wyoming, Norwood and Pleasant Ridge, and there are now twenty-six churches and organizations in the county, with four thousand communicants; the contributions during the year 1892, so far as reported, were one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Children's Hospital, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, situated on Mt. Auburn, has now a beautiful and commodious building, given to the diocese, with the grounds on which it is erected, by Thomas J. and Joseph J. Emery. There are at present forty-two children in the wards, which is as large a number as can be accommodated. The expenses of the hospital, about eleven thousand dollars a year, are met by subscriptions, donations and offerings taken throughout the diocese, and

from the income of endowment funds, which now amount to more than sixty thousand dollars.

The reader can not but be struck with the remarkably long pastorates in the Episcopal Church in Cincinnati as compared with those of other denominations. A careful computation shows that ten years is the average stay of all those now settled in Hamilton county, while in the Presbyterian Church it is less than three years, and in the Baptist and Congregational Churches, scarcely more. That unrest and desire for something new, which is such a feature of the modern church life, which is manifested in the ceaseless change of pastors, and which inspired the Presbyterian elder to sigh for the permanency of the Methodist itinerancy, has not yet shown itself in the Episcopal Church here. Perhaps some of the results shown in the appended table may be traced to the stability of pastoral connection, and to the larger influence which comes naturally to the longer experience and deeper knowledge of the people.

In 1894, the Protestant Episcopal churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Christ, Fourth street; Calvary, Clifton; Chapel of the Redeemer, Elm street; Church of the Advent, Kemper lane; Church of the Epiphany, Stanton avenue; Church of the Nativity, Hawthorne avenue; Church of our Saviour, Hollister street; Emmanuel Church, Eastern avenue; Grace, Reading road; Grace, College Hill; St. Paul, Seventh and Plum; St. Philip, Kirby avenue; St. Luke, Findlay and Baymiller; Trinity, Pendelton and Liberty streets.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first Congregational Church founded in Cincinnati was the Welsh church on Lawrence street. This was in 1840. The beginnings of the more famous Vine street church have been traced in the history of Presbyterianism. A colony from the first church having established what they call the Sixth Presbyterian church, finally changed the policy of the organization into Congregationalism, and in 1848, the present Vine street church was furnished and occupied. Underlying the whole movement was an intense feeling upon the question of slavery, and, instead of dogmas and rituals, we find the church platform, if we may so call it, dealing almost exclusively with that subject. "*Resolved*: That no candidate applying for admission to the fellowship of the church will be received by the session who either holds slaves, or openly avows his belief that the holding or using men as property is agreeable to God." The same position was taken as to the use of ardent spirits, and the stern convictions on these great questions entertained by the founders of the church gave it a positive and emphatic influence in the city. Strong men also came to occupy the pulpit. Dr. Charles B. Boynton three times came to the pastorate, and each time added to the strength of his reputation. From 1846 to 1856 he made the Vine street church a center of religion and moral life. Missionary enthusiasm and tract distribution were phenomenal, and great revivals took place, adding hundreds to the church membership. Again, in 1860, Dr. Boynton returned to the pastorate, remained during the four years of the war, and gave no uncertain sound as to the duties and perils of that great epoch. His last administration was during the four years from 1873, after which he laid off the harness and waited for the end. His was a great and useful life. He was one of the men of firm and positive character, whose convictions are not mere opinions. The Vine street church may have many able pastors, but it is not too much to say that it can never have any who will be to it what Dr. Boynton was. The church still stands on the old site, and a large congregation and most active work are under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Warren, D. D. As the Vine street church was originally a colony from the First Presbyterian church, so the organization known for many years as the Seventh Street Congregational Church was a colony from the Second Presbyterian church in 1843, becoming Congregational in 1847. For nearly forty years this congregation worshiped in the old stone church still standing on Seventh street between Plum and

Central avenue. At the close of this period a removal was made to Walnut Hills, where a beautiful church was erected, and a large and active work undertaken.

For many years Rev. John W. Simpson, D.D., LL.D., was the energetic pastor of the church and resigned it in 1892 to accept the presidency of Marietta College, Ohio. His successor, the present pastor, is Rev. Sydney Strong, who does not allow any diminution of the energy of the church. That the Congregational churches of Cincinnati have not increased is due to the fact that many of the communicants, when removing from one part of the city to another, find a congenial home in the Presbyterian church, from which body their ancestors here originally came, and as there are no doctrinal differences, there is no great stimulus to begin a new Congregational organization. In every Presbyterian suburban church may be found, even among the elders and deacons, men who were active workers in the Congregational Church in earlier years.

In 1894 the Congregational churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Central, Vine street; Columbia, Eastern avenue; Plymouth, Glenway avenue; Storrs, State and Warsaw avenues; Walnut Hills, Locust and Kemper lane; Welsh, Lawrence street.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

No religious body in Cincinnati can show a more illustrious line of distinguished preachers and literary characters than can the Unitarian body. Never very strong, never having more than two organizations, still they have been a very considerable force in the history of Cincinnati, and one to which can be properly attributed a very great influence. In the letters of James Freeman Clarke we read of the Unitarianism of sixty years ago, when Dr. Eliot was in St. Louis, and Horace Mann was a power. The little Church was ministered to by giants in those early days. The father of Mr. Bancroft, our great historian, was the first of a line of greater men. Dr. C. A. Bartol, Samuel Osgood, James Freeman Clarke, Christopher P. Cranch, Dr. Henry W. Bellows and William H. Channing, were the early men whose brilliant names shine in the records of our civic life and literature. Their doctrinal positions were such that in these modern days they would be within the pale of so called orthodox Christianity.

Up to this time, 1856, the Unitarians had one church situated on Race and Fourth street. In that year Moncure D. Conway became pastor of the church, and under his more advanced preaching a secession took place, and a second and conservative church was organized at Mound and Sixth street. Here Dr. Bellows again preached in Cincinnati, and Dr. Andrew Peabody, afterward revered in Boston and Harvard University, and Thomas Hill, afterward president of Harvard, and Dr. W. G. Eliot, Horace Mann and A. D. Mayo, were successively preachers and pastors. During the war, in 1862, Mr. Conway resigned, and soon afterward the old site on Fourth and Race was sold. In 1866 a lot was bought on the northeast corner of Eighth and Plum streets, and until the church was built the Unitarians of the First church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Thomas Vickers, met in Hopkins Hall on Fourth and Elm streets. In 1875 the two organizations coalesced under the title of the First Congregational Church, and, in 1879, the united body occupied the newly refitted Plum street church, and remained there until 1887, when a handsome church was erected on Reading road, just north of Oak street, the old property sold to the city, and under the charge of Rev. George A. Thayer the work goes on prosperously and evenly.

There is also in the city a Unitarian Society of those who opposed removal to the suburbs, and preaching services are held by Rev. E. A. Coil. The winter course of Sunday afternoon lectures at the Grand Opera House, which has been very successful, was inaugurated by the Unity club, and owes its success to the management of A. W. Whelpley, the public librarian. Every year the proceeds of these lectures, after all expenses are paid, are divided among some of the worthy charities of the city.

JUDAISM.

The large number and great wealth of the Hebrew people in Cincinnati would lead one to expect handsome synagogues and interesting charities, and that expectation would not be disappointed. No handsomer edifice is to be found in the city than the Plum Street Temple, over which Dr. Isaac M. Wise has been rabbi for fifty years. In this noble structure, whose elegant proportions delight the eye, are seats for 1,500 people. It is the wealthiest organization in the city.

In addition to his duties here Dr. Wise is also the editor of the Jewish paper, and president of the Hebrew Union College. Although this is the strongest organization, it is not the earliest. Fourteen years before it was founded the Mound Street Temple was begun, in 1830, and is also very wealthy and prosperous. Here the venerated Dr. Max Lilienthal did his life work, and Rabbi Benjamin and Rabbi Philipson have been his worthy successors. Besides these two large synagogues there are also four others in the city of smaller dimensions.

The traveler on the Sycamore Cable railway looks with pleasure on the beautiful institutions which the Hebrews have erected in Avondale for their sick and aged people. These, the *Jewish Hospital* and the *Home for Aged and Infirm*, are just completed, and are thoroughly equipped for their great work, and together with the *Altenheim* (or *German Old Men's Home*), standing near them (which is not, however, a Hebrew institution), adorn this part of the city with their beautiful buildings.

Jewish Synagogues: Holy Congregation of Children of Israel, Eighth and Mound streets; Beth Tfila Congregation House of Prayer, Carlisle avenue; Hevra Beth Hakenisis, George street; Holy Congregation of Brethren in Love, John and Bauer avenue; Holy Congregation Children of Jeshurun, Plum and Eighth; K. K. Beth Hamedrasch Hagadol Congregation, Fifth street; K. K. Beth Hamedrasch Synagogue, West Court street; Synagogue Kashir Israel, Mound and Richmond streets.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.*

Early in the year 1841 the pastor of a mission church in Indianapolis passed through Cincinnati on his return from a collecting tour among the churches. He arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday, and not desiring to travel on the Lord's Day, remained in the city over Sunday. Tens of thousands of people crowded the streets, and a very extensive negro mob held sway. The police, mayor and military could not succeed in dispersing the excited multitudes. There were threats of mobbing and razing the churches which had pastors friendly to the abolition of slavery, but no violence was attempted during the Sunday services. "In the midst of this wild confusion," says the visitor, Rev. Abram Reck, "it was indelibly impressed upon my mind that I must move there and attempt to organize our first English Evangelical Lutheran Church." At the next meeting of the Synod of the West, held at Indianapolis on October 6, 1841, Rev. Reck made known his disposition to open a mission in Cincinnati, and the Synod immediately took action to unite with the East Ohio Synod, in contributing for the support of the missionary the sum of \$400 per year.

Rev. Reck arrived in Cincinnati on December 8, and found eight Lutheran members who were ready to enter an organization. Great difficulty was experienced in securing a place of worship, and the first one secured was at the southeast corner of Vine and Canal streets, in a little, open, rickety place over an engine shanty, the stairs being outside and dangerous. Here the first public meeting was held, the Society formed, and on December 19, 1841, twenty-four members, among whom were John Meyers, Michael Strafer, F. Rammelsberg, Henry Kessler and Samuel Startzman signed an agreement to effect an organization. A few months later the old hall of Cincinnati College was rented, and there the mission flourished until the

* This history of the Lutheran Churches was written by Rev. E. K. Bell, D.D., and accepted by me.—D.W.R.

fourth year, when a church was purchased on the south side of Ninth street, two doors east of Walnut.

Rev. Abram Reck served the congregation from 1841 to 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Harrison, D.D. Four years after Dr. Harrison's entrance upon the work, the lot was purchased on Elm street between Court and Ninth, and two years later the new church was dedicated. Dr. Harrison served the congregation successfully for more than twenty years, was widely known and greatly beloved. In 1865, during the cholera plague, he was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and dying, and on his return from a visit to the sick, was himself stricken with the dread disease, dying after a few hours' illness. From 1867 to 1868 Rev. Joel Schwartz, D. D., served the congregation; J. B. Helwig, D. D., from 1868 to 1873; R. W. Hufford, D. D., from 1873 to 1875; Ephraim Miller, D. D., from 1875 to 1878, and H. W. MacKnight, D. D., from 1880 to 1884.

In October, 1884, the present pastor, Ezra K. Bell, D. D., took charge. The membership had become very much discouraged and decimated by removals to the suburbs, but with the remodeling of the old church building the congregation began to grow and continued to flourish until there is now a membership of nearly five hundred souls, abundant in benevolence and good works. In November, 1893, the church council purchased a lot on Race street facing Washington Park, and at the present time plans and drawings are being made for an elegant new church building.

In June, 1888, a company of members and friends of the First church organized the *Walnut Hills Lutheran Church*, with Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D., pastor. Among the organizers were Messrs. Fred H. Alms, George Fisher, Louis Voight, J. H. Frey and A. Macbrair. After worshiping in a hall over a grocery on the corner of Gilbert avenue and McMillan street for a year, a lot was purchased on the corner of Locust and Lane, and the present handsome stone edifice was erected. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and is growing rapidly.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church was organized by a colony from the First church. For a score of years members of the church had conducted a Sunday-school on Spring Grove avenue, and in the spring of 1889 H. H. Stuckenberg, H. D. Cook, Edward Froliger, Julius Wiederstein, and about twenty others organized the congregation. A new church was built and dedicated on the corner of Cook and Draper streets, and since then a comfortable parsonage has been erected adjoining the church building. Rev. E. R. Wagner, Ph. D., is the pastor of St. Paul's, under whose direction both church and parsonage were erected.

The English Lutheran Church is destined to occupy a large field in Cincinnati. The large German population, although for the most part connected with independent German congregations, is nevertheless largely Lutheran, and as the Germans become Americanized they naturally seek an American Lutheran church. The movement of the First church is at present in the direction of closer contact with the large German-American population. There has never been but one distinctively *German Lutheran* congregation in Cincinnati, that of Trinity on Race street near Fifteenth, of which Rev. A. Broemer is pastor. The congregation is large and flourishing, and sustains a commodious parochial school on York street near Freeman.

It is a singular fact that in so large a German population there should be but one distinctively Lutheran congregation. In this particular Cincinnati is different from any other American city. Elsewhere, the Germans will be found chiefly in the distinctively Lutheran and Reformed churches, but here they have followed the precedent of establishing free German-Protestant churches, which are not connected with any Lutheran or Reformed body. But it still obtains that in these "free" churches there are thousands of people who were Lutherans in the Fatherland and are Lutherans still, and are connected with the free German churches because of family and neighborhood associations.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

In 1894 the Disciples of Christ churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Central Christian, Ninth street; Christian church, Fergus street; Fourth Christian, Eastern avenue; Richmond Street Christian church, Cutter and Richmond; Walnut Hills Christian, Locust street; Harrison Street church, Harrison street (colored).

GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In 1894 the German Evangelical Protestant churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Camp Washington Evangelical, Signey avenue and Rachel street; First German Protestant, McPherson avenue, Price Hill; German Evangelical (St. Marcus), Clark street; German Evangelical Protestant (St. Peter's), Independent, Elm street; German Evangelical Protestant of Columbia, Eastern avenue; German United Evangelical (St. Peter's), Main and McMicken avenue; German United Evangelical (St. Paul), Race and Fifteenth; Immanuel Church, Tremont and Lawnway, Fairmount; Matthew United Evangelical, Elm and Liberty; Phillippus German Evangelical Protestant, Ohio avenue and McMicken avenue; St. John's, Bellevue avenue and Fosdick, Mt. Auburn; St. John's Protestant, Twelfth and Elm; St. Lucas, Third street; St. Martini, West Sixth street; St. Martin's German Protestant, Saffin avenue, St. Peterstown; Third Evangelical Protestant, Walnut street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Cincinnati is one of the great Roman Catholic centers, and the See city of one of the largest archdioceses in the country.

In 1821 the city was made the seat of a bishopric, and in 1860 of an archbishopric. Dr. Fenwick, who was the first bishop, founded an organization of about a hundred members, with a frame church but no priest. On Sycamore street, near Sixth, where St. Xavier's great church now rises among its schools and other buildings, a beginning was made. Priests and nuns began to come into the rapidly growing West, together with the streams of Roman Catholic immigrants from abroad.

In 1831, St. Xavier's College was opened for the career of education, which it has successfully maintained for sixty years.

The great Cathedral of St. Peter, on Plum street, was consecrated in 1839, and the chimes which ring from its beautiful spire still tell of the grand layman who was no less the pride of Cincinnati than of the cathedral which he did so much to build and adorn. Among the thousand of Roman Catholic laymen, none has ever surpassed Reuben R. Springer in devotion and unostentatious philanthropy. Scarcely any of the numerous benevolent enterprises of his church have known any larger or more willing giver than this good man, and if anything were needed to show that his love of humanity was not limited by his creed, one has but to look at Music Hall, his last and greatest gift to the city of his life and love.

When Bishop Fenwick fell a victim to the cholera in 1832, he was succeeded by Bishop Purcell in a long episcopate of more than fifty years of mingled happiness and sorrow, of prosperity and bitter loss. Enormous advances were made in every direction. Immigration continued and increased, churches could not be built fast enough to take care of the Catholic population as it came in. Convents, academies, hospitals, colleges, parish schools multiplied. The bishop became the head of an archdiocese with the great cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, the Sault Ste. Marie and Covington as suffragan bishoprics. By the time of his death Archbishop Purcell was surrounded in Cincinnati by a Roman Catholic population of 80,000, and in his diocese, which embraces the southwestern quarter of the State, he had nearly two hundred churches and a hundred and seventy priests, seven male and eight female religious communities, two theological seminaries, three colleges, twelve schools for girls, three orphan asylums, ten charitable institutions,

140 parochial schools and 120 students for the priesthood. While these statistics are not those of Hamilton county, but of the entire diocese, still they give one a conception of the vast progress of this Church during one episcopate which it is true, however, doubled the "years of Peter."

The present archbishop, Dr. Wm. H. Elder, came from the Natchez diocese, to be coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, and succeeded him in the See.

The official organ of the diocese is the *Catholic Telegraph*, which was founded in 1831, and is the oldest Catholic newspaper in the United States. For many years Father Edward Purcell was editor of this paper, and now Rev. Dr. Mackey, the rector of the cathedral congregation, edits it in addition to his other labors. There is also a Roman Catholic paper published in the German language. Both these journals are weeklies.

Among the conspicuous Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati, we have already noticed the cathedral, and the great Jesuit church, St. Xavier. In addition to these the great German church of the Holy Trinity on West Fifth street, of which Father Moeller is rector; St. Paul's church on Spring street, under the brow of Mt. Auburn; St. George's church in Corryville, and St. Francis de Sale's church in Walnut Hills, are large and imposing buildings towering above the surrounding structures.

In 1894 the Roman Catholic churches in Cincinnati were as follows: St. Peter's Cathedral, Plum and Eighth street; All Saints, Third street; Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Third street; Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Betts and Linn streets; Chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame Church of the Atonement, Third street; Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Wilder avenue; Church of the Holy Angels, Torrence road; Church of the Holy Cross, Mitchell street; Church of the Holy Family, Price avenue; Church of the Immaculate, Guido avenue; Church of the Assumption, Gilbert avenue; Church of the Sacred Heart, Bank and Baymiller; Holy Cross Monastery, Mitchell and Monastery; Holy Trinity (German), Fifth street; Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Steiner avenue; Sacred Heart of Jesus, Marshall avenue; Sacred Heart Church, St. Agnes (Good Shepherd Convent), Bank and Baymiller; St. Aloysius, Bridgetown; St. Andrew, Mound street, Avondale; St. Ann (colored), New street; St. Anthony's (German), Budd street; St. Augustin (German), Bank street; St. Bernard, Taylor's Creek; St. Bonaventura's, Queen City avenue; St. Bonifacius, Lakeman street; St. Charles Borromeo, Carthage; St. Clements, St. Bernard; St. Edward, Clark street; St. Francis de Sales, Woodburn avenue; St. Francis Xavier, Sycamore street; St. Francis Seraphicus (German), Liberty and Vine; St. Gabriel, Glendale; St. George, Calhoun street; St. Henry, Flint street; St. James, Mt. Airy; St. John (German), Bremen and Green streets; St. John, Dry Ridge; St. Joseph (German), Linn and Laurel; St. Lawrence, Warsaw avenue; St. Leo, Baltimore avenue; St. Ludwig (German), Eighth and Walnut; St. Mary (German), Clay and Thirteenth; St. Mary's, Mt. Healthy; St. Michael (German), St. Michael street; St. Patrick, Third and Mill streets; St. Paul (German), Spring and Abigail streets; St. Philomena (German), Pearl street; St. Rosa (German), Eastern avenue; St. Stanislaus, Cutter and Liberty streets; St. Stephen's, Eastern avenue; St. Thomas, Sycamore street; St. Paul de Vincent, Delhi avenue; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, Third and Lytle.

The Archdiocese of Cincinnati: Priests, regular, 90; secular, 149; churches, 195; chapels, 35. Theological Seminaries, 2; students, 116. Preparatory Seminary, 1; students 46. Colleges, 3, pupils, 664. Boarding schools for boys, 3, pupils, 357. Academies, 10, pupils, 948. Parochial schools, 93; children attending parochial schools, 22,253. Hospitals, 4. Homes for the aged poor, 2. Protectory for boys, 2. Orphan asylums, 2; orphans, 590.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES.

First United Brethren, Clinton and Baymiller; *Second German Church*; *United Brethren in Christ*, Torrence road; *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist*, College street; *First Congregational Unitarian*, Reading road and Linton; *First German Evangelical Protestant*, Apple street; *German United Evangelical (Zion)*, Bremen and Fifteenth streets; *First German Reformed*, Freeman and Hubert avenues; *German Evangelical Reformed (Salem)*, Sycamore and Orchard streets; *First Hollandsch Reformed*, Mulberry street; *Union Bethel*, Public Landing; *Church of Christ Scientists*, Ninth street; *Shillito Street Chapel*, Savoy street; *Seventh Day Adventist*, Seventh street; *First Universalist*, McMillan street.

The following table, prepared by Mr. George E. Stevens, of Cincinnati, and published in the *Commercial Gazette* of September 3, 1892, affords much information as to the present condition of the leading Protestant denominations and their progress since 1870 :

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.			IN RURAL DISTRICTS.		
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS		NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS	
	1870	1890		1870	1890
First.....	300	291	Bethel (Cheviot).....	94	131
Freeman St. (now Third)....	110	336	Clough.....	11	...
Ninth St.....	615	860	Lockland.....	191	83
Welsh.....	34	...	Miami (Milford).....	66	35
German (First).....	90	170	Mt. Carmel.....	18	36
Dayton St.....	...	55	Mt. Washington.....	65	42
Total.....	1149	1712	Newtown.....	80	48
IN NEARER SUBURBS.			Pleasant Ridge.....	72	48
Mt. Auburn.....	109	153	Wyoming.....	..	74
Columbia.....	132	262	Linwood.....	..	82
Mt. Lookout.....	78	75	Madisonville.....	..	74
Walnut Hills.....	...	215	Total ..	799	658
Immanuel (North Side).....	...	27	Summary, 1870...16 churches	2065 members	
Total.....	319	732	1890...20 "	3102 "	
			Increase in membership.....	1037	
			Per cent. of increase.....	50	

DISCIPLES CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.			IN RURAL DISTRICTS.		
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS		NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS	
	1870	1890		1870	1890
Central.....	534	1026	Carthage.....	110	131
Richmond Street.....	280	264	Harrison.....	301	305
Eastern Avenue.....	115	178	Mt. Healthy.....	49	164
Total.....	929	1468	Miamitown.....	33	100
IN NEARER SUBURBS.			White Oak.....	103	165
Cummins ville.....	...	237	Madisonville.....	...	55
Walnut Hills.....	...	131	Madeira.....	...	11
Total.....	...	368	Total.....	596	931
			Summary, 1870.... 8 churches	1525 members	
			1890...12 "	2767 "	
			Increase in membership.....	1242	
			Per cent.....	82	



*Sincerely Yours
David Judson Starr.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.			NAME OF CHURCH.		NO. OF MEMBERS	
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS			1870	1890	
	1870	1890				
Christ Church.....	300	390	North Side (St. Philip's).....	...	144	
St. Paul's.....	380	537	Price Hill (Nativity).....	...	78	
St. John's.....	262	...	Total.....	281	1396	
St. James'.....	178	...	IN RURAL DISTRICTS.			
Trinity.....	69	34	College Hill (Grace).....	39	84	
Emmanuel.....	...	83	Fern Bank (Resurrection)....	...	91	
St. Luke's.....	...	245	Glendale (Christ).....	...	73	
Redeemer.....	...	72	Hartwell (Holy Trinity).....	...	149	
Total.....	1189	1361	Madisonville (Holy Trinity)..	...	68	
IN NEARER SUBURBS.			Montauk (St. Thomas).....	...	60	
Clifton (Calvary).....	45	163	Oakley (St. Mark's).....	...	27	
Riverside (Atonement).....	22	64	Winton Place (St. Stephen)...	...	73	
Avondale (Grace).....	34	175	Total.....	39	625	
Walnut Hills (Advent).....	180	362	Summary, 1870...10 churches	1509 members		
Walnut Hills (Epiphany)....	...	132	1890...22 "	3382 "		
Mt. Auburn (Our Saviour)....	...	278	Increase.....	1873		
			Percent.....	125		

METHODIST CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.		NAME OF CHURCH.		NO. OF MEMBERS	
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS			1870	1890
	1870	1890			
Wesley.....	238	317	Cheviot.....	50	155
Asbury.....	168	200	Cleves.....	154	157
Trinity.....	344	520	Carthage.....	65	224
McKendree.....	226	233	Harrison.....	141	257
Pearl Street.....	70	108	Lockland.....	158	212
St. Paul's.....	400	479	Madisonville.....	124	200
Christie.....	477	325	Mt. Washington.....	73	145
St. John's.....	200	110	Mt. Healthy (German).....	99	58
Finley.....	185	74	New Haven.....	40	60
York Street.....	258	279	Newtown.....	145	311
Ladies' Home Mission.....	364	125	Springdale.....	51	...
Race Street (German).....	140	172	Winton Place.....	184	188
Everett Street (German).....	176	188	Addyston.....	...	48
Buckeye Street (German)....	139	256	Delhi.....	...	127
Total.....	3385	3386	Glendale.....	...	83
IN NEARER SUBURBS.			Groesbeck.....	...	176
Mt. Auburn.....	47	139	Hartwell.....	...	200
Walnut Hills.....	194	524	Ivanhoe.....	...	50
Walnut Hills (German).....	...	48	Montgomery.....	...	139
Avondale.....	27	143	Norwood.....	...	68
Price Hill.....	...	44	Pleasant Ridge.....	...	112
Camp Washington.....	...	96	Riverside.....	...	86
Blanchard (German).....	...	43	Total.....	1284	3256
Fairmount.....	...	164	Summary, 1870...31 churches	5134 members	
Wright Chapel.....	130	207	1890...47 "	8533 "	
Mt. Lookout.....	...	162	Increase.....	3399	
Columbia.....	...	136	Per cent.....	66	
Pendleton.....	67	185			
Total.....	465	1891			

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.			IN NEARER SUBURBS OR NEW CINCINNATI.		
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS		NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS	
	1870	1890		1870	1890
Central (Vine Street).....	237	300	Columbia.....	71	148
Seventh Street.....	327	...	Storrs.....	54	113
Welsh (Lawrence Street).....	160	250	Walnut Hills.....	..	267
Total.....	724	550	Total.....	125	528
			Summary, 1870...5 churches	849	members
			1890...5 " "	1079	" "
			Increase in membership	230	
			Per cent.....	27	

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN.			IN RURAL DISTRICTS.		
NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS.		NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS.	
	1870	1890		1870	1890
First	202	336	Delhi.....	50	101
Second	343	504	Wyoming	83	258
Third.....	438	474	Pleasant Run.....	77	58
Fourth (Orchard St.).....	121	140	Glendale	103	174
Fifth.....	348	357	Montgomery	118	150
Sixth.....	66	223	Springdale.....	162	195
Seventh.....	272	...	Pleasant Ridge.....	108	137
Central.....	373	224	Madisonville	12	131
Poplar St.....	96	209	Elizabethtown.....	48	50
Pilgrim.....	100	105	Reading.....	90	235
First German.....	235	123	Cleves.....	50	115
Second German.....	125	231	Harrison.....	115	225
Lincoln Park.....	149	...	College Hill.....	132	194
Total	2860	2926	Mt. Pleasant.....	14	...
			Elmwood.....	...	41
			Westwood.....	...	77
			Madeira.....	...	33
			Sharonville.....	...	25
			Hartwell.....	...	155
			Silverton.....	...	41
			Linwood.....	...	107
			Norwood.....	...	89
			Bond Hill.....	...	64
			Ludlow Grove.....	...	25
			Westwood (German).....	...	76
			Total.....	1162	2756
			Summary, 1870...32 churches	4665	members
			1890...43 " "	7852	" "
			Increase.....	3187	
			Per cent.....	69	

RECAPITULATION.

	NO. OF CHURCHES.			NO. OF MEMBERS.			
	1870	1890	Increase	1870	1890	Increase	Per cent
Baptist	15	20	5	2065	3102	1037	.50
Congregational	5	5	..	849	1079	230	.27
Disciples.....	8	12	4	1525	2767	1242	.82
Episcopal.....	10	22	12	1509	3382	1873	1.25
Methodist.....	31	47	16	5134	8533	3399	.66
Presbyterian.....	32	43	11	4665	7852	3187	.60
Total.....	101	149	48	15747	26715	10966	.70

CHAPTER XI.

CEMETERIES.

FIRST PUBLIC BURIAL GROUND IN CINCINNATI—LATER CEMETERIES—SPRING GROVE CEMETERY COMPANY AND CEMETERY—THE CINCINNATI CREMATION COMPANY—THE CREMATORY.

THE first public burial ground in Cincinnati was located upon the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth, Walnut and Main streets, and was given to the people by the original proprietors, in part, for that purpose, the other part being used for the erection thereon of the first Presbyterian church, near the corner of Fourth and Main streets. It was used for this purpose for twenty-seven years, when it became so crowded that another cemetery became necessary. A church still stands on the original site, but tall buildings now occupy the ground once used for burial purposes. In 1810 a new cemetery was laid out by the Presbyterians between Elm and Vine, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, but it was long since filled, and other grounds had to be secured.

Other denominations opened graveyards for themselves as the population and churches increased, until there were twenty-three cemeteries appropriated for the interment of the dead, and many of them are still in use.

In 1844 it became apparent that a general cemetery, on a large scale and some distance from the city, should be established. A committee was appointed to select a site, the Garrard farm, of 160 acres was purchased, and on the 21st of January, 1845, Spring Grove Cemetery Company was incorporated. And to place it upon a firm basis two hundred citizens subscribed \$100 each, for which they were entitled to select a lot fifty feet square. In memory of the springs and groves on the land, it was named Spring Grove, and consecrated on the 28th of August, 1845. The original plan of the grounds was made by John Notman, of Philadelphia, the designer of the famous Laurel Hill cemetery in that city. To the original purchase 434 acres have been added at a cost of \$330,000. The chief and most characteristic improvements have been made since 1855. A system of landscape ornamentation was adopted, which has resulted in one of the most attractive and beautiful burial places in the country. As remarked by a visitor, "its green slopes and wooded levels, its stately avenues and beautiful monuments, shrubbery and flowers, now form component parts of one great whole, unobstructed by fences, and diversified by quiet lakes."

In this lovely retreat are many magnificent monuments reared by loving hands to perpetuate the memory of deceased friends. Among the most notable tributes are the Dexter and Burnet mausoleums; the sepulchral chapel, containing the statue of George Selves, Jr., executed by Daumas, in Paris; the Lytle monument over the remains of Gen. William H. Lytle, who fell at Chickamauga; the Shillito, Potter, Neff, Pendleton, Lawler, Gano, Resor, and many other memorials, some of them of great cost and beauty. The Gano shaft is of gray sandstone, and was originally erected, in 1827, in the old Catharine street burial ground in the city, by Daniel Gano, to the memory of his father, the brave pioneer and soldier, Maj.-Gen. John S. Gano. The Walker monument is fashioned after the celebrated tomb of Scipio Africanus, in Rome. Another beautiful monument was erected to the memory of a teacher, Prof. E. S. Brooks, by his pupils. Col. Oliver Spencer, of the Continental army in the Revolution, who died here in 1811; Col. Robert Elliott, who was barbarously murdered by the Indians near Colerain, in 1794; Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, for thirty-eight years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in Cin-

cinnati; Rev. J. T. Brooke, D. D., whose prayers lent interest to the consecration ceremonies of the cemetery in 1845; and many other local celebrities repose here under fitting memorials in marble and granite, which the lack of space forbids us from noticing in this connection.

During the past year more than 200,000 persons visited this "Silent City," and wandered through its lovely walks, gazed thoughtfully upon its suggestive memorials and meditated on the end in reserve for all. Last year more than 11,000 single graves were occupied, and the ashes of 1,000 veteran soldiers commingled with the soil in the lot set apart for them. The total interments to date are nearly 55,000, and the number of lot holders is nearly 10,000.

THE CINCINNATI CREMATION COMPANY.

It is learned from C. M. Lotze, Esq., that this company was organized October 4, 1884. On this occasion the following gentlemen met in his office, in the Wiggins block, to consider the proposition, and they became the original founders: Otto Rauchfuss, C. M. Lotze, Albert Meininger, V. M. Mayer, C. A. Nulsen, Julius Greyer, Benn Pitman, Samuel Burnstein, Charles Jacobs, Jr., and Henry Oliver. The following were the first officers chosen: President, Charles Jacobs, Jr.; vice-president, C. A. Nulsen; secretary, Albert Meininger; treasurer, Henry Oliver; attorney, C. M. Lotze.

The Association was incorporated as a company October 26, 1884, and the first general meeting was held at Central Turner Hall, and the building of the crematory was begun in June, 1885. It is situated on Dixmyth avenue, near Burnet woods, on an elevation overlooking Mill creek valley. The building is oval in form, massive, and constructed of Indiana limestone. It contains a chapel, residence rooms for the superintendent, a basement, where the preparing rooms, two retorts, and furnace rooms are situated.

When a body is brought to the crematory the coffin is first placed on an elevator and raised to the chapel, where such religious services as may have been desired by the deceased, or friends, are held, after which it is lowered to the basement, where it is prepared for cremation by simply taking it out of the coffin and making a careful examination to be assured that life is extinct. The body is then wrapped in muslin cloth, saturated with alum water, when it is placed on a table supplied with rollers and moved to the opening of the retort and rolled into the same on an iron cradle. The process of incineration lasts on an average two hours, when the ashes are removed and delivered to the relatives or friends in a metal case to be disposed of as they may see fit. This was the old process first in use, but during the summer of 1893 an improvement was made by the erection of two retorts, and so arranged that the coffin, without removing the body therefrom, can be shoved into the retort and all consumed together.

The fuel used is coke, and the degree of heat attained is about 2,000 Fahrenheit. The fire does not at any time come in contact with the coffin or body, but circulates round the retort. The retort is made of fire clay. The body is reduced to ashes by the action of the heat only, and the average weight of the ashes is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The crematory chapel also contains niches in which the ashes of deceased can be placed in urns, and the grounds can also be used for the interment of the ashes of such as their friends may see fit to order.

The retort is completely closed during the process of incineration, but it may be witnessed through a small window of mica placed in the rear end. The cost, which includes a metallic case, is \$25. Cremation began in July, 1887, and up to this time (1893) about three hundred bodies have been incinerated. The cost of the crematory building was about \$20,000, but with the cost of site, grading and adornment, the total has reached about \$30,000, exclusive of the retorts and furnace, which cost nearly \$3,000.

The crematory has not yet been self-supporting, but has been kept up by voluntary assessments on the stock, and voluntary contributions by the members and friends of the cause. There are about four hundred members, composed of all nationalities and religious beliefs. The officers for 1893 were: President, G. A. Merryweather; secretary, A. T. Roever; treasurer, Fred. A. Meiser; attorney, C. M. Lotze. Directors: Herman Husemann, Henry Lowenstein, P. H. Hartmann, Dr. E. W. Walker, Henry Littinger, Adolph Sander, and L. A. Strobel.

Any person can visit the place. The crematory is always open and in charge of the superintendent, who will admit visitors and explain everything to them. It was built for the purpose of exhibiting the process of cremation to the public free of charge, in order to reform the method of disposing of the dead for the benefit of the living. No member of the Society is required to bind himself to have his body cremated. This process of disposing of the dead, it is believed, will become almost universal, because it is demanded by the laws of sanitation as population increases. Thoughtfully considered, there is nothing repugnant or barbarous in this method of disposing of the human tabernacle. When looked at through the mica window in the retort, "a beautiful rosy light envelopes the body, and it seems to be transfigured in an aurora of benignant splendor. The pallid cheek of death is made to blush, and grief gathers color, and hope stands dressed with ruby light to prophesy the radiant life beyond. The relic ash, pure as powdered pearl, may be more sentimentally preserved in the columbarium, or crypt of churches, than in the cold, dark grave or tomb. In this ash, that has survived the heated retort, may linger that human seed, unabsorbed by the elements, undevoured by the hunger of plants and animals from which the glorified may spring when the reveille of the Resurrection is sounded by the trumpet of the Archangel of Immortality."

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL.

[By P. S. CONNER, M. D.]

PIONEER PHYSICIANS—THE FIRST FACULTY OF CINCINNATI—DANIEL DRAKE AND OTHERS—
LATER ARRIVALS—SANITARY ORDINANCES—BOARDS OF HEALTH—MEDICAL COLLEGES—
DENTAL SCHOOLS—HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—CINCINNATI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES—
MEDICAL SOCIETIES—MEDICAL JOURNALS—MEDICAL LIBRARIES—BRIEF SKETCHES OF SOME
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

AMONG the early settlers of the "Miami Purchase" was Dr. William Burnet, of New Jersey; and with his arrival, and that of Dr. John Hole and of Dr. Richard Allison, of the Army, who accompanied the first detachment of troops sent to garrison Fort Washington, begins the medical history of Cincinnati and Hamilton county. Dr. Burnet's stay in the West was a brief one (less than two years), and for ten years the settlements on the Ohio and the lower Miamis were largely compelled to look for medical aid to the army surgeons. These were here in unusual numbers, since for "seven years the young village became the headquarters for all the armies which fought against the Indians under Harmar in 1790, St. Clair in 1791, and Wayne in 1794." Among them were Allison, Carmichael, Phillips, Sellman, Elliot and Strong, and Gen. Harrison, whose early professional training then and later "enabled him frequently to afford relief to those who could not at the moment command the services of a physician." Sellman and Allison resigning from the service, the former in 1797, the latter in 1798, became permanent residents of this county.

Richard Allison, born near Goshen, N. Y., in 1757, had been a medical officer during the Revolution. On the re-organization of the army in 1789, he was appointed surgeon of the regiment of infantry (there was but one), and as such became the ranking medical officer of the army up to the time of his resignation. Living for a few years on his farm "on the east fork of the Little Miami," he returned to the city in 1805, and continued in practice until his death, March 22, 1816. Drake called him the "Father of our local profession," and wrote of him that, "though not profound in science, he was sagacious, unassuming, amiable and kind."

John Sellman, a native of Annapolis, Md., was in active and reputable practice for more than ten years longer, dying in 1827 at the age of sixty-three years. The doctors unconnected with the army, and settling here prior to 1800, were Hole, Morrel, McClure, Cranmer and Goforth.

John Hole who was here early enough to take part in the second assignment of town lots, in May, 1789, could not have produced much impression upon the people during the five years that he lived in Cincinnati, notwithstanding the fact that he practiced inoculation at the time of the first outbreak of smallpox in the winter of 1792-93, since Drake was unable to learn where he was born, or where and when he died. It is quite likely that he moved to Franklin county, as the name appears on the list of those from that county selected to serve as members of the Medical Society organized by Act of Legislature February 8, 1812.

Calvin Morrel, who organized the first Masonic Lodge in Ohio, soon left the county, and spent the later years of his life with the Shakers at Union Village.

John Cranmer coming here in 1798, "attained to a position of considerable personal and some professional respectability; supporting his family by his practice, and continuing to advance in reputation up to the time of his death, which occurred from cholera in 1832." [Drake.]

William Goforth, with Sellman and Cranmer, "constituted the whole Faculty of Cincinnati in the first year of this century." A native of New York City, at the age of twenty-two he came to Maysville, Ky., and, after eleven years of successful practice there, in 1799 removed to Columbia, where his father, Judge Goforth, was living. The next year found him in Cincinnati, and for eight years he was a most popular and peculiar physician, "having," as Drake says, "the most winning manners of any physician I ever knew, and the most of them." First in the West, he in 1801 secured through Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, some of the "Jennerian lymph," and began vaccinating the people of the town and neighborhood. "Fond of schemes and novelties, in the spring of the year 1803, at a great expense, he dug up at Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, and brought away the largest, most diversified and remarkable mass of huge fossil bones that was ever disinterred at one time or place in the United States; the whole he put into the possession of that swindling Englishman, Thomas Ashe, *alias* Arville, who sold them in Europe and embezzled the proceeds." [Drake.] He was much occupied with the business of collecting ginseng and shipping it to China, and the preparation of what he thought to be the columbo root. All the glittering specks that were found in the country about, and believed to be gold, were brought to him for examination, the finders generally contriving to "quarter themselves on his family," at the Peach Grove House that Dr. Allison had built just east of Fort Washington, and near the present corner of Fourth and Lawrence streets. Too restless to long remain in any one place, he had serious thoughts of moving to the upper Mad River country, but finally decided to go to Louisiana, that had recently become United States territory; and in 1807 he took up his residence there. Nine years later, after having been prominently connected with the political affairs of the new State, he returned to Cincinnati, and again began the practice of his profession. He had continued it, however, but a few months when in the spring of 1817 death brought to a close his checkered career. Medi-

cally, the most important fact in his history was that he was the preceptor of Daniel Drake, the first medical student in the West, the first of such students to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the earliest of our medical writers and teachers, and professionally and socially the most influential physician who has ever lived in our city, county, State or section.

Daniel Drake, coming to Cincinnati December 18, 1800, a boy fifteen years old, for fifty-two years was a leader in all professional, educational, literary and scientific movements in Cincinnati and the West. After three years of association with Dr. Goforth as "medical student or apothecary's boy and lad of all work," he was taken into partnership, an arrangement yielding little comfort, and less money. A year later he received from his preceptor "Surgeon General of the first division of Ohio militia" an "autograph diploma setting forth his ample attainments in all the branches of the profession, the first medical diploma ever granted in the interior valley of North America." The following winter was spent in attendance upon lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he returning to Cincinnati in April, 1806. After practicing for a time at his old home at Mayslick, Ky., on April 10, 1807, he established himself permanently in our city, in succession to Dr. Goforth, who had left for Louisiana. He busied himself for a number of years not only in professional work, but in careful study of the botany and geology of the country, and of its archæological remains, in observing and recording the direction of the winds and the state of the weather, and in preparing his "Notices of Cincinnati," published in 1810, and his "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country," issued in 1815. In 1814 he reports himself as "much employed in the business of the Lancaster Seminary (the original foundation of the Cincinnati College), and in that of the Library Society," of which he was president.

In the winter of 1815-16 he was again a student in Philadelphia, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1816, receiving "the first medical degree ever conferred on a citizen of Cincinnati." The following year he became a member of the first Faculty of the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., the pioneer medical school of the West. Having, as he always had, a strong attachment to Cincinnati, he felt that this city, not Lexington, should be the medical center, and after much delay, and in spite of great opposition, he secured in 1819 the passage of an Act of the State Legislature establishing the Medical College of Ohio, having previously, in the autumn of 1818 and the following winter, carried on, in association with Dr. Coleman Rogers, a preparatory school of medical instruction. In 1822 his connection with the Medical College of Ohio was abruptly terminated, to be temporarily renewed in 1831, in 1849 and in 1852. In 1824 he was a second time appointed professor in Transylvania. Two years later he was back again in Cincinnati, where the following year he established an eye infirmary, and assumed editorial charge of the *Western Medical and Physical Journal*. During the winter of 1830-31, he was in the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and in 1835 organized the medical department of the Cincinnati College, in which he held the chair of Theory and Practice, a school which four years later suspended for want of proper endowment. In 1840 he went to the University of Louisville, remaining there until 1849, returning a year later after a winter's connection with the Medical College of Ohio. Two years after, he was once more elected to a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio, but his death (on November 5, 1852) occurred before he was able to enter upon its duties. "He had resigned more professorships, and been oftener expelled, than any other medical teacher in the United States. His appointments amounted to not less than ten, and he was connected with five schools, two of which were of his own projecting."

His professional writing began as early as 1809, and his great work, which is his real monument, a "Treatise on the principal diseases of the interior Valley of

North America," was published in part two years before and in part two years after his death. Its preparation occupied much of his time for thirty years, and in collecting materials for it he traveled from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Alleghanies to the Rockies. His literary, historical and scientific publications were numerous and of great value. To him was largely due the credit of the establishment of the earliest Collegiate institution in Hamilton county, and of the first Museum in this section of the country. As far back as 1815 he "pointed out distinctly all the canals which have since been made in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, connecting the waters of the lakes and the Ohio," and in 1835 "became specially interested in the construction of a great railway which should connect the Ohio Valley at Cincinnati with the Atlantic at Charleston." From an early date he was prominently connected with the politics of the West, and was the friend of many of the leading statesmen of the day. As physician, writer, teacher and citizen, he was the most influential medical man who has ever lived here. His life was in many respects a stormy one; his antagonisms and antagonists were many. But with it all, his genius, his industry, his high moral principle and his devotion to duty earned him, what he will always have, the respect, esteem and kind remembrance of those familiar with our medical history during the first half of the century.

Another of Dr. Goforth's students, who was long in practice in the county, was Dr. Edward Young Kemper. Born in Fauquier county, Va., January 11, 1783, he came to Cincinnati with his father, Rev. James Kemper, in 1790. He probably never graduated in medicine, though it is believed that he attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. It is likely that he practiced on a certificate given him by Dr. Goforth similar to the one given to Dr. Drake, or perhaps a license received from the District Medical Society. As a medical officer of volunteers he was at Hull's surrender at Detroit. For many years he was in practice at Montgomery, in this county, but the latter part of his life was spent at the old Kemper homestead on Walnut Hills, where he died June 10, 1863, aged eighty; probably the last survivor of the little band of medical students gathered in Cincinnati prior to the establishment of the Medical College of Ohio.

Beginning with the opening of the School of Preparatory Instruction in 1818, the after medical history of Cincinnati and Hamilton county is mainly that of its colleges, its hospitals, its societies and its journals; and its physicians of eminence have been, with but few exceptions, those connected therewith.

The number of practitioners increased but slowly for many years; in 1821 there were but twenty-one in the city; in 1827, as appears by the records of the Common Pleas Court, where they were registered for taxation, but twenty-six in the county; in 1831 the Medical Society had a membership roll of forty-seven. To-day the number can not be less than six hundred and fifty, nearly or quite six hundred of them being in the city and the adjacent villages.

Very few of the practitioners, prior to 1840, were of foreign birth and education. Dr. John Moorhead was born in Ireland and was a graduate of Edinburgh, as was his brother Robert, who after some years of service in the British army settled here in 1830, and died February 9, 1845. A third brother, Thomas, was for a time a practicing physician here, but later became an attorney at law. The Doctors Bonner, Hugh and Stephen, were also natives of Ireland, but they came to America as boys, and received their medical degrees at Transylvania, the one in 1825, the other in 1834. The earliest physician here of German birth and education, was Dr. Mundhenk, who came in 1815 and left a few years later, removing, probably, to Montgomery county; little is known about him. Following him was Dr. F. J. C. Oberdorf, who settled here in 1819, at the age of forty-three. Born near Heidelberg, he commenced his medical studies at Montpellier but soon entered the medical service of the French army, serving under Napoleon in Italy, Egypt, Germany and Russia, leaving the army in 1815. After thirty seven years residence in Cincinnati,



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P. L. Combs

he removed to Kentucky, where he died November 21, 1860, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. So far as can be learned, he was, after Dr. Mundhenk had left, the only German physician in the city or county until 1827, when Dr. Frederick Bunte, who had been educated at Marburg and Würzburg, came to Cincinnati. Not succeeding well in practice, he in a few years turned his attention to teaching. In 1860 he went to Brookville, Ind., where he died.

During the ten years after 1830 there were settled in the city Drs. Schneider, Tellkamp, Huber, Paul, Topp, Wilhelmi, Woher, Emmert and Homburg. Of these Dr. Schneider after an unusually long professional life retired from practice only a few years ago, and is still living in the city. Dr. Theodore A. Tellkamp removed to New York City in 1845, returned to Germany in 1881, and died at Hannover in 1883. He was a man of much learning and influence, and an extensive writer on medical and scientific subjects, especially upon the effect upon health of prison and asylum life. Drs. Wilhelmi and Homburg were residents here but a few years.

Our section has never been a very unhealthy one, and now has an annual mortality rate of about twenty per thousand; but few cases of yellow fever have ever occurred here; cholera prevailed, epidemically, in 1832, 1849, 1850, 1866 and 1873.

As far back as 1802 sanitary regulations began to be established, an ordinance passed by the select council on July 17 of that year requiring the speedy removal from the streets, lanes, alleys and commons of the town, of all dead animals, and forbidding any one exercising the trade of butcher within certain portions of the town, except in a slaughter-house already established. On December 10, 1804, inoculation for smallpox was forbidden under penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, to such penalty being liable not only the inoculator but the one inoculated, if knowingly and willfully receiving it; and a fine of from \$2 to \$10 was imposed on any one who having been in a room or house where there was smallpox should within twenty-four hours thereafter go into any house where there were persons who had not had the disease; the owner or occupant of an infected house being required to display before it a red flag. This ordinance was repealed two weeks later because of a want of vaccine virus. An ordinance of date May 10, 1813, required physicians to prepare, in every case of death, a certificate showing the name, age, sex, and cause of death, and made it the duty of the master or mistress of the house to file such certificate within five days with the president or recorder of the Council to be permanently retained by the clerk for general inspection.

An ordinance of date of March 26, 1816, made it the duty of the mayor to prepare a "pesthouse," and to cause the removal thereto of cases of smallpox. The office of health officer was created by ordinance of May 10, 1821, such officer being required to make inspection of the streets, lanes and alleys, at least once a week from April 1 to October 1, and as often as might be expedient during the rest of the year, and to cause the removal of everything prejudicial to health. On November 26, 1823, the city Council forbade the excavating, as in brick making, of any holes or ponds which might become reservoirs of stagnant water, and directed the health officer to see to it that any such existing holes be filled up by the owner, or, if he did not do it, by the city, the expense becoming a lien on the property.

A smallpox scare, in 1826, caused the establishment of a Board of Health by ordinances passed April 26 and 29; such board being composed of five members, the mayor being one, and *ex-officio* president of the board. This board was required to weekly report in the newspapers the number of cases of smallpox in the city. By June, 1827, the membership of the board had been increased to seven, and its duties and powers much enlarged; the first being to prevent the introduction into the city of smallpox, yellow fever and other contagious, malignant or infectious diseases, and to recommend to council such measures as might be deemed necessary to promote and secure the health of the city. In 1831 was passed the first ordinance regulating the care of dogs. Since the organization of the original Board of Health,

many similar ones have been in turn created and abolished, according to the apparent necessities of the time and the demands of party. For twenty-seven years last past the "Department of Health" has had a continuous existence; and now has charge of the collection of vital statistics, the abatement of nuisances, the inspection of milk, dairies, meats and live-stock, the regulation of public markets, the medical care of the outdoor poor, and the official oversight of contagious and infectious diseases. Its working force is made up of a health officer (Dr. J. W. Prendergast), one registrar, six clerks, thirty physicians, thirty druggists, one chemist, one legal clerk, three superintendents, twelve inspectors, seventeen sanitary policemen, eight market masters and four market watchmen. The total expenditure for the year 1892 was seventy two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Cincinnati for three-quarters of a century has been a center of medical instruction. As early as 1818, Dr. Drake, who had been a lecturer at Transylvania during the previous winter, had in association with Dr. Coleman Rogers conducted a recitation and lecture course. In the following year a charter was obtained for the Medical College of Ohio. At the present time there are in the city seven institutions conferring the degree of M. D., two of which are for the instruction of women.

The Medical College of Ohio was incorporated by Act of the Legislature January 19, 1819, and organized a year later. In the circular (written by Dr. Drake) announcing a prospective session of the second medical school established west of the Alleghanies—Transylvania had been started at Lexington, Ky., three years earlier—it is stated that "the considerations which originally suggested the establishment of a medical college, and which doubtless induced the General Assembly to give its sanction were, first, the obvious and increasing necessity for such an institution in the western country; and, secondly, the peculiar fitness and advantages of this city for the successful execution of the project. These are its central situation, its northern latitude, its easy water communications with most parts of the western country, and, above all, the comparatively numerous population. This already exceeds ten thousand, more than double the number of any other inland town in the new States; and, from the facility of emigrating to it by water, the proportion of indigent emigrants is unusually great. The professors placed on this ample theatre will, therefore, have numerous opportunities of treating a great variety of diseases, and thus be able to impart those principles and rules of practice which are framed from daily observations on the peculiar maladies which the student, after the termination of his collegiate course, will have to encounter." The Faculty at the opening of the first session was composed of Daniel Drake, M. D., professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, including Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Jesse Smith, M. D., professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Elijah Slack, A. M., professor of Chemistry.

Alone of the Medical Colleges of the country, its course was of five-months duration, and, to stimulate students to secure a higher preliminary education, a prize medal was offered for the best inaugural thesis written in Latin.

The class numbered twenty-five, and the graduates in the spring of 1821, seven. The next year the class was slightly larger, thirty students being in attendance, and the school seemed to be on a fair road to success. But with the close of this second session trouble arose in the Faculty, and Dr. Drake was summarily ejected by the abolition of his chair. For fifteen years thereafter the history of the college was one of internal dissensions and outside opposition. The Faculty underwent frequent changes, some of its members were of very ordinary ability, though some, as Godman and Eberle, were of high professional standing; the classes were generally small; and the college in no proper degree commanded the respect and had the confidence and support of the profession of the State and neighborhood. Its charter

was amended in the winter of 1822-23, and a board of trustees appointed; and in 1825 the State Legislature directed that for five years there should be paid over to the college one half of the tax on auction sales in Hamilton county. The whole amount of money received from this source was a little less than twenty-five thousand dollars, which was invested in a building, a library and a museum. This is the only pecuniary aid ever received from the State, which even until now retains nominal control of the college, since its board of trustees is appointed by the governor once in ten years. The building in the erection of which much of this money was expended was located on Sixth street between Vine and Race streets, the ground being purchased at a cost of fifteen dollars per foot, and was first occupied in the winter of 1826-27. From 1838 to 1851 the school flourished, and in its Faculty were men of great ability and high repute, among them being Mussey, Moorhead, Locke, Wright, Kirtland, Harrison, Oliver and Shotwell. Moorhead, who had been in the city since 1820, resigned his chair in 1849, returned to Ireland, his native country, succeeded to the family Baronetcy and, as Sir John Moorhead, lived in dignified ease until his death in 1873. In 1851 a new building was erected, the one now occupied, than which at the time there was none better arranged and appointed in the United States. The next ten years was another period of trouble, of quarrels and of changes.

In 1857, the Miami Medical College, organized in 1852, was merged in it. In 1860 this consolidation was broken up, and the Faculty reorganized. For two years during the war, two graduating sessions were annually held. Since this last reorganization the history of the college has been one of prosperity; during the last twenty-two years there have been but two resignations and two deaths of members of the Faculty; the classes have been large; the facilities for teaching much increased; and the graduates have shown themselves to be well educated and competent to discharge their professional duties. The teaching force now numbers thirty-one: ten professors; four adjunct professors; eight lecturers and demonstrators, and nine assistants. The class of 1892-93 numbered 226, and the graduates sixty-one. The entire number of graduates is about four thousand.

Cincinnati College.—In 1835 Dr. Drake organized a medical department of the Cincinnati College, with Drs. McDowell, Rives, Harrison, Jameson. Gross and Rogers as his colleagues. A year later Dr. Willard Parker succeeded Dr. Jameson in the surgical chair. The school continued in active operation for four years, having large classes (114 were in attendance in the winter of 1838-39), and commanding the respect and confidence of the profession of the country. Its suspension in 1839 was because of its want of endowment and its limited clinical advantages.

Eclectic Medical College.—In 1843 the Worthington Medical College, established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832, was removed to Cincinnati, and in 1845 it was incorporated under its present title. Connected with it as teachers have been many of the most eminent eclectic physicians of the West, among them being Drs. Morrow, King, Newton, Cleveland, Cox, Hill, Buchanan, and Howe, all now dead. In 1856, owing to dissensions in the Faculty, there was organized the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, which was united with the original school in 1859. For a number of years past it has been under the financial control of Dr. John M. Scudder. Two sessions a year have been and are still given. Its Faculty, professors, lecturers and assistants, numbers fifteen, and its graduates, to date, 3,237. In the year 1892-93 (two sessions) there were 288 students matriculated, of whom forty-seven graduated.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.—Organized under Act of the Legislature of date of March 7, 1851, this college, of which Dr. A. H. Baker was the founder, has a Faculty of seventeen professors and five assistant professors. Holding its sessions for many years at the corner of Longworth and Central avenues, and for many years more on George street, between John and Smith, it is now

located on Vine street, above Liberty. Its Faculty during the forty-two years existence of the college has included a number of teachers afterward connected with other colleges of the city.

Miami Medical College.—On November 1, 1852, the first course of this newly-organized college commenced, the Faculty being composed of Drs. R. D. Mussey, Jesse P. Judkins, C. L. Avery, John Davis, John F. White, George Mendenhall, John A. Murphy, C. G. Comegys and John Locke, Jr. The class numbered thirty-five, and five graduated in 1853. The lectures were delivered in the building still standing at the northwest corner of Fifth and Central avenue. Regular annual sessions were held until the spring of 1857. In that year the school was consolidated with the Medical College of Ohio; such consolidation continuing until the spring of 1860. In 1865 the school was revived, and the Dental College building was secured, and a class of 154 students gathered together, of whom twenty-six graduated in the following spring; no charge was made for tuition.

In the autumn of 1866 a new building on Twelfth street, between Elm and Plum, was erected, and in it the college sessions have since been regularly held. Its Faculty has had in it, and still includes, many of the distinguished physicians of the city, among them being Drs. W. H. Mussey, E. Williams, George Mendenhall and William Clendennin, no longer living. The present Faculty embraces eleven professors, as many lecturers and demonstrators, and fifteen clinical assistants.

The College Museum contains the large and valuable collections of the late professors, Mussey and Shotwell. There were eighty-eight students in attendance upon the lectures of the sessions of 1892-93, and twenty-eight were graduated at its close. The entire number of its graduates is 1,153.

Pulte Medical College.—This institution, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound streets, was organized in May, 1872, the lecture session beginning in the following October. An outgrowth of the Homeopathic Dispensary inaugurated three years earlier, the College started with a cash fund of \$4,600 (the balance remaining of \$14,000 raised by a fair held in 1869), and \$5,000 furnished by Dr. Pulte (J. H.) for incorporation purposes. There were thirty-eight matriculants during the first session, and ten students were graduated at its close. For a number of years the financial condition of the college was an unsatisfactory one, but after many years of litigation there was secured from the estate of the late Dr. John H. Pulte \$25,000 in compromise satisfaction of a much larger claim for endowment of the college bearing the name "Pulte." The present Faculty is made up of eighteen professors, lecturers and assistants; the last class numbered thirty-seven, with twelve graduates; and the entire number of graduates is 536. The specified requirements for graduation are four years study with attendance upon three courses of lectures. "No discrimination is made on account of sex in attendance on the lectures or clinics."

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.—Originally chartered in 1850 as a Society of Pharmacists, the College of Pharmacy as a teaching institution dates from December, 1871. Steadily growing in numbers and enlarging its curriculum, the College now takes high rank among the Pharmaceutical Schools of the country. Its Faculty is made up of six instructors; it has a graded course of two annual sessions of six months each, and is one of the allied departments of the Cincinnati University. Its present class numbers about seventy-five, and it has graduated 392 of its students. For several years past it has occupied a very conveniently arranged building on Court street, west of Mound. A. Wetterstroem is president of the college, and Dr. Charles T. P. Fennel, dean of the Faculty.

Woman's Medical College.—This college was organized in 1887 as a female department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1890 this union with the Cincinnati College was dissolved, and the college was incorporated under its present title. Its corps of instructors numbers twenty-six, fifteen professors.

and eleven assistants: and its course of study is a thorough one. A convenient building at No. 262 West Eighth street is occupied, in which have been fitted up rooms for lecture, laboratory and clinical purposes. The whole number of students in attendance since the original organization is 155, of whom twenty-one have been graduated.

Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, a college for the medical education of women, was opened in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital in October, 1890. Its students to date have numbered forty-nine, and its graduates six. The Faculty includes sixteen professors, two lecturers and two assistants.

DENTAL SCHOOLS.

The *Ohio College of Dental Surgery* was incorporated January 24, 1845, the second dental school in the world; that at Baltimore having preceded it by four years. Its founder was Dr. James Taylor, for years the most eminent dentist of our city. The first course of lectures was given in the following winter (1845-46), four students graduating at its close. The session of 1851 "was opened in a building on College street, near Seventh, owned by the profession, and especially dedicated for all time to the cause of dental education." This building was torn down three years later, and the one at present occupied built. The school has had, and has, a high reputation; a large number of students have attended its lectures, and it has conferred the degree of D. D. S. on 938 of them. Its present Faculty includes five professors, two lecturers, and four demonstrators. Since 1888 the college has been the Department of Dentistry of the Cincinnati University.

HOSPITALS.

Cincinnati Hospital.—For its first hospital, as for its first medical college, Cincinnati is indebted to the wisdom and labors of Daniel Drake. An Act of the Legislature January 22, 1821, established the "Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio," and appropriated for that purpose \$10,000 in depreciated funds in the State Treasury, which yielded, when disposed of, about \$3,500. The trustees of Cincinnati township, to whom the money was paid over, were required to provide grounds, not less than four acres in extent, and to erect suitable brick buildings. City property on Twelfth street, between Plum and Central avenue, was set apart for that purpose, and a building 53 x 42 feet, three stories high, erected in 1823, to which in 1827 was made an addition for the confinement of lunatics, and in 1833 another building accommodating 150 patients was built. By the original act the medical care of the hospital was entrusted to the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, who were to "furnish all the medical and surgical services necessary, and have the privilege of admitting the students of their college to the hospital practice upon such terms as they might choose to prescribe."

From 1821 to 1853, inclusive, the hospital received one-half of the duties on auction sales in the city, amounting, it has been stated, to the sum of \$100,000, and the balance of the funds required for its maintenance was supplied by taxation. Boatmen and the indigent poor of the township were entitled to care in its wards, and until 1838 such "idiots, lunatics and insane persons" of the State as might be brought to it. Patients having smallpox and other infectious diseases were treated in the "pesthouse," at first located on the ground now occupied by the Music Hall, later on what is to-day known as Lincoln Park, and yet later on Roh's Hill. With the organization of the Cincinnati College efforts were made to take the hospital out from under the exclusive control of the Medical College of Ohio, and in 1839 (February 26) the Legislature authorized the Faculty of that college to share equally in the medical and surgical care of the hospital; but the "Act" remained inoperative. Similar efforts at displacement were made during the "fifties," and in 1860 the students of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery petitioned the city

council for the privilege of attending the hospital practice. A special committee to which this application had been referred reported favorably, and presented a resolution calling upon the city solicitor to petition the State Legislature to grant to the city full and exclusive control of the hospital. As the result of the long continued agitation which had been going on, the Legislature, March 11, 1861, passed an act transferring the control from the Infirmary board to a special board of trustees, composed of seven members, one appointed by the Governor, two by the Superior Court of Cincinnati, two by the Court of Common Pleas, the mayor and senior infirmary director *ex officio*.

The name was changed to "Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati," and later to that of "Cincinnati Hospital." For a number of years the unfitness of the buildings for hospital purposes had been fully recognized, and in 1866 a commission was appointed to secure plans and attend to the construction of a new hospital, such commission being composed of the hospital trustees and three members of the city council. Under orders from this commission of date of December 12, 1866, the old buildings were vacated: the male patients being sent to St. John's Hospital, corner Plum and Third streets, the females remaining at the Orphan Asylum on Elm street, near Fourteenth, where they had been for nearly two years before. The new hospital was ready for occupation very early in 1869 (January 7), its wards being in six pavilions, three on a side, the administration and general service buildings completing the quadrangle. On October 1, 1871, the medical staff was re-organized, all medical teachers being excluded; but the resolution of the trustees under which this change was effected was rescinded December 26, 1873. The active medical staff is now made up of sixteen members: four surgeons, four physicians, four obstetricians and gynecologists, two oculists and two pathologists. There are also four curators of the museum, a resident receiving physician and seven internes. A training school for nurses is in operation. For the year ending October 1, 1893, 4,267 patients were under treatment.

During the sessions of the Medical Colleges in the city daily clinics are held in the amphitheatre, open to any student on payment of five dollars, the amount received from the sale of the clinic tickets going to the support of the hospital library. The "Branch Hospital," for the reception of cases of contagious diseases, which were removed from Roh's Hill in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature May 10, 1878, is located at Lick Run in the western portion of the city, and has accommodations for 150 patients.

Good Samaritan Hospital.—On November 15, 1852, the Sisters of Charity opened a twenty-bed hospital in a building at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, with the Faculty of the newly organized Miami Medical College as its medical staff. Three years later they removed to the corner of Plum and Third streets, where for more than eleven years "St. John's Hospital" was maintained, with accommodations for seventy-five patients. During the war its capacity was taxed to the utmost, consequent upon the large number of sick and wounded soldiers received, and, as the scene of much of Dr. Blackman's work, its reputation was widespread. On August 16, 1866, Messrs. Lewis Worthington and Joseph C. Butler donated to the Sisters the Marine Hospital property, corner Sixth and Lock streets, which they had just purchased from the United States at a cost of \$70,500. The conditions of the deed of gift were that it should be held in perpetuity as a hospital under the name of "The Hospital of the Good Samaritan;" "that no applicant for admission should be preferred or excluded on account of his or her religion or country, and that, with the exception of cases of contagious or chronic diseases, any and all afflicted requiring medical or surgical treatment should be admitted if there was room for their accommodation; that one half of the rooms or wards should be kept for the destitute sick, the preference being always given to women and children, and if practicable one ward should be devoted especially to sick children,

and as far as practicable, consistent with the object of the trust, rooms should always be kept for receiving those victims of accidents occurring in shops, on railroads, or from fires and other causes; that when the resources from paying patients, donations or endowments should afford revenue sufficient to support the institution as an entirely free hospital, it should then become such, and should be devoted exclusively to the use of the destitute sick, except that the managers might receive persons who were able to pay for special medical or surgical treatment to the extent of one-third the capacity of the institution, such persons paying or not, as their sense of right might dictate, provided that all the funds received after securing an endowment sufficient to make the hospital a free one should go toward extending the buildings and accommodations: provided always that any patient should be at liberty to send for any medical adviser he or she might desire, though not employed by the institution, but such medical attendance was to be without charge or cost to the institution; that a portion of the ground might be used for the erection of a dispensary, medical or surgical lecture room or a building devoted to the promotion of medical or surgical science, but such building or buildings must always belong to the institution and estate, and no portion of the funds derived from the hospital should be appropriated to such improvements."

In October following, "St. John's" was given up, and the "Good Samaritan" occupied. The medical charge of the hospital was, as it had been for some years before, largely under the control of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, and a few years later became entirely so. The capacity of the house was about one hundred and fifty, and, with the erection of the new buildings in 1890, was decidedly increased. The records of the hospital show that the whole number of patients under treatment from November 13, 1852, to October 1, 1893, has been 34,832 (Franklin Street, 1,500; St. John's, 6000; Good Samaritan, 27,382), a large number of them pay patients occupying private rooms.

Early in 1873 Sister Anthony, then and for many years before and after the Sister Superior in charge, appreciating the great want of a hospital here devoted to the care of lying-in women and foundlings, consulted Joseph C. Butler as to the propriety of the Order purchasing property near the city for that purpose. On May 20, of that year, Mr. Butler secured at a cost of \$15,000 a very desirable piece of property on the Reading road about four miles out, and presented it to the Sisters of Charity for the establishment of a branch hospital of the Good Samaritan. His letter of notification to Sister Anthony closes with the following words: "That it may be of some service to the poor and afflicted, and soften the burdens of a few wounded hearts through many generations, through the self-denying ministrations of your Sisterhood, is the earnest hope of your friend Joseph C. Butler." This "St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital and Foundling House" was at once opened. The building on the property secured soon proved to be too small to accommodate the number of those seeking admission, and in 1884 a first, and in 1888 a second, enlargement of it was made, so that now over one hundred women and as many children can be cared for.

Of the various gifts that have from time to time been made to our people by generous citizens, none probably have been, are and will continue to be such great service as those of Mr. Worthington and Mr. Butler, and those of the Messrs. Emery and the Gamble family for a like purpose to be noticed later in connection with the Children's and Christ's Hospitals. From the first the hospital has been a school of clinical instruction, for more than a third of a century, an important and integral part of the organization of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1875 an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of over four hundred was erected on the Good Samaritan grounds, and in it clinics have ever since been regularly held during the lecture terms.

St. Mary's Hospital.—This hospital, under charge of the Sisters of St. Clara of the Order of St. Francis, was opened for the reception of patients on Christmas Day, 1859, a temporary hospital on Fourth street, near Central avenue, having been occupied since the 21st of September of the previous year. Though receiving patients without regard to nationality or creed, the large proportion of those under care have been and are German Catholics. By the erection of new buildings from time to time its capacity has been gradually brought up to 200 beds, chiefly in public wards, and at the latest report there were 190 patients in the house, the whole number treated since September, 1858, being 37,112. On the medical staff at present are two surgeons, six physicians, two gynecologists, two oculists and one pathologist. Clinical instruction of medical students is not permitted.

St. Francis Hospital is a branch of St. Mary's, intended chiefly for chronic and incurable cases. It was opened in 1889, and has at the time of writing 240 patients, attended by four physicians.

St. Luke's Hospital.—In November, 1865, the "St. Luke's Hospital Association," of the Episcopal Church, opened its hospital at the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, in a building which had previously been used as a "Hotel for Invalids," Dr. Taliaferro's private hospital, and the first home of the Sisters of Charity, before their removal to "St. John's." Ten of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city were on the staff of "St. Luke's," its wards were open to all, its patients in the first two years numbered 531, and its work was well done, and seemed to be well appreciated; but for want of funds the institution was crippled from the start, and after an existence of about four years its doors were closed.

Jewish Hospital.—In 1866 the "Jewish Hospital" was opened at the corner of Third and Baum streets, its accommodations being quite limited. In 1890 it was re-organized, and a new and well appointed hospital erected on Burnet avenue, Avondale, in close relation with the Jewish Home of the Aged and Infirm. Its present capacity is forty beds, and the whole number of patients treated in the year ending September 1, 1893, was 441. Its visiting staff is constituted of twelve of the Jewish physicians of the city. Connected with it is a training school for nurses, with seven pupils in attendance.

German Hospital.—Under the direction of a society of citizens of German birth there was opened in 1888, at No. 138 East Liberty street, a non-sectarian charitable hospital to be supported by subscriptions, donations and bequests, and to receive any proper patients, except those having incurable diseases. The nursing has from the beginning been done by "deaconesses." There are now accommodations for twenty-five patients, fifteen being at present under care; 842 in all have been treated. The medical staff numbers six.

Presbyterian Hospital.—This hospital, located at No. 424 West Sixth street, originated in a free dispensary for women and children, started in February, 1889, by Drs. Thorp, Osborn and Bogle. It was opened for the reception of patients May 2, 1890, has a capacity of twenty-seven beds, and has received in all 338 patients.

Children's Hospital.—Established through the efforts of a number of ladies resident in and near the city, the "Children's Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Southern Ohio" was incorporated in November, 1883. In part, at least, it was the successor and heir of St. Luke's Hospital, which had suspended in 1870. In March, 1884, a house was taken on Walnut Hills, and the hospital for children opened. On November 23, 1887, removal was made to the new building on Locust street, Mt. Auburn, donated by the Messrs. Emery, in every way fitted for its purpose and containing forty-five beds. From November, 1885, to November, 1892, 839 patients were under treatment, the greater part of them surgical cases. On its attending staff are two surgeons, two physicians, one oculist and one dentist.



Am. H. L. L.

Christ's Hospital.—Through the liberality of the late James Gamble and his family, there was established in September, 1889, a hospital under the management of the Deaconesses Home Association to be known as Christ's Hospital. Located for several years in a row of private houses on York street, it was removed February 21, 1893, to the Female Institute Building on Mt. Auburn, which had been purchased, altered and properly equipped for hospital use by the Messrs. Gamble. Up to the time of writing 744 patients have been under treatment, the present capacity of the house being eighty beds. The medical staff numbers twenty-nine: one director, nine consultants, nineteen active physicians and surgeons.

ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylum.—The original Act of the Legislature January 22, 1821, establishing the *Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio* was the first official recognition in the West of the duty of the State to care for its lunatics. For thirty years after the opening of the hospital, the insane of Hamilton county, if cared for at all, were chiefly so in the "crazy wards" in the rear of the hospital building proper on Twelfth street. The provision was very inadequate, and little or nothing could be done for other than the safe keeping of the patients. The over-crowding became so great and the conditions so bad that professional and popular clamor compelled the county commissioners in 1854 (June 10) to remove the insane from the wards of the Commercial Hospital, and place them by themselves in a building on Lick run, now, and for many years past, known as the "Woolen Mill." This place proving for many reasons unfit, a tract of land was purchased near Carthage, buildings were erected, and in March, 1860, "Longview Asylum" was occupied. Its original cost was over a half million dollars, and its entire cost to November 1, 1892, has been but a trifle less than one million two hundred thousand dollars, "all of which has been paid by the county of Hamilton." "The frontage of the building," says Dr. Harmon in his last report, "measures 1,010½ lineal feet, while the north and south wings have a depth of 283 feet, and 374½ feet, respectively. It was originally built to accommodate 400 patients. With the additions now completed, 955 patients can be comfortably cared for." In all, 6,706 patients have been admitted, of whom 2,616 have been discharged recovered, and 1,562 have died. The asylum is under the charge of a board of directors, five in number, appointed by the Governor of the State. While at Lick run it was under the charge of Drs. J. J. Quinn, William Mount and O. M. Langdon in succession, and since the removal has had five superintendents: Dr. O. M. Langdon, 1860–1870; Dr. J. T. Webb, 1871–75; Dr. W. H. Bunker, 1874–77; Dr. C. A. Miller, 1878–90; Dr. F. W. Harmon, 1891 to date. The asylum is well administered, though the medical staff is altogether too small for the number of patients under treatment, the superintendent having only two medical assistants; and because of such number of patients comparatively little can be done except to provide for their care and protection.

Private Asylums.—Of these there have been at least two—the *Cincinnati Retreat for the Insane* and the *Cincinnati Sanitarium*. The former, located beyond College Hill at a distance of about seven miles from the city, was established in 1852 by Dr. Edward Mead, a native of England, who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1841. For ten years afterward he had charge of a private asylum at Chicago, coming to our city in 1852 and continuing in residence here until 1869. At one time he was a lecturer in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and during the year 1853 edited the *American Psychological Journal*. The later years of his life were spent in Boston, his death June 28, 1893, being caused by shipwreck in the Azores while on a vacation trip.

The *Cincinnati Sanitarium* was opened in 1873 under the superintendency of Dr. E. C. Beckwith, followed later by Dr. Peck, previously at the Columbus (Ohio) asylum, and yet later by Dr. W. S. Chipley, of Lexington, Ky., who died February

10, 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. Orpheus Everts, still in charge of the institution. The original building at College Hill, previously occupied as a female college, has been at various times enlarged, and at present a new building is in process of erection to take the place of the one burned on April 6 last. The capacity of the Sanitarium has of late years been about seventy, and its patients have been not only lunatics, but also inebriates, and those having the morphia, chloral or cocaine habit. Up to the date of the last annual report, November 30, 1892, 2,296 patients have been under treatment, 223 during the year ending at the time stated.

CINCINNATI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In the spring of 1889 a number of ladies in the city, recognizing the value of trained nursing, organized a society, under the direction of which a training school was established, with Miss Annie Murray as superintendent. On January 1, 1889, the nursing in a ward in the Cincinnati Hospital was entrusted to their care, the working force being the superintendent, a head nurse and five pupil nurses. In the following May four other wards were opened to the school; in December four others, and in October, 1890, all the wards of the hospital, with two exceptions. Though the nursing done was excellent and to the entire satisfaction of the medical staff, circumstances rendered it advisable for the school to retire from the hospital in January, 1893. The National military homes at Dayton, Ohio, and Marion, Ind., have been supplied with nurses by the Society, the former since April, 1891, the latter since April, 1892. Up to the present time sixty-one pupils have been graduated, and are now employed in private or public nursing. Since August, 1891, the Society has maintained a "Directory for nurses," which has been found of great value.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

By legislative enactment of date of February 8, 1812, seven District Medical Societies were organized in the State, the first district embracing the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Clermont, Warren and Clinton. This society, which was a Board of Medical Examiners for the counties named, first met in June, 1813. But that it was something more than an examining board is shown by the fact that the act of establishment directed that "it shall be the duty of the several members of the Medical Society aforesaid, according to their abilities, to communicate useful information to each other in their respective district meetings; and said district meetings shall from time to time transmit to the convention aforesaid such curious cases and observations as may come to their knowledge; and it shall be the duty of the said convention to cause to be published such extraordinary cases and such observations on the state of the air and on epidemical and other diseases as they may think proper for the benefit of the society and of citizens in general."

Early in 1819 the *Cincinnati Medical Society* was organized, Elijah Slack being its president. It did not outlive the year of its formation, and on January 3, 1820, was succeeded by the *Cincinnati Medical Society*. At the time of its organization it adopted an elaborate "Code of Medical Police and Rules and Regulations," which had originally been prepared by Dr. Jesse Smith, professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, together with a "fee bill." The list of names appended to this code is eighteen in number.

In 1824 the *First District Medical Society* was revived, and maintained a more or less active existence for ten years when, in common with all the other District Societies of the State, it ceased to exist. Again, under the name of the *Cincinnati Medical Society*, a society was organized in 1831, which survived until 1858, its members at that time or soon after joining the recently organized Academy of Medicine. During the following year, 1832, the *Ohio Medical Lyceum* was founded, meeting once a week to listen to a lecture delivered by some one of its

members. Its life was a short one. In 1837 the *Hamilton County Medical Association* was organized, and in 1850 the *Hamilton County Branch of the Ohio State Medical Society*, neither of which long continued in active existence.

The *Miami Medical Society*, in the membership of which are to be found many physicians of Hamilton, Clermont and Warren counties living in or near the valley of the Little Miami river, dates from March 26, 1853.

On March 5, 1857, the *Academy of Medicine* was organized, largely through the efforts of Dr. R. R. McIlvaine, and it soon absorbed all the other societies of the city. In 1874, after a long, acrimonious, ethical controversy, a number of its members seceded and organized *The Cincinnati Medical Society* (the third of that name), which continued in active operation until the present year, when it was reunited with the Academy of Medicine, now the only regular general Medical Society here, with the exception of the Walnut Hills Society. The present membership is 301, and its meetings are held weekly.

The *Cincinnati Obstetrical Society* has been in existence seventeen years (since December 23, 1876), holding monthly meetings and having a membership roll of twenty-three, with a maximum limit of thirty.

The *Walnut Hills Medical Society* was organized in 1886, and, as its name indicates, is a local organization of those regular physicians residing in the northeastern portion of the city. It now has a membership of thirty-five, and its meetings are held semi-monthly.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Of the journals that have been published in this city the first (the first as well in the West) was the *Western Quarterly Reporter*, which appeared in March, 1822, under the editorship of Dr. John D. Godman. But six numbers appeared. "Three years later, in the spring of 1826," writes Dr. Drake, "Dr. Guy W. Wright and Dr. James M. Mason, western graduates, commenced a semi-monthly under the title of the *Ohio Medical Repository*. At the end of the first volume I became connected with it in place of Dr. Mason. The title was changed to *Western Medical and Physical Journal*, and it was published monthly. At the end of the first volume it came into my exclusive proprietary and editorial charge, and was continued under the title of the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, with the motto, at that time not inappropriate, of 'E sylvis nuncius.' My editorial associate was Dr. James C. Finley; then next was Dr. William Wood; then Drs. Gross and Harrison. After the dissolution of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College in 1839 it was transferred to Louisville.

"In the autumn of 1832 the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio projected a semi-monthly journal under the title of the *Western Medical Gazette*. It was edited by Profs. John Eberle, Thomas D. Mitchell and Alban G. Smith. At the end of nine months it was suspended. Five months afterward Silas Reed revived it as a monthly, and Dr. Samuel D. Gross, then demonstrator of Anatomy in that school, was added to the editorial corps. It was continued to the completion of the second volume from the beginning; then in April, 1835, the editors withdrew, and Dr. Reed united it with the *Western Journal*, the history of which has just been given. In the following autumn, September, 1835, Dr. James M. Mason, already mentioned, recommenced a new publication, to which he gave the name *Ohio Medical Repository*, the same with that of which he was one of the editors and publishers in 1826. Like that, also, it was issued semi-monthly. It did not, I believe, continue through its first year."

In 1842 Dr. L. M. Lawson began the publication of the *Western Lancet*, a journal which under various names has regularly appeared until the present time. In January, 1858, it absorbed the *Cincinnati Medical Observer*, for twenty years afterward being known as the *Lancet and Observer*; then it was united with the *Clinic*

in July, 1878, and its title was the *Lancet and Clinic*, later the *Lancet-Clinic*, its present name.

The *Clinic*, the issue of which began in August, 1871, was the first weekly medical journal in the West, and up to the time of its union with the *Lancet and Observer* was under the control of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio.

Since 1847 there has been regular publication of the *Dental Register* (*Dental Register of the West* prior to 1866), and since 1843 of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, which for seven years before had been published at Worthington, Ohio. The *Cincinnati Medical Journal*, originally known as the *Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal*, has been in existence since 1885, and the *Ohio Medical Journal* (for two years known as the *Journal of the Medical College of Ohio*) since 1890.

A number of journals, general and special, have from time to time appeared in our city, and after awhile suspended publication. Among these may be named the *Obstetric Gazette*, the *Cincinnati Journal of Health*, the *American Psychological Journal*, the *Cincinnati Journal of Medicine*, the *American Medical Journal*, the *Cincinnati Medical Recorder*, the *Cincinnati Medical News*, the *Cincinnati Medical Repertory*, the *Journal of Rational Medicine*, the *Physio Medical Recorder*, the *Cincinnati Medical Gazette and Recorder*, and the *Cincinnati Medical Advance*. The last named, a Homeopathic journal, first appeared in 1873; in 1880 its title was changed to *The Medical Advance*, and in 1888 its publication was suspended.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Though there have been small libraries, chiefly of current journals, in connection with several of the Medical Societies in existence at various times, beginning with the Cincinnati Medical Society of 1819, there have been but three collections of books and journals of any considerable size open to the profession at large—that of the Medical College of Ohio, that of the Drs. Mussey, and that of the Cincinnati Hospital. The first composed of about two thousand volumes was for nearly fifty years locked up in the library room of the college, and could not be readily consulted, though it contained many rare and valuable books. Since 1875 it has been on deposit at the Public Library. The second, also a part of the medical collection of the Public Library, through the generosity of the late Dr. William H. Mussey, contains at the present time 6,008 volumes, and 3,769 pamphlets. The third, which has year by year been supported by the fees paid in by students for clinical instruction, is at the Cincinnati Hospital in a commodious room opened on May 11, 1892. Its collection now numbers 8,087 volumes, and about 1,500 pamphlets, any of which may be consulted by any physician during eight hours of each week day. This library was created by Act of the State Legislature March 1, 1870, and owes its establishment to the long-continued efforts of the late Dr. John H. Tate.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF SOME EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Of the many eminent physicians whose home has been in our county, special notice can be taken of but a very few in addition to those already mentioned; and selection has been made of representative men in the several departments of medical practice: Mussey and Blackman in surgery, Graham and Woodward in medicine, Wright and Mendenhall in obstetrics, and Williams in ophthalmology.

R. D. Mussey.—Born in Pelham, N. H., June 23, 1780, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1803, Dr. Mussey began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathan Smith, graduated as Bachelor of Medicine at Dartmouth in 1805, and as Doctor at the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. After a few years of private practice in Massachusetts, he was, in 1814, appointed a professor in the Dartmouth Medical School, and for twenty-four years resided at Hanover, N. H.,

holding at one time or another every chair in the medical school. For four years he was also a professor of anatomy and surgery at Bowdoin, Maine, and for two years lectured on surgery at Fairfield, N. Y. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and continued to hold it until 1852, at which time he passed over to the newly organized Miami Medical College. In 1859 he retired from active work, and spent the remainder of his life with his daughters in Boston, in which city he died June 21, 1866, aged eighty-six years. He was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1850, and was made an LL.D. by Dartmouth in 1854. As practitioner, teacher and citizen Dr. Mussey exercised a strong influence upon the communities in which he lived, and that always for good. As a surgeon he was well and very favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic, and in the execution of several operations of magnitude he was the pioneer.

George C. Blackman.—Born in Newtown, Conn., April 21, 1819, and graduating in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1840, Dr. Blackman came into the Medical College of Ohio as professor of Surgery in 1855, and continued in that position until his death July 19, 1871. The years after graduation, and prior to coming to Cincinnati, had been spent in private practice in New York City and in Newburgh, N. Y., in study in London and Paris, and as surgeon of an Atlantic liner, in which latter capacity he crossed the ocean thirty-six times. During these fifteen years, as indeed throughout his whole life, he was an indefatigable student, and entered upon his professorial career with an extraordinary acquaintance with the literature of his profession, which passing years only served to increase. As an operator he was bold and brilliant, second to none in the land. As early as 1842 he began writing on medical subjects, and his published reviews, reports and lectures were very many. He edited Mott's Velpeau's "Operative Surgery," translated "Vidal on Venereal," and together with his friend, Dr. Tripler of the army, brought out a hand-book of military surgery. A long-time student in England and France, and counting among his personal friends the ablest surgeons of those countries, he "vindicated the honor of American surgery on all occasions, and wrested from foreign pretenders claims to priority which justly belonged to American surgeons." As early as 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London.

James Graham.—As a teacher of medicine (in contradistinction to surgery), especially at the bedside, the superior of James Graham has never been in our city. A native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Graham was for thirty years in practice here, dying October 6, 1879, aged sixty-one. Possessed in a high degree of a clear analytical mind, almost intuitive in his perception of the nature of a disease coming under observation, imparting information in language at once plain and forcible, for more than a quarter of a century he was respected and followed by medical students, and looked to for counsel by his fellow practitioners. Whatever peculiarities there may have been of life and manner, whatever may have been lacking of scholarship and study, his twenty years of active work in the Medical College of Ohio were recognized by all as productive of great good to the profession and the community at large, and for a long time he was a citizen of wide influence.

Charles Woodward.—During nearly fifty years Dr. Woodward was one of the leading family physicians here, and his geniality, his faithfulness and his skill endeared him to a large number of our citizens. Born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1802, a graduate of Princeton in 1822, he came to Cincinnati very soon after receiving his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825. Well read in his profession and fond of its practice he from the start devoted himself to family work, neither seeking nor accepting any college position, nor busying himself in writing. For many years his practice was large and lucrative, and his popularity within and without the profession certainly as great as that of any of his associates.

The last years of his life were spent in ease and comfort; and, possessed of troops of friends, he quietly passed away on August 16, 1874, leaving behind him the remembrance of a long life of usefulness.

Dr. M. B. Wright.—At the opening of the session of 1838-39 there came into the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, as professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Dr. M. B. Wright, of Columbus, who for forty years thereafter was one of the most active, influential and distinguished of our medical citizens. A native of Pemberton, N. J., where he was born November 15, 1803, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, he began his active life at Columbus; soon becoming as well known politically as professionally. In 1840 he was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics in the college, and for ten years afterward was a leader in the school. Put out in 1850, he was brought back ten years later, and continued his teaching until 1868, when he resigned. His active connection with the Cincinnati Hospital, which began with his entrance into the college, was continued until 1876. He died August 15, 1879, in his seventy-sixth year. All through life a man of great activity, a leader in everything with which he was connected, a born controversialist, he was at the time he retired by far the most widely known physician in the city. As a lecturer he was able and instructive, and his practice was for years all that he could desire. His writings aside from addresses of more or less miscellaneous character were not numerous, but his paper on "cephalic version," for which he received the gold medal of the State Medical Society, gave him a world-wide reputation.

George Mendenhall.—A native of Beaver county, Penn., where he was born May 5, 1814, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, Dr. Mendenhall came to Cincinnati in 1843, and remained a resident of the city up to the time of his death June 4, 1874. Very soon after settling here he became one of the physicians of the Cincinnati Dispensary, and shortly afterward was a lecturer in a summer school of medicine which was carried on for several years. In 1852 he was one of the organizers of the Miami Medical College, taking the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. In 1857, upon the consolidation of the school with the Medical College of Ohio, he was appointed to a like professorship, and held it until the union of the colleges was dissolved in 1860. Five years later, upon the reorganization of the Miami Medical College, he resumed his former chair, which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. In 1869 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, and in 1872 was honored by election to the Fellowship of the Obstetrical Society of London. For two years (1850-52) he was an associate editor of the *Western Journal*, and early published a "Vade Mecum" for students which ran through many editions.

Elkanah Williams.—As the first physician in our country to strictly confine his practice to that of diseases of the eye and ear, and the first professor of Ophthalmology on this side of the Atlantic (at the Miami Medical College in 1865), Dr. Williams deserves to be kept in remembrance. A native of Lawrence county, Ind., and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in 1850, he began the practice of medicine in his native State, but two years later came to Cincinnati. In a few months (November, 1852) he left for Europe, where for two and a half years he was a diligent student, returning in May, 1855, to begin his life work as an ophthalmologist, a work continued for thirty-one years. In 1886 ill health compelled him to retire, and death came to his relief October 6, 1888. Accomplished in his specialty, an earnest worker, a pleasing instructor, and a voluminous writer, Dr. Williams enjoyed through many years the respect and esteem of the medical profession, and the confidence of a very large number of patients. The Medical Society of Athens (Greece) elected him an honorary member in 1880, the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain, one of its three honorary members in 1884; he

was president of the Ophthalmological Congress in 1876, and held the same office in the American Ophthalmological Society (of which he was one of the founders), and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Of a number of physicians at various times resident here, who have achieved distinction in the scientific rather than the medical world, the two most eminent are John Locke and Daniel Vaughan.

John Locke was born at Bethel, Maine, February 19, 1792. Circumstances preventing his having a college education, and native inclination leading him toward the natural sciences, especially botany and chemistry, at the age of twenty-four he began the study of medicine, completing his course at the Yale Medical School, having before graduation held, for a short time, a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States navy. Failing as a young doctor to secure a living practice, he turned to teaching, at first at Windsor, Vt., and later in 1821 at Lexington, Ky. He had already become favorably known as a teacher, lecturer and writer on botany. In 1822 he came to Cincinnati, and opened a young ladies institution which for many years was the leading school of its kind in this section of the country. In 1835 he was appointed professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, continuing as such for fifteen years. During this time he was largely occupied with geological investigations, in the course of which he conducted the first geological survey of the State.

His study of the phenomena of electricity and magnetism was close, and prolific of discoveries, and his great mechanical skill enabled him to devise apparatus of much value. To him the astronomical world owes its electro-chronograph, or magnetic clock, for these many years in regular use everywhere. The last six years of his life, one of which was spent at Lebanon, Ohio, were troubled ones, his mental and physical powers becoming enfeebled. He died of paralysis July 10, 1856. "In the death of Dr. Locke," says his friend and long-time colleague, Dr. M. B. Wright, "the world has lost a philosopher, science a tireless and original thinker, the medical profession a cautious and wise observer, and the Queen City a bright jewel from her diadem."

Daniel Vaughan.—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, April 6, 1879, died of exhaustion, it might well be said of starvation, the most learned man and the most profound scientist who has ever been a resident of Hamilton county. Born near Cork, Ireland, in 1821, or about that time, Daniel Vaughan came to America when sixteen years old, and for some years taught school in Kentucky. While so occupied "he studied in seclusion, and made great proficiency in the highest branches of scientific study, but famishing for books and intelligent associates he left there," and for more than a quarter of a century was a resident here. For two sessions he lectured on chemistry at the Eclectic Medical College, and for twelve sessions at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. An extensive writer upon astronomical and geological subjects, and those of most abstruse character, he was well-known to and highly regarded by the leading scientific men of Europe and our own country. At home comparatively few were acquainted with him by name or by sight. A recluse by long habit, if not by nature, morbidly sensitive and that in the extreme, as proud as he was poor, regardless of personal appearance, absorbed in study and philosophic thought, he, perhaps of all men here, was in the world but not of it. Only the very few whom he permitted to know him recognized the gentle spirit that was lodged in the worn, stooped, feeble body, that year after year passed along our streets. Viewed from the ordinary standpoint, his life was a failure, but he deserves to be remembered for his profound intellect, his marvelous memory and his great learning.

CHAPTER XIII.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

[By H. T. SMITH, D.D.S.]

THE Charter or the Act of the Legislature of Ohio, by which this institution came into legal existence, was passed January 24, 1845, and constituted Drs. B. P. Aydelott, Robert Buchanan, Israel M. Dodge, William Johnson, J. P. Cornell, and Calvin Fletcher, of Cincinnati; Dr. G. S. Hampstead, of Portsmouth, and Dr. Samuel Martin, of Xenia, and their successors, a board of trustees, with power to establish a College of Dental Surgery in the city of Cincinnati.

In the spring of 1845 the trustees met and organized by the appointment of B. P. Aydelott, M.D., D.D., president, and Israel M. Dodge, M.D., secretary; and then organized the Ohio College of Dental Surgery by the creation of the following departments: Dental Anatomy and Physiology, of which Jesse W. Cook, M.D., D.D.S., was made professor; Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, of which M. Rogers, M.D., D.D.S., was elected professor; Practical Dentistry and Pharmacy, of which James Taylor, M.D., D.D.S., was appointed professor; Jesse P. Judkins, M.D., was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy; and Prof. Taylor discharged the duties of demonstrator of Practical Dentistry.

The Faculty elected Prof. Cook, dean. He issued the first annual announcement; and the college session for its first course of lectures opened on the first Monday of November, 1845, and closed on or about the 20th of February, 1846, four young men receiving degrees. President Aydelott delivered the opening address, conferred the degrees, and, in behalf of the college, gave each graduate a copy of the Holy Bible. Prof. Cook made the valedictory address to the graduates.

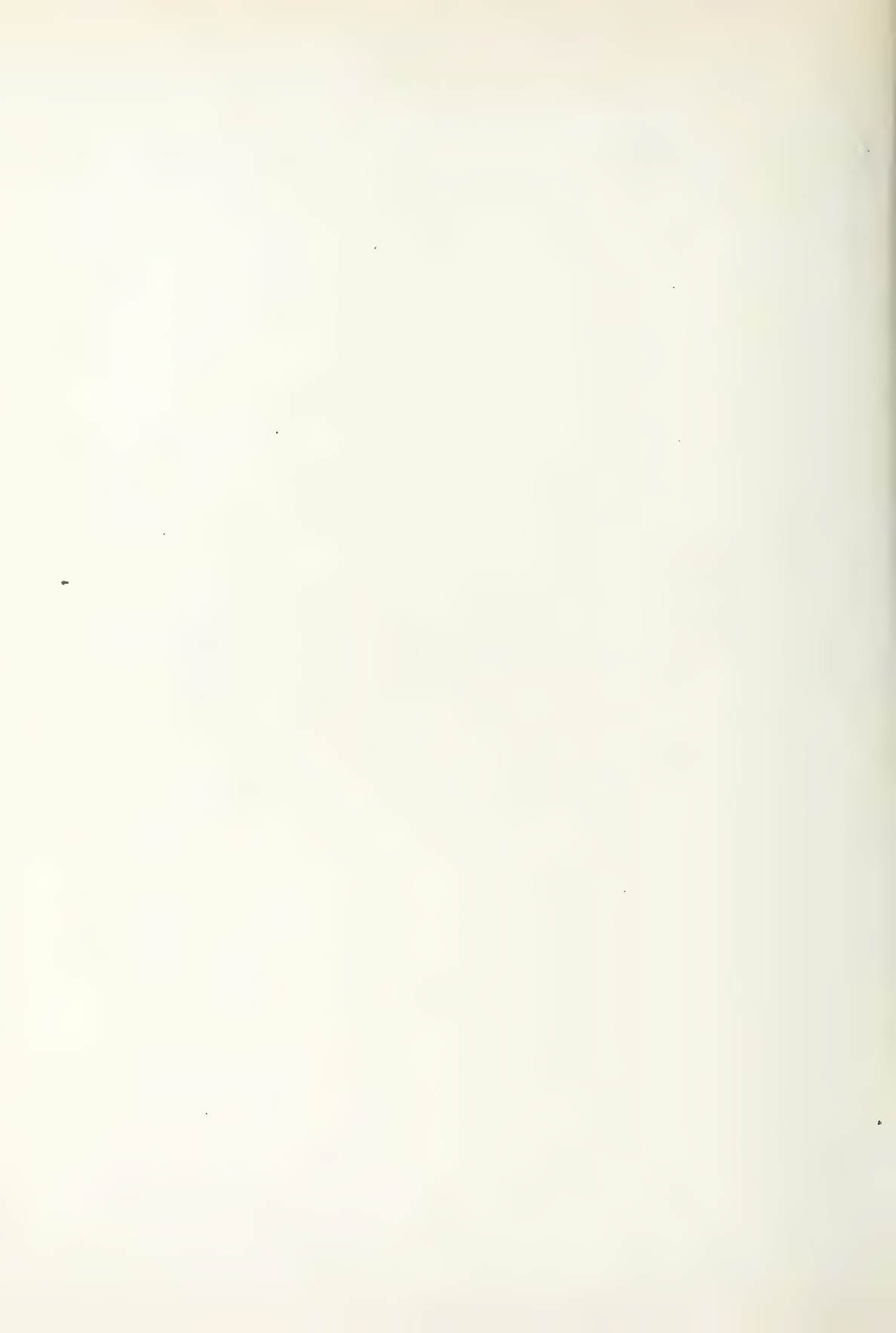
For the second session the venerable Christian philosopher, Elijah Slack, D.D., LL.D., was appointed lecturer on Chemistry, and, it is believed, delivered the first course of lectures, on this science, ever given to dental students.

In 1847 Prof. Cook resigned his chair, and the trustees filled it by electing J. F. Potter, M.D., and the Faculty appointed Dr. William M. Hunter demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. In 1848, Profs. Rogers and Potter resigned; and George Mendenhall, M.D., was elected professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and John P. Shotwell, M.D., professor of Anatomy and Physiology. The Faculty appointed A. M. Leslie, D.D.S., demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, and Charles H. Raymond, lecturer on Chemistry. In the Department of Anatomy, Prof. Shotwell was succeeded by Thomas Wood, M.D.; he by C. B. Chapman, M.D.; he by Charles Kearns, M.D.; he by William Clendenin, M.D. The character and standing of the professors, elected to teach this science, show the high estimate placed upon it by the trustees and stockholders of the College. In 1850 a professorship of Mechanical Dentistry was created, and A. M. Leslie, D.D.S., was elected to the new chair, which place has since been held by John Allen, D.D.S., H. R. Smith, D.D.S., M.D., Joseph Richardson, M.D., D.D.S., C. M. Wright, D.D.S., J. A. Watling, D.D.S., William Van Antwerp, D.D.S., M.D., N. S. Hoff, D.D.S., and J. R. Clayton, D.D.S., Grant Molyneaux, D.D.S., and Frank Bell, D.D.S.

The Department of Chemistry struggled for existence. After Dr. Raymond, G. J. Van Emon, D.D.S., was appointed lecturer, in 1851. In 1853, George Watt, M.D., succeeded him as lecturer, and he was succeeded by George M. Kellogg, M.D.



J. Laft.



In 1855, the science was regarded as worthy of a professorship, a new chair was created, called "Chemistry and Metallurgy," and George Watt, M.D., D.D.S., was elected to fill it. The position has since been filled by H. A. Smith, D.D.S., S. P. Cutler, D.D.S., J. G. Willis, M.D., D.D.S., and J. S. Cassidy, M.D., D.D.S.

The chair of Pathology, after the resignation of Prof. Mendenhall, was filled by the election of J. B. Smith, M.D.; and this position has been subsequently held by George Watt, M.D., Edward Rives, M.D., F. Brunning, M.D., and A. O. Rawls, D.D.S.

In 1851, a chair of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry was created, and John Allen, D.D.S., was elected to fill it. In 1853 this was divided, leaving the department of Operative Dentistry to Prof. Allen, who in 1854 resigned the chair, and was succeeded by Jonathan Taft, D.D.S., who occupied the place till March, 1878.

A chair of Clinical Dentistry was established, and was filled at various times by W. T. Arrington, D.D.S., J. A. Watling, D.D.S., C. R. Butler, D.D.S., William Taft, D.D.S., M.D., H. M. Reid, D.D.S., J. I. Taylor, D.D.S., and H. A. Smith, D.D.S.

Additional studies, other than those indicated by the names, were added to most if not all these departments, such as Dental Hygiene, Microscopy, Histology, Metallurgy, Materia Medica, etc., and special professorships were, from time to time, provided for the departments of Oral Surgery, Irregularities, etc. And besides these, special clinical instructors have been selected for many years, from among those in the dental profession of high repute as operators. It is probable that this College was the pioneer in this direction; but, at any rate, the example has been well and profitably followed. Previous to the session of 1851, the duties of the College were discharged in a building leased for the purpose. It had been mainly built by the distinguished educator, John L. Talbot, with special reference to the wants of the College, the lease, for ten years, included the privilege of purchase. By correspondence, and personal solicitation, arrangements were made to buy the building; shares of stock, having been issued, were promptly taken by members of the profession, and a few others, interested in dental education. It would be unjust should we fail to give Prof. Taylor due credit for this effort. Accordingly, in November, 1851, the College session opened in the building owned by the profession, and specially dedicated, for all time, to the cause of dental education, and became another "new thing under the sun."

The stockholders held their first regular meeting in the lecture room of the College, February 19, 1852. Dr. Charles Bonsall was called to the chair, and Dr. Thomas Wood was appointed secretary. Drs. Thomas Wood, H. R. Smith, and James Taylor were appointed to report a draft of a constitution for an Ohio College Dental Association, which, after some modifications, was adopted. The first election of officers resulted in the selection of James Taylor, president; W. M. Wright, first vice-president; Thomas Wood, second vice-president; Charles Bonsall, secretary; Edward Taylor, treasurer. And thus was the association organized, and equipped for action; and it has had virtual control of the College ever since, in its educational, as well as its financial, aspects. Eighteen members were present, and signed the constitution. At this first meeting, the stockholders generously relinquished their interest on stock, for the good of the College, for three years; and this principle of generosity has ruled ever since. New shares of stock were issued and taken. In 1854 the old building, purchased from Mr. Talbot, having been found inadequate to the growing wants of the College, the stockholders took steps toward the erection of an entire new edifice. As the location, College street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was central, it was decided to rebuild on the same ground. With marvelous energy and promptness the new building was erected and furnished in time for the opening of the ensuing course of lectures. This is the first building erected for the sole and special purpose of dental education. In 1865, a change in

the charter and general management of the College occurred. One object of the change was to bring the institution more directly under the immediate supervision and control of the College Association.

At a later year the College Association was abandoned, and from this time the College has been controlled by its trustees elected alone by the stockholders. In the year 1878 there was a complete reorganization. Dr. James Taylor, who had been connected with the Faculty from the organization, again connected himself with the teaching body, and remained an active member until his death, June 12, 1881. The Faculty elected at this time were Dr. James Taylor, Dr. J. S. Cassidy, Dr. H. A. Smith, Dr. Frank Bell, Dr. C. M. Wright. Dr. H. A. Smith was elected dean of the Faculty, and under the new management an era of prosperity was begun, greater than the College had ever known before, which has continued up to the present time under the deanship of Dr. H. A. Smith.

In 1878 the number of matriculates increased from eighteen to fifty, the following year to sixty-nine, the following to eighty-one, steadily increasing until, in 1890-91, the College had the largest class in its history, numbering 208. In 1888 the College became the Dental Department of the University of Cincinnati, assuming this in addition to its old name, its diplomas being so inscribed. This annexation with the university was a convenient mutual working arrangement, the College remaining in its own property and under its own management as heretofore. The trustees and Faculty of the College consist at present of: President, C. I. Keely, D.D.S.; vice-president, D. W. Clancey, M.D., D.D.S.; secretary, James I. Taylor, D.D.S.; treasurer, James Leslie, D.D.S.; W. S. How, D.D.S.; B. O. Doyle, D.D.S.; F. A. Hunter, D.D.S.; H. A. Smith, D.D.S.; J. S. Cassidy, A.M., M.D., D.D.S., professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica; H. A. Smith, D.D.S., professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology; C. M. Wright, D.D.S., professor of Physiology and General Pathology; William Knight, M.D., D.D.S., professor of Anatomy and Oral Surgery; Grant Molyneaux, D.D.S., professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy; C. I. Keely, D.D.S., lecturer on Irregularities of the Teeth; L. E. Custer, D.D.S., lecturer on Anæsthetics and Obtundants; H. C. Matlack, D.D.S., demonstrator of Anatomy; T. I. May and H. A. Whiteside, D.D.S., demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; F. A. Lush, D.D.S., demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry; H. T. Smith, D.D.S., demonstrator of Analytic Chemistry; H. A. Smith, D.D.S., dean, and H. T. Smith, D.D.S., secretary.

THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.*

This school was incorporated April 17, 1893, under the laws of the State of Ohio. It has graduated one class of five students. To insure better instructions to all, it has limited its class annually to fifty students. It teaches dentistry in every branch, and thoroughly equips men and women for the practice of their profession. The Faculty of the College are: A. V. Phelps, M.D.; W. T. McLean, M.D., D.D.S. (secretary of the Faculty); L. S. Colter, B.S., M.D.; Lincoln Mussey, M.D.; G. S. Junkerman, M.D., D.D.S. (dean of the Faculty). The officers of the College are: Hon. Francis B. James, LL.B., president; O. W. Martin, A.M., secretary; George B. Harte, Esq., treasurer. This College gives one regular session of six months, and a post-graduate course of six months each year. An entrance examination and the attendance of three regular sessions are required for graduation.

* Contributed.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF CININNATI—CIVIL OFFICERS FROM THE BEGINNING—ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF HAMILTON COUNTY—UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—INCIDENTS AND CONTESTS—POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE settlement of Cincinnati remained under township government until January, 1802, when the Territorial Legislature passed an act incorporating the village. Its population at that time was about seven hundred and fifty, and as the military exercised much tyranny over the people, life was made very unpleasant. The original town, as laid out by Israel Ludlow, was bounded by the river, Seventh street, Broadway and Central avenue, and contained about a section of land, and the actual cost was about sixteen and two-thirds cents per acre. By the act of incorporation the judicial power was vested in a court, which consisted of a mayor and three aldermen, appointed by council, and from among the citizens of the village. The legislative power was lodged with the council, chosen annually, and made up of a president, recorder, and nine trustees. The act defined the limits of the corporation as follows: "Mill creek on the west, the township line, which lies about one mile from the river, on the north, and the eastern boundary of fractional Section 12, which extends nearly half a mile above the town plat on the east." The southern boundary was the river, of course.

Self-government of Cincinnati commenced March 5, 1802, by the election, by council, of David Zeigler as president of their body. Capt. Zeigler, to whom belongs the honor of being the *first* executive officer of Cincinnati, was a Prussian by birth, and served as an officer in the early campaigns against the Indians. He was stationed at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, more than two years before Losantiville was founded. Maj. Denny, who was an officer of the first regiment of the army, pays him a handsome compliment in his journal, for gallant conduct and soldierly bearing. On the 22d of February, 1789, he was married at Fort Harmar, near Marietta, to Miss Sheffield. Maj. Denny was his "best man," and he says that it was the first event of the kind that he had been a witness to. Capt. Zeigler was a very popular man in the new settlement, and had many friends. He died September 24, 1811, was buried with military honors, and his name has been held in grateful remembrance by a numerous posterity.

The other officers chosen at this meeting were as follows: Aaron Goforth, recorder; George Fithian, Thomas McFarland, David Grummon, Samuel Stith, Andrew Parks, William McFarland, trustees; Joseph Price, assessor; Abraham Carey, collector; William Ruffin, town marshal.

At the same meeting which elected the *first* president, the *first* ordinance was passed. It was for the prevention of swine running at large in the streets of the village, showing thus early that the local law-makers had the proper conception of what constituted true cleanliness, if it has not been so strictly observed in modern days.

The first seal for the use of the corporation of the town of Cincinnati was ordered by an ordinance passed July 17, 1802. It was to be procured and made of copper, having the following design, to wit: "Cincinnatus, with the word engraved above his head in a circular manner; a plow, sheaf of wheat, bee-hive and rising sun, with an inscription round the edge, and near the extremity thereof these words, to wit:

Corporation of the town of Cincinnati, and with the numeral letters, MDCCCII." This design was readopted under the new law of 1815, by the council, with the change only of the year.

PRESIDENT ZEIGLER'S SUCCESSORS.

Capt. David Zeigler served two years as president of council. His successor was Joseph Prince, chosen in 1804. A year later, James Findlay succeeded to the presidency of the village, and he was followed, in 1806, by John L. Gano. In 1807, Martin Baum was president; in 1808 and 1809, Daniel Symmes; in 1810, James Findlay was again re-elected, and re-elected the following year; in 1812, Martin Baum was again made president; in 1813, William Stanley was elected, and re-elected in 1814; in 1815, Samuel W. Davies was chosen president at the regular meeting in January. On the 10th of this month, however, the legislature passed a new law dividing the town into four wards, by straight lines, but retaining the original boundaries, in each of which three trustees were to be chosen for two years. This involved a re-organization of the town government. When the new charter was received on April 5, 1815, the following trustees "met at Samuel McHenry's tavern:" William Correy, Jonathan Pancoast, Oliver M. Spencer, Joseph Warner, Christopher Walker, David Kilgour, Samuel W. Davies, Nicholas Longworth, John Shaw, William Ruffin, Francis Carr, and Jacob Burnet, three from each ward, and proceeded to elect new officers. William Correy, who had been clerk, was chosen mayor for two years. Mr. Davies, therefore, was only in office a short time when he was legislated out by the provisions of the new charter. His successor, William Correy, continued to be mayor until 1819, the year Cincinnati was incorporated as a city. Under the provisions of this charter Isaac G. Burnet was chosen mayor April, 1819. Mayor Burnet was a man of more than ordinary ability and tact, as was manifest in the fact that he served the city as chief executive until 1827, when the charter was revised and again amended in the legislative session of 1828-29, the election of mayor and other officers was made biennial, and the first Monday in April fixed as the day for holding the election.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

In 1829 Isaac G. Burnet was again re-elected mayor, the total vote cast being 2,628. In 1827 the city was divided into five wards, and the division so continued until 1838. Mayor Burnet was succeeded in 1831 by Elisha Hotchkiss, who had been repeatedly defeated for that office. From that time on the succession has been as follows: In 1833, Samuel W. Davies, who continued in office for ten consecutive years, was one of the prominent figures in the history of Cincinnati of that time. Early writers speak highly of his "intelligence and strict integrity, both in public and private life. In his personal appearance there was nothing striking, except his queue, a fashion in hair dressing affected by the elderly men of that day. He was nearly six feet in height, and his smooth-shaven face always wore a severe mien. He was a Whig in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion. Public-spirited or nothing, he was one of the first in a company to establish the city water-works, from which grew the present extensive system of water supply. His death occurred December 22, 1843."

In 1843 Henry E. Spencer succeeded Mayor Davies, and he held the office for four consecutive terms, winning the respect and admiration of all parties for his honesty, ability and public spirit. He was born and raised in Cincinnati, and was a lawyer by profession. In politics he was an Old-line Whig, but became a Democrat in 1856. In 1839 the wards were increased to seven, and in 1843 to nine. Mayor Spencer was succeeded, as follows: Mark P. Taylor, 1851; David T. Snellbaker, 1853; James J. Faran, 1855; N. W. Thomas, 1857; R. M. Bishop, 1859; George B. Hatch, 1861; L. A. Harris, 1863; re-elected; Charles F. Wilstach, 1867; John W.

Torrence, 1869; S. S. Davis, 1871; George W. C. Johnston, 1873; re-elected, 1875; Robert M. Moore, 1877; Charles Jacob, Jr., 1879; William Means, 1881; Thomas J. Stephens, 1883; Amor Smith, Jr., 1885; re-elected, 1887; John B. Mosby, 1889; re-elected, 1892 and 1893. At Mayor Mosby's first election the total number of votes cast was 50,749.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county of Hamilton was established by proclamation of Gen. St. Clair, military governor of the Northwest Territory, issued January 4, 1790. Its original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami; and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami to the place of beginning." This territory embraced about one-eighth of the present State of Ohio, and, as it had been the scene of so many fierce conflicts between the Kentuckians and Indians in their raids to and fro, it was called the "Miami Slaughter-House" by the early settlers. After issuing his proclamation Gen. St. Clair busied himself for several days in making a list of civil and military appointments for the new county. The former were necessary in order to set the machinery of local government in motion. The highest civil officer, aside from the court judges, was that of sheriff. The line has been as follows:

Sheriffs.—1790-92, John Brown, "gent;," 1793-94, John Ludlow; 1795-96, Daniel Symmes; 1797-1804, James Smith—also collector of the government revenue, and universally known as "Sheriff Smith;," 1805-6, William McFarland; 1806-10, Aaron Goforth; 1811-12, Joseph Jenkinson; 1813-14, John S. Wallace; 1816, David Hosbrook; 1817, William Ruffin; 1818-22, Stephen Ayres; 1823-25, William Ruffin; 1829, John C. Avery; 1831-34, Ebenezer Hulse; 1836-38, Samuel Fostic; re-elected; 1839-42, John C. Avery; 1843-46, John H. Gerrard; 1847-48, Thomas S. Weaver; 1849-50, Joseph Cooper; 1851-52, Charles W. Smith; 1853-54, Benjamin Higdon; 1855-56, Gassaway Broshear; 1857-58, Richard Matthers; 1859-60, Henry Kessler; 1861-62, John B. Armstrong; 1863-64, William Long; 1865-66, Richard Calvin; 1867-68, Henry S. Schotman; 1869-70, Daniel Weber; 1871-72, Joseph E. Heart; 1873-74, George W. Ziegler; 1875-76, Ferdinand Springmeir; 1878, William Pitt Wallace; 1879-80, George Weber; 1881-82, Samuel Baily, Jr.; 1883-84, Morton L. Hawkins; 1885-86, Samuel Beresford, Jr.; 1887-88, Leo Schott; re-elected; 1891-92, Valentine H. Heim; 1893-94, Robert M. Archibald.

Recorders.—This officer was appointed by the court until 1831. Since that time he has been elected by the people; term three years. The line, with the exception of some breaks, caused by the loss of records, has been as follows: 1790, James Burnet; 1802, Oliver Spencer; 1819, Thomas Henderson; 1841, Griffith Yeatman; 1845, Thomas Heckewelder; 1850, William Horn; 1857, John W. Carlton; 1862, Henry Ives; 1865, F. H. Oehlman; 1868, John E. Rees; 1870, Thomas L. Young; 1873, George J. Leininger; 1875, Frank Bruner; 1878, George O. Deckebaugh; 1882, George Rabenstein; 1885, John Hagerty; 1888, George Hobson; re-elected, term expires in 1894.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—This office was also appointive until the year 1833. It has been filled as follows: 1792-93, Abner Dunn; 1793-94, Ezra Freeman; 1795, Israel Danville; 1796, John S. Wills; 1797, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory; 1798, George W. Burnett; 1799-1807, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., same as above; 1809-10, Ethan A. Brown; 1811, Elias Glover; 1812-29, David Wade; 1831-34, Daniel Van Matre; 1836-, N. C. Read; 1841, J. T. Crapsey; 1845-46, Charles H. Brough; 1858-59, T. A. O'Connor; 1859-63, Theophilis Gaines; 1864-65, E. B. Hutcheson; 1866-67, William H.

Kerr; 1867-69, H. W. Thompson; 1869-70, C. H. Blackburn; 1871-73, William M. Ampt; 1873-74, Robert O. Strong; 1875, Clinton W. Gerard; 1876-78, Charles W. Baker; 1879-80, Lewis W. Irwin, Samuel H. Drew; 1881-82, Miller Outcalt; 1883, William H. Pugh, two terms; 1889, John C. Schwartz, two terms.

Treasurers.—Under the first State constitution this officer was appointed, first by the associate judges of the court of common pleas, and afterward by the county commissioners. After 1827 he was elected biennially. The records show the following service: 1795-97, Stephen Wood; 1798-1806, Jacob Burnet; 1807, James Ewing; 1809, John H. Armstrong; 1810-14, Joshua L. Wilson; 1815-19, David Wade; 1825-31, Richard Fosdick; 1834-36, George P. Torrence; 1840-41, Samuel Martin; 1845-46, George W. Holmes; 1849-50, Henry Debolt; 1857-58, R. Hazlewood; 1859-60, George Fries; 1861-62, E. D. Cruikshank; 1863-64, Oliver H. Geffroy; 1865-67, O. W. Nixon; 1867, A. C. Parry; 1867-68, Miles Greenwood; 1869-70, John Sebastian; 1871-72, Frederick J. Mayer; 1873-74, John Gerke; 1875-76, Ross H. Fenton; 1877-78, James S. Wise; 1879-80, John G. Fratz; 1881-82, L. A. Staley; 1883-84, C. A. Miller; 1885-86, F. Ratteman; 1887-88, re-elected; 1889-90, J. Zumstein; 1891-92, R. B. Brooks; 1892-93, Leo Schott; re-elected November 7, 1893.

County Commissioners.—1796-97, William McMillan, Robert Whelan; 1796-99, Robert Benham; 1797-1800, Joseph Prince; 1798-1801, David E. Wade; 1799-1802, Ichabod B. Miller; 1800-5, William Ruffin; 1801, John Bailly; 1802-5, William Ludlow; 1803, John R. Gaston; 1804-7, Zebulon Foster; 1805-8, John Matsen; 1805-12, Jacob Felter; 1806-11, John Riddle; 1811-18, Ezekiel Hall; 1811-19, Clayton Webb; 1812-18, John Elliott; 1818-20, Adam Moore; 1818-25, Israel Jacobson; 1819-25, Richard Fosdick; 1825, Israel Brown; 1829, William Benson, Abraham Ferris; 1829-31, William Snodgrass; 1831, William Wakefield, Samuel Borden; 1834, Garrett Vanorsdal; 1834, Oliver Jones; 1834-41, Thomas Cooper; 1836-44, E. D. Williams; 1838-39, William B. Dodson; 1840-44, Pressly Kemper; 1840, B. F. Looker; 1841-44, Jonathan Larrison; 1846, Henry Debolt, Garrett Vanorsdal and E. D. Williams; 1850, Levi Buckingham and R. K. Cox; 1850-52, John Patton; 1852, John Black and Jesse Timans; 1858, John H. Gerard; 1858-59, John McMakin; 1860-65, John N. Ridgeway; 1859-61, Michael Gaepfer; 1861-63, Leonard Swartz; 1862-64, Frederick J. Mayer; 1864, W. L. Converse; 1865-67, Casper Geist; 1865-66, J. W. Fitzgerald; 1866-68, Amzi McGill; 1867-69, John Ferris; 1868-70, C. V. Bechman; 1869-71, Robert Sims; 1870-72, William Holmes; 1871-73, John Martin; 1872-75, Joseph E. Sater; 1873-75, Charles Huff; 1874-76, Jacob Baumgardner; 1876-77, Adam Hopper; 1877-78, Joseph M. Reardon; 1878-79, B. F. Hopkins; 1880-81, Martin Harrell; 1881-82, W. H. Hill; 1882-83, Nancy Kuhl; 1883-84, George Wabnitz; 1884-85, John Zumstein; 1885-86, Herman Gosling; 1886-87, William Anthony; 1887-88, L. A. Staley; 1888-89, Herman Gosling; 1889-90, Henry Brehm; 1890-91, Fred. Bader; 1891-92, Henry Korb; 1893-94, John Breen.

Coroners.—1792, Robert Bunten; 1794-99, George Gordon; 1800, William Austin; 1801-2, William C. Schenck; 1803-4, Joseph Carpenter; 1805-6, Henry Ewing; 1807-10, William Woodward; 1811-19, William Butler; 1820-21, Lot Cooper; 1823-25, David Jackson; 1840, Lewis Day; 1841-45, Charles Hales; 1849-50, Henry Lowry; 1854, Henry Noble; 1855-56, S. G. Menzies; 1857-58, Henry Noble; 1859-60, M. T. Carey; 1861-62, F. L. Emmert; 1863-64, George A. Doherty; 1865-66, M. T. Carey; 1867-68, F. L. Emmert; 1869-70, Charles Betscher; 1871-72, J. W. Underhill; 1873-76, P. F. Maley; 1877-78, Ferdinand Stich; 1879-80, Anthony L. Carrick; 1881-82, John H. Rendigs; 1883-84, C. S. Muscroft; 1885-86, A. L. Carrick; 1887-88, John H. Rendigs; 1889-90, re-elected; 1891-92, Theodore Bange; 1893-94, L. A. Querner.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE LAWMAKERS.

Legislative Council.—Mr. Taylor, in his excellent work entitled the "Ohio Statesman and Hundred Year Book," published officially by the State in 1892, informs us that the Legislative Council (Senate) and Territorial Legislatures of 1799-1801, and 1801-1803, were as follows; the members of the Council being selected by Congress for the term of five years, and the representatives being elected by the people for the term of two years. The following gentlemen represented Hamilton county in the council: Jacob Burnet and James Hamilton.

House of Representatives.—Hamilton county, during the Territorial period, had the following representatives: Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Ludlow, Isaac Martin, Moses Miller, Jeremiah Morrow, William McMillan, Daniel Reeder, John Smith and Jacob White.

Ohio was admitted as a State in 1802. In 1803 the following represented Hamilton county in the *Senate*, the term having been fixed by the Constitution of 1802 at one year: Francis Dunlavy, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, Daniel Symmes.

House.—Thomas Brown, John Bigger, James Dunn, James William, Robert McClure, William Maxwell, Thomas McFarlan.

Senate, 1803-4.—John Bigger, W. C. Schenck, Daniel Symmes, William Ward. *House.*—Samuel Dick, William Dodds, Abner Garard, Ephraim Kibby, Ichabod Miller, John Wallace, Stephen Wood, William McClure.

Senate, 1804-5.—Cornelius Snyder, Daniel Symmes. *House.*—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price, Judah Willey.

Senate, 1805-6.—Cornelius Snyder, Stephen Wood. *House.*—John Jones, Hezekiah Price, Adrian Hagerman.

Senate, 1806-7.—William McFarland, Stephen Wood. *House.*—Ethan Stone, John Jones, Hezekiah Price.

Senate, 1807-8.—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price, John Taggart. *House.*—Othneil Looker, Zebulon Foster, John Jones.

Senate, 1808-9.—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price. *House.*—Othneil Looker, William Perry, James Clark.

Senate, 1809-10.—Hezekiah Price, Stephen Wood. *House.*—Othneil Looker, James Clark, William Ludlow.

Senate, 1810-11.—Othneil Looker, Stephen Wood, Aaron Goforth. *House.*—John Jones, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1811-12.—Aaron Goforth, Elnathan Stone, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Peter Bell, John Jones, Ogden Ross.

Senate, 1812-13.—John Jones, Francis McCormick. *House.*—Peter Bell, Ogden Ross, William Cory.

Senate, 1813-14.—John Jones, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Zebulon Foster, Peter Bell, Ephraim Brown.

Senate, 1814-15.—Othneil Looker, John Jones. *House.*—Jacob Burnet, Ephraim Brown, Peter Bell.

Senate, 1815-16.—John Jones, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Jacob Burnet, Peter Bell, Ephraim Brown.

Senate, 1816-17.—Othneil Looker, Ephraim Brown. *House.*—Arthur Henry, Daniel Hosbrook, Benjamin M. Piatt.

Senate, 1817-18.—Ephraim Brown, George P. Torrence. *House.*—Andrew Mack, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1818-19.—George P. Torrence, Ephraim Brown. *House.*—Andrew Mack, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1819-20.—Ephraim Brown, William Henry Harrison. *House.*—Peter Bell, William Cory, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1820-21.—Ephraim Brown, William Henry Harrison. *House*.—Zaccheus Biggs, Clayton Webb, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1821-22.—Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House*.—Clayton Webb, Micajah T. Williams, John C. Short, Samuel R. Miller.

Senate, 1822-23.—Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House*.—Benjamin Ayres, William Disney, Samuel Reese, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1823-24. Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House*.—Samuel Reese, William Disney, Daniel Hosbrook, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1824-25.—Clayton Webb, Benjamin M. Piatt, Nathan Guilford. *House*.—Micajah T. Williams, William Cory, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1825-26.—Clayton Webb, Nathaniel G. Pendleton. *House*.—Elijah Hayward, Charles G. Swain, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1826-27.—Nathaniel G. Pendleton, Stephen Wood. *House*.—Elijah Hayward, Charles G. Swain, William Cory.

Senate, 1827-28.—Stephen Wood, Andrew Mack. *House*.—Elijah Hayward, Peter Bell, John C. Short.

Senate, 1828-29.—Andrew Mack, Jonathan Cilley. *House*.—Elijah Hayward, Robert T. Lytle, Alexander Duncan.

Senate, 1829-30.—Jonathan Cilley, Ethan Allen Brown. *House*.—Elijah Hayward, Robert T. Lytle, Alexander Duncan.

Senate, 1830-31.—Samuel R. Miller, Jonathan Cilley. *House*.—Daniel Stone, Samuel Reese, Leonard Armstrong.

Senate, 1831-32.—Jonathan Cilley, Samuel R. Miller. *House*.—Alexander Duncan, David T. Disney, Daniel H. Hawes, John Burgoyne.

Senate, 1832-33.—Samuel R. Miller, Alexander Duncan. *House*.—David T. Disney, Samuel Bond, Israel Brown, Adam N. Riddle.

Senate, 1833-34.—Alexander Duncan, David T. Disney. *House*.—Adam N. Riddle, Samuel Bond, William C. Anderson, John Burgoyne.

Senate, 1834-35.—David T. Disney, Henry Morse. *House*.—William C. Anderson, Samuel Bond, John C. Short, Elisha Hotchkiss.

Senate, 1835-36.—Henry Morse, William Price. *House*.—William Conclin, James J. Faran, Andrew Porter, Daniel Hosbrook.

Senate, 1836-37.—John H. Gerard, William Price. *House*.—Israel Brown, George W. Holmes, James Armstrong.

Senate, 1837-38.—John H. Gerard, William Oliver. *House*.—A. F. Carpenter, James Given, James J. Faran.

Senate, 1838-39.—William Oliver, George W. Holmes. *House*.—Israel Brown, James J. Faran.

Senate, 1839-40.—George W. Holmes, James J. Faran. *House*.—Robert Moore, Thomas J. Henderson.

Senate, 1840-41.—James J. Faran, George W. Holmes. *House*.—A. F. Carpenter, John M. Corcoran, John Reeves.

Senate, 1841-42.—George W. Holmes, James J. Faran. *House*.—Robert Moore, William S. Hatch, James E. Ewing, Oliver Jones.

Senate, 1842-43.—James J. Faran, Oliver Jones. *House*.—Israel Brown, Archibald Gordon, William Wakefield.

Senate, 1843-44.—Oliver Jones, David T. Disney. *House*.—James H. Ewing, William Wakefield, John Snyder.

Senate, 1844-45.—David T. Disney, Oliver Jones. *House*.—Israel Brown, Charles Reemelin, James H. Ewing, Jacob Flinn.

Senate, 1845-46.—Oliver Jones, James H. Ewing. *House*.—John McMaken, Charles Reemelin, Thomas J. Gallagher, Jacob Flinn.

Senate, 1846-47.—James H. Ewing, Charles Reemelin. *House*.—William S. Smith, William F. Converse, John McMaken, John B. Warren.



Alex. B. McAvoy.

Senate, 1847-48.—Charles Reemelin, James H. Ewing. *House*.—Edward L. Armstrong, William F. Converse, William S. Smith, John B. Warren.

Senate, 1848-49.—James H. Ewing, John H. Dobbs. *House*.—George E. Pugh, Alexander N. Pierce, Henry Roedter, Alexander Long, Edward L. Armstrong.

Senate, 1849-50.—John H. Dobbs, William F. Johnson, Lewis Broadwell. *House*.—Alexander Long, John Bennett, Henry Roedter.

Senate, 1850-51.—Lewis Broadwell, William S. Hatch. *House*.—Peter Zinn, James Iliff, John Bennett, John Schiff, Andrew Davidson.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

By the Constitution of 1851 the State was divided into thirty-three Senatorial Districts, and Hamilton county was constituted the First. The entire membership was chosen biennially. The county of Hamilton was entitled to seven representatives, and four additional, one in the first, one in the second, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period. The first election was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. The Convention to frame the new Constitution was held at Cincinnati, and it concluded its labors on the 10th of March, 1851. Under this Constitution the representation of Hamilton county in the Legislature was as follows:

Senate, 1852-54.—E. L. Armstrong, A. N. Riddle, John L. Vattier. *House*.—William H. Lytle, Benjamin T. Dale, James Struble, Henry Buckman, Thomas F. Eckart, John B. Staetler, Andrew Davidson, Richard H. Stone, Oliver Brown.

Senate, 1854-56.—George H. Pendleton, John Schiff, William F. Converse. *House*.—Henry B. Brown, Joseph E. Egley, Nelson Cross, John B. Krauth, E. Bassett Langdon, John N. Ridgway, George Robinson, Thomas Wright.

Senate, 1856-58.—Stanley Matthews, William F. Converse, George W. Holmes. *House*.—Joseph E. Egley, E. Bassett Langdon, William M. Corry, James P. Holmes, George C. Robinson, Charles Thomas, Ebenezer T. Turpin, John P. Slough, Robert Hosea.

Senate, 1858-60.—William S. Hatch, E. Bassett Langdon, Charles Thomas. *House*.—George C. Robinson, Patrick Rodgers, Hunter Brook, Aaron C. Bagley, Isaac C. Collins, Joseph J. Dobmeyer, James Saffin, Joseph F. Wright.

Senate, 1860-62.—Thomas M. Key, E. A. Ferguson, George W. Holmes. *House*.—William J. Flagg, John Schiff, Joseph Jonas, Patrick Rodgers, Joseph F. Wright, William Jones, William Jessup.

Senate, 1862-64.—Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas H. Whetstone, William S. Groesbeck. *House*.—Peter Zinn, George Keck, William Stanton, Milton Sayler, William J. Flagg, James Huston, Amzi McGill, Henry Brachman, Theodore Marsh.

Senate, 1864-66.—Benjamin Eggleston, Joshua H. Bates, Thomas H. Weasner, Thomas H. Whetstone. *House*.—William Stanton, George Keck, N. P. Nixon, Henry Brachman, Amzi McGill, James Huston, J. M. Cochran, S. L. Hayden, John K. Green, Josiah Kirby.

Senate, 1866-68.—Warner M. Bateman, S. L. Hayden, G. B. Hollister. *House*.—Henry Kessler, William Stanton, W. P. Nixon, John M. Cochran, Gustav Tafel, M. P. Gaddis, G. M. Bunce, F. H. Oberkline, Thomas L. Young, George B. Wright, Charles E. Cist.

Senate, 1868-70.—Thomas R. Biggs, Henry Kessler, John F. Torrence. *House*.—Henry C. Borden, Robert S. Coleman, George Crist, Henry G. Kennet, Fred. W. Moore, William H. Scott, George W. Skaats, Jacob Wolf, Henry Warnkin.

Senate, 1870-72.—Thomas H. Yeatman, Michael Gaepfer, Samuel F. Hunt, Nathaniel Lord, Jr. *House*.—Henry M. Bates, Thomas A. Corcoran, A. J. Cunningham, Ozro J. Dodds, Thomas J. Haldeman, James H. Hambleton, George H. Hill, John K. Love, Augustus Ward, Ernst F. Kleinschmidt.

Senate, 1872-74.—John Schiff, Joseph F. Wright, Thomas L. Young. *House*.—John M. Brunswick, John M. Cochran, Thomas A. Corcoran, Robert Creighton, H. F. Brashears, John T. Fallis, Thomas J. Haldeman, John A. Shank, Robert O. Strong, M. W. Oliver, Charles P. Taft, John M. Wilson.

Senate, 1874-76.—William Pitt Wallace, Vachel Worthington, Stephen H. Burton. *House*.—Chapman C. Archer, George W. Boyce, John J. Geghan, James S. Gordon, Paul A. J. Huston, Edwin W. Miller, Elbert P. Newell, John M. Pattison, Thomas E. Sater, James L. Haven.

Senate, 1876-78.—J. H. Bates, H. Kessler, E. F. Kleinschmidt. *House*.—S. W. Bard, L. Burkhardt, G. Dirr, H. P. Goebel, J. E. Naylor, G. W. Skaats, P. F. Stryker, R. M. White, W. P. Wiltsee, J. Zumstein.

Senate, 1878-80.—J. M. Armstrong, William T. Forrest, Henry C. Lord, Theodore Marsh. *House*.—L. S. Brown, Milo G. Dodds, William Jessup, Fred. Klimper, B. F. Lovelace, William Loder, Josef G. Sextro, John Sullivan, Irwin B. Wright.

Senate, 1880-82.—Benjamin Eggleston, Charles Fleischman, Josiah Kirby. *House*.—L. M. Dayton, Peter F. Stryker, Charles C. Davis, D. Gano Ray, F. Kirchner, William H. Hill, Joseph E. Hart, George W. Williams, Louis Voight.

Senate, 1882-84.—Lewis Ballauf, Julius Dexter, Walker M. Yeatman. *House*.—Harry L. Cooper, Arthur F. Devereux, William W. Highlands, Dwight W. Huntington, Francis B. Kearney, William Peet, Chester M. Poor, Charles B. Russell, Edmund B. Warren, Lewis Weitzel.

Senate, 1884-86.—William Caldwell, William L. O'Brien, Andrew J. Pruden. *House*.—J. E. Bruce, Thomas J. Cogan, John Cosgrave, J. B. Cummins, J. B. Menke, William Peet, John B. Stanbach, J. R. Thompson, Daniel Wolf, Peter F. Stryker.

Senate, 1886-88.—John Brashears, James C. Richardson, James C. Hopple, Frank Kirchner, Robert Kuehnert, Amzi McGill, Moses F. Wilson, G. W. Hardacre. *House*.—A. P. Butterfield, William Bohnert, Calvin H. Crane, Frank A. Grever, Charles A. Howe, Fred. A. Johnson, James Moloney, Edwin W. Murphy, Stephen P. Sands, Charles A. Zimmerman, Frederick Bader, James F. Bailey, Henry Brockman, John Eggers, Thomas W. Graydon, Robert Harlan, Walter Hartpence, Theodore F. Nieman, Oliver Outcalt, Byron S. Wydman.

Senate, 1888-90.—Harmon W. Brown, Henry Mack, James C. Richardson, Henry Stueve. *House*.—Charles Bird, Charles L. Doran, Byron S. Wydman, Walter Hartpence, John C. Hart, William Copeland, Oliver Outcalt, Frederick Pfister, Frederick Klensch.

Senate, 1890-92.—James Brown, M. T. Corcoran, George A. Schneider. *House*.—Frederick A. Lamping, Guy W. Mallon, William M. Day, Henry J. Schulte, James Nolan, Phillip Dewald, John J. Rooney, Charles Jeffre, John J. O'Dowd.

Senate, 1892-93.—Edward N. Clingman, George B. Fox, John R. Von Seggern. *House*.—Byron S. Wydman, T. J. McGranahan, William H. Dicks, Fred. Tischbein, James A. Graft, John W. Strehli, William Ford, George H. Jackson, Alfred Korte, Robert W. Lillard.

Senate, 1893-94.—Samuel W. Ramp, Frank Kirschner, Herman H. Rothert. *House*.—S. B. Hill, R. L. Cannon, George Kreis, Eugene Lewis, E. H. Strong, William Ruchwein, Amos Dye, W. C. Rogers, A. E. Stewart, C. D. Bevis.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

During the foregoing legislative period of one hundred years, many incidents relating to senators and representatives from Hamilton county occurred, which, thanks to the industry of Mr. Taylor, have been culled from the voluminous records. We note some of the most important as follows:

In the Forty-eighth General Assembly (1849-50), Lewis Broadwell successfully contested the seat of Senator William F. Johnson. In the Sixty-seventh General

Assembly (1886-88), William Bohnert, A. P. Butterfield, Calvin H. Crane, Frank A. Grever, Charles A. Howe, Fred. A. Johnson, James Maloney, Edwin W. Murphy, Stephen P. Sands and Charles A. Zimmerman were succeeded (by contest) by Frederick Bader, James F. Bailey, Henry Brockman, John Eggers, Thomas W. Graydon, Robert Harlan, Walter Hartpence, Theodore F. Neiman, Oliver Outcalt, and Byron S. Wydman as representatives.

In the Tenth General Assembly (1811-12), Senator Aaron Goforth, who died during his term of office, was succeeded by Elnathan Stone. During the sessions of 1852-54 Representative James Struble died, and was succeeded by Henry Buckman; and in 1864-66, George Keck deceased, and was succeeded by N. P. Nixon. In the House of the Fifty-second General Assembly (1856-58), John P. Slough was expelled for striking Darius Caldwell, of Ashtabula, while on the floor of the House, and was succeeded by Robert Hosea, who was elected at the polls over Slough by one vote.

Ephraim Brown served eight terms in the Senate, and three in the House. The following senators resigned during the terms of their office, and were succeeded by the persons named: In the Sixth General Assembly (1807-8), Senator John Taggart, succeeded by Hezekiah Price. In the Ninth (1810-11), Senator Stephen Wood, succeeded by Aaron Goforth. In the Twenty-third (1824-25), Senator Benjamin M. Piatt, succeeded by Nathan Guilford. In the Fifty-seventh (1866-68), Representative Maxwell P. Gaddis, succeeded by G. M. Bunce; same Assembly, George B. Wright, succeeded by Charles E. Cist; in the Sixtieth (1872-74), Representative Robert Creighton, succeeded by H. F. Brashears, and same Assembly, Robert O. Strong, by M. W. Oliver.

During 1803-5 Daniel Symmes was speaker of the Senate. He resigned as speaker in 1805, and was succeeded by James Pritchard, of Jefferson. Othniel Looker was speaker in 1813-14, and when President Madison appointed Governor Return J. Meigs postmaster-general, in 1813, he served as acting governor until the close of the term; Samuel R. Miller in 1830-31, and in 1832-33, and David T. Disney in 1833-34; James J. Faran 1841-43. Under the constitution of 1851 Thomas L. Young was president of the Senate, 1876-77, by virtue of his office as lieutenant-governor. When Governor Hayes succeeded to the Presidency, he (Young) became acting governor and filled out the term. H. W. Curtis succeeded him as president of the Senate *pro tem.*; Andrew Hickenlooper, 1880-82. Hamilton county does not appear to have had a speaker of the House until the sessions of 1824-25, when Micajah Williams was invested with that honor. In 1832-33 David T. Disney was speaker; in 1838-39, James J. Faran, and in 1870-72, A. J. Cunningham.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Hamilton county, before Ohio was admitted as a State, had two Territorial delegates in the Fifth Congress, viz.: William Henry Harrison and William McMillan. The election of a delegate to Congress resulted in the choice of William Henry Harrison, by a vote of eleven to ten cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the governor. Before his term expired Gen. Harrison resigned to become governor of Indiana Territory, and Mr. McMillan succeeded him.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hamilton county has been represented in the Senate by a number of her most distinguished citizens. We note the following: John Smith, 1803-9. He resigned near the close of his term of office, under charges of alleged complicity in the Burr-Blennerhasset conspiracy to erect a Southwestern Confederacy. His resignation prevented an investigation by the United States into the charges, which had already been set on foot, and his impeachment foreshadowed. Very little is known of the

early history of Senator Smith. He was born in one of the eastern States in 1735, and died in Hamilton county, June 10, 1816. He had few early advantages, but by persistent effort acquired a respectable education, and, possessing much natural ability, was one of the most conspicuous of the early politicians in Ohio. He was also a popular Baptist preacher, and in 1790 organized, at Columbia, the first church of that denomination in the State. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1798, and in 1803 to 1808 was U. S. Senator from Ohio, having been chosen as a Jeffersonian Democrat. During the early part of his service he enjoyed the close friendship of President Jefferson, who, in 1804, sent him on a confidential mission to Louisiana and Florida to discover the attitude toward the United States of the Spanish officers who were stationed in these States, that he might learn how far their friendship was to be depended on in the event of a war between this country and France. Smith's intimacy with Jefferson was interrupted by the charge of his implication in the Aaron Burr treason. Smith and Burr were personal friends, and appearances were so much against him that a motion was made in the U. S. Senate to expel him, but it failed by one vote. Smith denied all connection with the affair, and was believed to be innocent by his constituents.

Concerning this strange case the following interesting letter, in the handwriting of Senator Smith, was recently found in Cincinnati, by Col. William J. Patterson, when some old buildings were being torn down. It is as follows:

BERRYVILLE, FREDERICK CO., VA., January 25, 1808.

Gents—I am now on my way to the Western country to collect testimony for my defense before the Senate of the United States, and to return with it if possible by the first of March next. Not having a compulsory process, I cannot have a witness subpoenaed, and, therefore, I have to rely on the voluntary affidavits of you and others to prove the facts which I deem material to my exculpation. Should General Carbery go to Washington City, I will thank him to call on Francis F. Key, Esq., my counsel at Georgetown, D. C., who will state the points which I expect to prove by that gentleman, and if he should not go thither, I would be glad to have a letter from him at Cincinnati, immediately after the receipt of this, stating all that he can recollect affecting Colonel Taylor's deposition, in which I am charged with having asserted to him (General Findlay) that a separation of the Western country from the East would shortly take place, together with everything he can remember that will go to support the inclosed deposition, and whether he does or not, I shall be glad to have a letter from him and Major Biggs also, at Cincinnati, on the subject; but they must soon be written, or I shall not receive them. I want you and Major Biggs to state that in the month of January last, you saw me in the County of Ross, in the State of Ohio, on my way to Washington City, and that I showed you a copy of my letter to Burr of the 23d of October, 1806, which I sent by Blennerhasset's servant to him, and that I showed you Burr's answer of the 26th of the same month, and that you believe the same copy I showed you the last of November or the beginning of December, 1807, under date of 23d of October, 1806, and which you understood as afterwards laid before the Committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into the conduct of John Smith, was the same which he (Smith) showed to you on his way to Washington last January 7th. State those things in the form of an affidavit as precise as your recollection will permit, and send it by General Carbery to Francis F. Key, Esq., my counsel at Georgetown, or should he not go, enclose it to some member of Congress with a request to give it to him. I have been stopped by high water, but expect to leave this to-day. I want General Carbery to write immediately to the Secretary of the Navy the progress made by Mr. Thomas Reagan in building the gun-boats near Cincinnati, where he saw them early in November last—and that they are progressing with them, as well as how he approved of their timbers and the work as far as it is done. My last account from them is very favorable, as the weather has been good. The work was going on very well. The reason I make this request is that Mr. Reagan can not get one dollar until General Carbery makes his report of them to the Navy Department. I wish you, General, would not fail to write me about them, as Mr. Reagan has engaged \$2,000 to be immediately paid, and the balance is to be paid to Major Biggs. The Secretary paid me last spring \$2,000 in advance for Mr. Reagan, and I had it charged to me, and as that sum precisely closes my account, he is unwilling to advance anything to Mr. Reagan or now consider that the \$2,000 is to be applied otherwise than as it stands charged applied in balancing my account. My having advanced to Mr. Reagan induced him to authorize me to apply for money on his account—but the Secretary must see you or hear a favorable report before he will pay a cent. You may guess the cause of this scrupulosity. God bless us with better times.

JOHN SMITH.

General Carbery.

J. Major Biggs.

P. S.—I will thank you to have advanced \$2,000 for Mr. Reagan as soon as possible, and have sent to the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia one of them to keep up my note to the Miami Exporting Company, payable the 4th of March next, otherwise it will be protested—and I want all the money to come through your hands and paid to my friend Major Biggs except the first \$2,000.

J. SMITH.

General Carbery.

His resignation must have taken place soon after the above letter was written; possibly his failure to secure the evidence he was seeking was the reason for the sudden abandonment of his defense and retirement from public life.

The following succeeded Senator Smith from Hamilton county: Ethan Allen Brown, 1822–25; William Henry Harrison, 1825–28; Salmon P. Chase, 1849–55, 1861; George E. Pugh, 1855–61; Stanley Matthews, 1877–79; George H. Pendleton, 1879–85—eight in all, or nearly one-third of the entire number from the State. Senator Trimble died in 1822, and Ethan Allen Brown was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and the Legislature subsequently elected him to fill the remainder of the term of six years to which Trimble had been elected. Gen. Harrison resigned in 1828, to accept the office of minister to Colombia, and was succeeded by Jacob Burnet. Senator Chase resigned in 1861 to become Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Statistician W. A. Taylor, of Columbus, says that during the ninety years—the time Ohio has been a State—Hamilton county has sent thirty-two different men to Congress. The first congressman, Morrow, came from Hamilton, but subsequently he was legislated into a new county, Warren. Up to the year 1821 Hamilton was districted with other counties, and the only citizen of the county that represented it in Congress between 1813 and 1823, was William Henry Harrison. Between 1823 and 1853 Hamilton county constituted the First District of the State. Since the latter date it has composed the First and Second Districts.

The list of representatives in Congress from Hamilton county, with the number of terms and length of service, is as follows: Jeremiah Morrow, five terms, 1803–1813; William Henry Harrison, one term and fraction, 1816–19; James W. Gazley, one term, 1823–25; James Findlay, four terms, 1825–33; Robert T. Lytle, one term, 1833–35; Bellamy Storer, one term, 1835–37; Alexander Duncan, two terms, 1837–41, 1843–45; Nathaniel G. Pendleton, one term, 1841–43; James J. Faran, two terms, 1845–49; David T. Disney, three terms, 1851–57; John Scott Harrison, two terms, 1853–57; Timothy C. Day, one term, 1855–57; George H. Pendleton, four terms, 1857–65; William S. Groesbeck, one term, 1857–59; John A. Gurley, two terms, 1859–63; Alexander Long, one term, 1863–65; Benjamin Eggleston, two terms, 1865–69; Rutherford B. Hayes, one term and fraction, 1865–68; Samuel F. Carey, part of term, 1868–69; Peter W. Strader, one term, 1869–71; Job E. Stevenson, two terms, 1869–73; Aaron F. Perry, part of term, 1872–73; Milton Saylor, three terms, 1873–79; Henry B. Banning, three terms, 1873–79; Benjamin Butterworth, four terms, 1879–83, 1885–89; Thomas L. Young, two terms, 1879–83; John Follett, one term, 1883–85; Isaac M. Jordan, one term, 1883–85; Charles Brown, two terms, 1885–89; John A. Caldwell, three terms, 1889–95; Bellamy Storer, two terms, 1891–95.

Changed while in office.—The fractions of terms came about in this way: John McLean, of Warren county, resigned his seat in Congress in 1816 to accept the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and William H. Harrison was elected to succeed to the vacancy.

In 1867, shortly after the beginning of his second term in Congress, Rutherford B. Hayes resigned to become governor and Gen. Samuel F. Carey was elected to the vacancy, which was practically the full term.

In 1872 Aaron F. Perry resigned his seat in Congress, and Ozro J. Dodds was chosen to succeed him.

In October 16, 1834, Robert T. Lytle, to demonstrate that he had been unjustly criticised by some of his constituents, resigned his seat and stood for re-election, which he secured on the 8th of the ensuing November.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula county, sought a similar successful vindication on April 26, 1842. Daniel Kilgore, of Jefferson county, taking offense at an imputation supposed to have been put on him by Edwin M. Stanton, resigned in 1838, but his constituents failed to vindicate him by a re-election. Aside from these three gentlemen, no other Congressmen from Ohio ever resigned in search of a vindication.

Hamilton county can maintain a claim superior to any other county in any State since the foundation of the government. Two men whom it sent to the Lower House of Congress subsequently occupied the Executive chair in the White House—William H. Harrison and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Morrow, the first Congressman for Hamilton county, was United States senator and Governor of the State, and after filling these positions not only went back to Congress, but into the Ohio Legislature.

William Dennison, the nineteenth governor of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati in 1815.

James J. Faran was mayor of Cincinnati, and made a national reputation as a journalist. George H. Pendleton became United States senator and minister to Germany. Milton Sayler was speaker of the House during a portion of the Forty-fourth Congress.

STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Cincinnati has been selected as the place for holding several State and National political conventions. In June, 1856, James Buchanan was nominated for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President, by the Democratic National Convention, which assembled in Smith & Nixon's Hall. Early in May, 1872, the National Liberal Convention assembled at Exposition Hall, and on the 3d nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. On the 14th of June, 1876, the National Republican Convention met here and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, a former Cincinnati, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President. The last National Convention to assemble here was the Democratic, which nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and William H. English, of Indianapolis, for Vice-President. Among the State Conventions we note that of the Republican, which assembled in Music Hall, June 12, 1878; and the last was the Democratic, which met August 9, 1893, and nominated Lawrence T. Neal for governor.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF CINCINNATI.

WHEN THE FIRST PAPER WAS FOUNDED AND BY WHOM—ITS NUMEROUS SUCCESSORS—A LONG LINE OF POLITICAL, LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS—AN OFFICE MOBBED AND DESTROYED—CINCINNATI DIRECTORIES—NAMES OF ALL PUBLICATIONS IN 1893.

TO write the history of Cincinnati journalism and speak in detail, if it were possible, of every publication, weekly, semi-weekly, daily and monthly, during the past hundred years, would require the space of a large volume. During that period hundreds of publications have existed—some for only a few weeks, others for months and years. The first settlers were a rugged, brainy race of people, and they

speedily recognized the importance, if not the necessity, of at once having a newspaper. They clearly foresaw that one of the most potent agencies in the van of civilization was the Press. And where such desire existed it did not take long to find an editor. He is ubiquitous. William Maxwell came to the front in that capacity, and being encouraged he straightway "set up" an office. It was a primitive affair, located in a small room in a log cabin, which stood at the corner of Front and Sycamore streets. But it served as the beginning of what has long since grown into a mighty power. The office was little better than a rude improvised affair, as the settlement at that time scarcely consisted of two hundred inhabitants. The outfit was small. All the type, and the Ramage press, fashioned after the one first used by the illustrious Dr. Franklin, could have been carried in a large canoe. It was brought by water from Pittsburgh, having been carried over the mountains on pack horses. Everything being in readiness, Editor Maxwell issued the first number of *The Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, November 9, 1793, one hundred years ago! The title was appropriate, for Fort Washington was virtually the gateway through which the early pioneers, seeking homes in the mighty domain beyond, had to pass. A sentinel therefore on the outer limits to signalize danger, or proclaim "all is well," was of transcendent importance to those who were starting out to lay the foundation of what has proved to be a mighty western empire.

How it appeared.—The *Centinel* was a weekly, printed on "whitey-brown paper, of half royal size, each page about as large as a small window pane, and the whole no larger than a handkerchief." It bore at its mast-head the following significant motto: "Open to all parties; influenced by none." The first number contained few advertisements, no editorials, or local items. Its news, principally foreign, was very old, but nevertheless it was *news* to its readers, many of whom had not seen a paper for a year or more. A copy of the issue for April 12, 1794, which has been preserved, has dates from Marietta only eight days old, New York fifty-six, and from London to the preceding November—over four and a half months before the date of publication in Cincinnati!

Maxwell's *Centinel* was not only the *first* paper published in Cincinnati, but the *first* north of the Ohio river, and the third or fourth west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was emphatically a sentinel on the outpost of civilization, and from this humble beginning has developed a local press which now wields a mighty influence among the enlightened and progressive inhabitants of the Queen City. The comprehensive and significant motto, which the young publisher adopted, has never been departed from by his numerous successors, when viewed in a general sense, the Press of to-day being characterized by a spirit of independence, fairness and liberality toward all, which is truly the secret of its great power and success.

This pioneer editor and publisher hailed from the land of New Jersey, whence so many of the prominent early settlers came. For his enterprise in establishing the first paper he was not forgotten. He was made the second postmaster of Cincinnati, and succeeded Abner Dunn, the first, who died July 18, 1794, after being in office but a short time. As Maxwell was the owner of the only printing office in the embryo city, his principal duty was the publication of the Territorial laws; and it is surmised that he gave more attention to this than news gathering, because it paid him better. But being entrusted with office he could not carry on both, and in the summer of 1796 he disposed of the *Centinel* to Edmund Freeman. What he realized from the sale of his plant history fails to inform us, but the sum was undoubtedly small, when compared with the value of some of the great newspapers of to-day. With this sale the glory of the *Centinel* departed, for the purchaser, evidently more emulous of fame than his predecessor, immediately changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*, under which title he continued the publication till the beginning of 1800, when he removed the plant to Chillicothe, which had then become the seat of Territorial government, and founded the Chillicothe *Gazette*.

THE SECOND PAPER.

Drake, in his sketches of the infant city, published in 1815, informs us that Joseph Carpenter founded the second paper, called *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, May 28, 1799. As the settlement had had a sentinel it was evidently deemed proper that there should be a spy. Cist claims that this was the *first* regularly printed journal in Cincinnati. From this remark we infer that he considered it possessed more of the attributes of a newspaper than Maxwell's publication. The latter was certainly the first printed sheet, even if it did devote more space to the publication of laws and ordinances than news.

Mr. Carpenter came from Massachusetts, and was one of the earliest settlers. He became popular in the settlement, and was honored with many small offices, both by appointment and election. During the war of 1812-14 he went out as captain of a company, and for six months served under Gen. Harrison, dying in service from exposure endured during a forced march from Fort St. Mary's in midwinter, 1814. He was buried with military honors in Cincinnati, and his death was greatly lamented. Thousands attended his funeral, and many flattering testimonials to his worth and memory were freely bestowed.

That Capt. Carpenter possessed the instincts of a true journalist all the contemporary accounts agree in stating, and under his management the *Spy* steadily grew and prospered.

Among the curious advertisements occasionally published about the beginning of the century, one may be noted. In the issue for April 26, 1802, Andrew Jackson—afterward President of the United States—offers a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of his negro slave, George, who had eloped from his plantation on the Cumberland river.

The *Spy* changed hands several times during the first ten years of its existence, but always retained its name until Carney & Morgan became the owners, when its title was changed to *The Whig*. Only fifty-eight numbers were published, when new parties became the owners and it became *The Advertiser*, but only existed a short time.

In September, 1810, Capt. Carpenter appeared in journalism again, as editor of a new *Western Spy*, which was continued under his direction and management until his death. It appears to have been in existence in 1815, when it was conducted by Morgan & Williams. It was also published in 1823, when its name was changed to *The National Republican and Ohio Political Register*. Notwithstanding the *Spy* was a bright and aggressive paper for its time, it appears to have had many ups and downs during its career.

THE THIRD PAPER.

On the 9th of December, 1804, the *third* paper made its appearance. It was called *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury*, but the latter half of the title was soon dropped, as it was deemed superfluous. A local historian says that "the Rev. John W. Browne, enterprising editor, publisher of almanacs, etc., preacher, town recorder, bookseller, and occasionally vendor of patent medicines, was proprietor of the new venture, and had rather a troublous time of it, being once or twice personally attacked by citizens aggrieved by his sheet." The first number was issued in the loft of a log cabin which stood at the southeast corner of Sycamore and Third streets. Editor Browne, though he at times wielded a caustic pen, did not make a great success of the enterprise. In 1815 it was conducted by J. H. Looker and A. Wallace. This was a book-publishing firm, and they doubtless acquired possession of the paper for the purpose of more particularly advertising their business. The paper was now of super-royal size, and had more than fourteen hundred subscribers, which was regarded as a good circulation for that time.



M. J. Ogden

Sometime in June, 1814, an ephemeral paper, called *The Spirit of the West*, was started, but it only survived through forty-four numbers. The names of its projectors and publishers have not been preserved.

But the city and country were filling up rapidly with settlers, and others became ambitious to embark in journalism. On the 13th of July, 1815, a new paper called *The Gazette* was started by Thomas Palmer & Company, and on the 11th of December following *Liberty Hall* was purchased and consolidated with the new enterprise, under the title of *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*. This was the beginning of the great daily of to-day known as the *Commercial Gazette*. Early writers inform us that it was the first paper in town with column-rules and other marks of modern typography.

In November, 1819, Joseph Buchanan started a new weekly paper of a somewhat distinctive character, called the *The Literary Cadet*; but after twenty-three numbers had been issued it was merged in another paper, which added the name to its own in the compound title of *The Western Spy and Literary Cadet*. Mr. Buchanan continued as editor, and made his paper quite popular with those of literary tastes. The date of its discontinuance is unknown.

This year (1819) the papers of Cincinnati were the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*, semi-weekly and weekly, published by Morgan, Dodge & Company; the *Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser*, weekly, issued by Mason & Palmer; and the *Inquisitor*, also weekly, by Powers & Hopkins. All were imperial sheets, with six columns to the page, and they were larger and contained a greater variety of matter than any others in the State. Good book and job offices were attached to each.

EARLY BOOK PRINTING.

Cincinnati early became the center of active book printing. In 1811 twelve different books, besides many pamphlets, had been published. These books averaged more than two hundred pages each, and were bound. From that time to the present there has been a steady growth in the book publishing business, and it is doubtful if in this line of work it is excelled by any western city. At first the paper for both newspaper and book work was obtained from Pennsylvania, partly from the mills at the Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela, which were started in 1800, and later from Georgetown, Ky. In 1803 the *Spy* got out of paper, and several numbers appeared upon a variety of sizes and tints. An old German paper-maker named Waldsmith, who had settled on the Little Miami, near where Camp Dennison was afterward established, was prevailed upon, about this time, by the publishers to start a paper-mill on that stream, which he did. It was a crude affair, but proved a success, and the pressing needs of the printers and publishers were relieved.

After 1820 there was a rapid growth of journalism, and periodicals, weekly, semi-weekly and monthly, rose and fell with astonishing rapidity. This was largely caused by the rapid increase of population and the development of trade and commerce on the river. So numerous were the publications, and as many were short lived, it were a waste of time and space to attempt an enumeration of all. From 1815 to 1820 there had been at different times but one semi-weekly paper and five weekly papers in the city, but the next decade ushered into existence a large number, because of the influences spoken of above. Between 1820 and 1830 the long and honorable list of Cincinnati magazines and literary publications had their beginning. In the early part of 1821, a semi-monthly, in quarto, called the *Olio*, was started by John H. Wood and S. S. Brooks, editors and publishers. It only survived about a year, but during that time it afforded a medium for the publication of the contributions of such industrious collectors of local history as Robert T. Lytle, Sol. Smith, Dennis McHenry, John H. James, Lewis Noble and a number of other well-known writers of that time.

MONTHLY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Medical journalism had a beginning in 1822 in the *Western Quarterly Reporter* which was published by John P. Foote, and edited by Dr. John B. Godman. In a short time the editor removed to Philadelphia when the publication was discontinued. In 1823, John P. Foote projected the *Cincinnati Literary Gazette*. It was a weekly, and soon attracted attention from the character of its literary contributions. Among other things discussed in its columns was the "Symmes theory of concentric spheres." This was a new topic, and occupied public attention for some time. The two volumes of the *Gazette*, that were issued, contained much valuable matter relating to local history. In its columns appeared the first articles of Benjamin Drake, who proved himself one of the most industrious local writers of the time, and his contributions are eagerly consulted by historical gleaners of the present time.

After the discontinuance of the *Gazette* there was a lull in local literature until July, 1827, when the *Western Monthly Review* appeared with W. M. Farnsworth as publisher, and Rev. Timothy Flint, editor. Although the editor was the author of several books, and an industrious gleaner and writer, the *Review* did not prove a success, and, after a number of changes in both the editorial and publishing departments, the subscription list was sold in 1835 to James B. Marshall, of Louisville, who removed it to that city. It was succeeded by the *Saturday Evening Chronicle*. Messrs. Hatch, Nichols & Buxton were the publishers, and it was edited by Benjamin Drake. Strange as it may seem, however, it did not succeed, and was merged in the *Cincinnati Mirror*, another literary enterprise of the time. *The Shield* and *The Ladies' Museum*, also started during this decade, were short lived, the latter only existing but a year or two.

FIRST DAILIES—THE GAZETTE.

The first daily, called the *Commercial Register*, was started in 1826 by S. S. Brooks, and edited by Morgan Neville. It was not only the *first* daily in Cincinnati, but the *first* daily started west of Philadelphia. It was printed on a "half-sheet royal every day but Sunday, at six dollars a year," but it only survived six months. It was resuscitated again in 1828; but only lasted three months.

Soon after its first suspension a party of merchants waited upon the proprietor of the *Gazette*, then a weekly, and requested him to start a daily. They argued that the times demanded a daily paper, and claimed that it would grow into a great enterprise. Their arguments succeeded, and the *second* daily came, which still exists, and is recognized as a leading paper of its class in the Ohio Valley. The first number made its appearance June 25, 1827, with an edition of 125. It was printed on old-fashioned hand presses for nearly ten years, the speed not exceeding 250 sheets per hour. Some time in 1836 an Adams press, the first "power-press" brought west of the Alleghany Mountains, was purchased and set up. It was run by hand-power, but the improvement in speed was so great that 750 sheets were turned out per hour. In 1843 a Hoe press was introduced. The first publishers of the daily *Gazette* were Morgan, Lodge and Fisher, with Charles Hammond as editor.

E. D. Mansfield, in his *Memoirs of Dr. Drake*, pays a flattering tribute to Editor Hammond. "That the public opinion of Cincinnati was corrected, and the Press maintained its independent position, was chiefly due to the intrepid character and great ability of Charles Hammond," remarks this great writer. He "was the ardent friend of liberty," he continues, "and, being thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the country, fought its battles where only it can be successfully fought, with liberty by the side of law, and rights protected by the constitution."

While editing the *Gazette* in 1828, Mr. Hammond also conducted a monthly called *Truth's Advocate*, published in the political interest of Henry Clay, of whom he was a great friend and admirer. Mr. Hammond continued as principal editor

of the *Gazette* until his death, which occurred April 3, 1840. He was succeeded by Hon. Isaac C. Burnet, another notable man of that time. He was a brother of Judge Burnet, and first mayor of the city of Cincinnati. In the meantime the death of James Lodge, one of the publishers, had occurred. This necessitated some changes in the publishing and editorial departments, but to follow them in the order of their succession would involve more space than the limits of this work will warrant.

Taken all in all, the history of this great journal is most interesting, both on account of its many changes, and the eminent men who have from time to time been connected with it, up to the achievement of its greatest success. Its final consolidation with the *Commercial* in January, 1883, was one of its greatest triumphs. The latter was established in 1843 by Curtis & Hastings, and after a number of changes the celebrated Murat Halstead became connected with the editorial staff, and finally editor-in-chief. It was the great morning rival of the *Gazette* for many years, consequently the union was for the interest of both parties.

In early days the *Gazette* was an evening paper, and it continued to be so published for many years. The public demanded a morning issue, however, and it was so ordered. Being greatly strengthened by its union with the *Commercial*, its success has been more marked since that time, and to-day it takes rank with the great morning dailies of the country. In politics it is staunchly Republican. By the terms of the consolidation the title became the *Commercial Gazette*. The latter had been in existence for more than seventy years, and was able to trace its history back through many changes and titles to the old *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, which, as has been shown, was the first newspaper started in Cincinnati. Its two noted editors of modern times, before the union, were Richard Smith and Murat Halstead. Both are distinguished members of the journalistic profession. The latter has been for some years the New York representative of the paper, and the former is still connected with the editorial department in the home office. The paper is published by the "Commercial Gazette Company," which is regularly organized and officered. It is superbly equipped in every department, mechanical and intellectual, and presents a strange contrast to the humble outfit of a century ago. It has Sunday and weekly editions.

OTHER JOURNALS OF THE LONG AGO.

In 1823 the celebrated Sol. Smith, the actor, established the *Independent Press*, which attracted much attention on account of its satirical sketches and witty sayings. Its career was a short and merry one.

On the 25th of August, 1826, a new candidate for public favor, called the *Western Tiller*, was issued by James W. Gazlay. It expired some time in 1827.

Some time in 1829, E. S. Thomas commenced the publication of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser* in connection with his son Thomas. The career of the paper was brief. In 1834 the elder Thomas, in association with John B. Dillon and L. S. Sharp, began the publication of the *Democratic Intelligencer*, a daily, tri-weekly and weekly, supporting Justice John McLean for the Presidency. Mr. Dillon afterward became the distinguished historian of Indiana. Like the *Advertiser*, the *Intelligencer* had a brief career. In 1835 the Thomases are found conducting a new daily, called the *Evening Post*. It obtained some celebrity on account of its notes on arts and artists, but it was discontinued in 1839.

During this period many papers appeared, and almost as quickly disappeared. Among them we find the *National Reporter*, the *Pandect*, the *Sentinel*, the *Chronicle and Literary Gazette*, all weekly; the *Ladies' Museum*, semi-weekly; the *Western Review*, and the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, monthly.

The Cincinnati *Mirror*, started in 1831 by John H. Wood, was edited by a well-known literary character of his time, W. D. Gallagher. It was a neat little quarto of eight pages, and appeared semi-monthly. It built up a large circulation in a short

time. At the beginning of its third year Thomas H. Shreve became joint owner and assistant editor. In November, 1833, it was enlarged and changed to a weekly. Its circulation was greatly increased, but financially it was not a success. In April, 1835, the *Chronicle*, then under the management of James H. Perkins, was consolidated with the *Mirror*, which was now owned by Gallagher, Shreve & Perkins, and published by T. H. Shreve & Company. The paper was kept up to the end of this year, when it was sold to James B. Marshall, who changed the name to the *Buckeye*, maintained it three months, and then sold it to Flash, Ryder & Company. They restored the old name, and retained the editors. Gallagher and Shreve soon drew out, when J. Reese Fry took the editorship for a few months, when he in turn abandoned the sinking craft. Its subscription list was transferred to the *Weekly Chronicle*, and that was the last of the *Mirror*.

AN OFFICE MOBBED AND DESTROYED.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1834, authorized the publication of a paper called *The Philanthropist*. It was started at New Richmond that year by James G. Birney, but met with strong opposition and threats of mob violence from the start. On the encouragement of friends it was moved to Cincinnati, the headquarters of the society, in the spring of 1836. At a meeting of pro-slavery citizens held in July, it was "resolved that no Abolition paper should be published or distributed in the town." On the 14th of that month, the publication of *The Philanthropist* still continuing, the printing office was violently entered by a mob, and the press and materials, which were the property of Mr. A. Pugh, the printer, afterward of the *Chronicle*, were defaced and partially destroyed. Even this did not daunt the fearless editor, and the publication went on. On the 23d a great meeting of citizens was held at the Lower Market, "to declare whether they will permit the publication or distribution of Abolition papers in this [Cincinnati] city." A committee was appointed, which requested the executive committee of the Anti-Slavery Society to stop the publication. They refused, much to the chagrin of the mobocrats, whereupon the committee published the correspondence, adding remarks which deprecated a resort to violence, but which really still further inflamed public sentiment. Previous to this—April 11th—there had been a mob, which rose against the colored people, and fired a number of their houses in a locality known as "The Swamp," just below Western row, now Central avenue, at the then foot of West Sixth street. From that time up to the 30th of July the volcano had been slumbering. On that day, which was Saturday, another mob assembled at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, held a short consultation, then marched down to the office, only two squares distant, effected an entrance and again seized the press and materials, which they carried into the street. The type were scattered broadcast, the furniture smashed, the press broken, and a part of it dragged to the foot of Main street and thrown into the river. The mob then visited the house of Mr. Pugh in search of other materials, supposed to be there, but finding none, offered no violence. The dwellings of Birney, Donaldson, and other prominent Abolitionists were visited, but no mischief was done. Returning to Main street, a proposition was made to make a bonfire of the inflammable materials of the office, but the fear of endangering other property caused the mob to desist. Threats were then made to mob the *Gazette*, whose editor, Charles Hammond, had not pleased the malcontents by his fearless course toward them in his paper; but better counsels prevailed, and the office was not molested. After further noisy demonstrations, when the houses of several blacks were damaged, the mob dispersed in disorder. Thus was this outrage against "free thought, free speech and a free press" consummated, and Editor Birney driven into exile.

EARLY GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

As early as 1826, a German weekly called *Die Ohio Chronik*, appeared, but it only survived a short time. It was followed in 1832 by a campaign paper—whose name has not been preserved—in the interest of the Whig party. On the 7th of October, 1834, appeared the *Weltburger*, edited by Hartmann, whose energies were first directed against the Democrats, but in a short time it passed into the hands of Benjamin Boffinger, who called it *Der Deutsche Franklin*, and advocated the election of Van Buren. The Democrats now founded the *Volksblatt*, which was edited by Heinrich Rodter, who filled that position from 1836 to 1840. Rodter paved the way to a better, more worthy and higher development of the German press in Cincinnati. In 1840 he sold the *Volksblatt* to Stephen Molitor, and removed to Columbus.

In 1837 another German paper, the *Westlicher Merkur*, was founded by Christian Burkhalter. It was devoted to the advocacy of Whig principles. In 1836 Burkhalter had taken part with Birney in the publication of the *Philanthropist*. He conducted his German weekly until 1841, when the name was changed to *Der Deutsche im Westen*, and was edited by Burkhalter and Hofle. In a few months the paper passed into the hands of Rudolph von Malitz, and was named the *Ohio Volksfreund*. Burkhalter now retired and became a silent partner in the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, edited by Pugh, Hofle and Hubbell. As early as 1837 the Catholics established the *Wahrheits Freund*, the first Catholic periodical of the country. Its publication was superintended by Rev. J. M. Henni, archbishop of Milwaukee, and it soon attained a large circulation. On the Protestant side appeared for a while *Der Protestant*, under the supervision of Georg Walker—and afterward, in 1838, *Der Christliche Apologete*, a Methodist paper, conducted by Wilhelm Nast, whose permanent editor he remained for some time. He also founded the *Sonntag-Schule Glocke*, a juvenile paper. This learned and eminent theologian went to Germany in 1844 as a Methodist missionary, and labored in that country with good results for his church.

In 1843 appeared the first belles-lettres journal in the city, entitled the *Fliegende Blatter*, by Emil Klauprecht. He was born at Mainz in 1815, came to the United States in 1832, and in 1837 located in Cincinnati and established the lithographic business. His literary publication was the first German illustrated publication in the United States. Soon after starting the *Blatter* he became editor of a Whig paper, the *Republikaner*, which he made for ten years the principal organ of this party in the western States. He also wrote a number of novels, and an historical work entitled "German Chronicle in the History of the Ohio Valley." It went back to the beginning of the history of the Territories and States of the West. During the years 1856 to 1864 he was engaged on the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and was then appointed consul of the United States at Stuttgart, which position he filled until 1869.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

The Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley was founded July 22, 1831, Rev. John Stevens, editor. It was published under his editorial direction for seven years when it was moved to Columbus. In the meantime (1834), a Baptist paper of Kentucky, called *The Cross*, had been purchased and merged with it. The name was then changed to *The Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley*, but on its removal to Columbus it was abridged to *Cross and Journal*, which made it less cumbrous and more popular. About 1850 it was moved back to Cincinnati, and the *Christian Messenger*, an Indiana Baptist paper published at Madison and Indianapolis, was united with it; hence the present name *Journal and Messenger*. A number of changes in editorship have occurred in recent years. It is said that there are but five other Baptist publications in the country as old as this one.

It was in the spring of 1834 that *The Western Christian Advocate*, that famous northwestern organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was founded by the Book Concern. The editor was Rev. T. A. Morris, who afterward became Bishop Morris. The Concern also founded the *Ladies Repository* in January, 1841, Rev. L. L. Hamline, editor; and also the same year *The German Advocate*, with Rev. William Nast as editor.

In June, 1835, the *Western Messenger*, a Unitarian publication, under the patronage of the Unitarians of the West, was commenced. Rev. Ephraim Peabody was the editor, with Shreve & Gallagher as publishers. In its second year it was removed to Louisville, placed in charge of a new editor, but came back in a short time and was taken in hand by the famous Rev. W. H. Channing. It was popular in the denomination, but as it did not pay it was discontinued in April, 1841.

The *Family Magazine*, a small monthly, appeared in January, 1836. It was conducted by Eli Taylor, who was succeeded by J. A. James. It was published for six years. Mr. Taylor was also for a time publisher of the *Cincinnati Journal*, an anti-Catholic and anti-slavery organ. In July of the same year W. D. Gallagher, as editor, issued the first number of his *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review*. Local historians say it was a magazine of considerable pretension and real excellence, the largest, till then, established in the West, each number containing seventy-two pages royal octavo. It was published by Smith & Day. In November, 1836, it was consolidated with the *Western Monthly Magazine*, which had been removed to Louisville and was still under the charge of James B. Marshall. He changed the name to *Western Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal*, retaining Mr. Gallagher as editor, but as it failed to pay it was discontinued in 1837.

The *Literary Register*, a short-lived folio sheet, belonged to this era. It was published by S. Penn, Jr., and William Wallace. Also the *Literary News*, quarto, by Edmund Flagg, editor, and Prentice & Weisinger, publishers. The former afterward became the celebrated poet-editor of the *Louisville Journal*. In 1839 E. D. Mansfield conducted for a short time a very creditable magazine called the *Monthly Chronicle*. Achilles Pugh was the publisher. It devoted much attention to local antiquarian subjects, and its files are much sought after by modern local writers.

Another publication called *The Chronicle*, a weekly, had been started in 1836, with Mr. Mansfield as editor, assisted by Benjamin Drake. It was really a revival of the old *Chronicle* of 1826, which in 1834 had been merged in the *Mirror*, and after that was sold to Drs. Drake and Rives, of the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, partly to become an organ of that institution. The medical gentlemen were unsuccessful, and in 1837 the paper was sold to Mr. Pugh and William Dodd, printers and publishers. Mr. Mansfield was retained as editor, and gave the sheet a distinctive character as an anti-slavery Whig organ, but stopping short of abolitionism. In December, 1839, the *Chronicle* became a daily with the subscription list of the Cincinnati *Whig*, but its career was short. The *Whig* had been founded some time before by Maj. Conover, who obtained the services of Henry M. Spencer. In March, 1840, Mr. Drake severed his connection with the paper, when Mr. Mansfield conducted the paper alone till 1848, and afterward resumed connection with it, until 1850, when the *Chronicle* finally lost its identity in the *Atlas*, a paper originating with Nathan Guilford, and which survived through three or four years. It is a notable historical fact that Miss Harriet Beecher's first printed story appeared in this paper about 1835, during the residence of her father and her prospective husband, Prof. Stowe, at Lane Seminary. Many other brilliant lights honored the *Chronicle* with their contributions, and added lustre to its name. Several notable editors of the State commenced their career in its columns, Richard Smith, editor-in-chief of the *Commercial Gazette*, being one of the number. And it may be mentioned that the first issue of *The Price Current*, published by Mr. Peabody, was made from the office of the *Chronicle*.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

The leading paper of the city to-day is the *Enquirer*. It has a long and interesting history. In its beginnings it was mainly the creation of Moses Dawson, the editor of an old-time paper called the *Phoenix*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*, as early as 1828. In the latter part of the "thirties" John Brough purchased the *Phoenix* and changed it to the *Enquirer*. He was a distinguished editor and politician, and his editorials were noted for their clearness, strength and brilliancy. He retired in 1848. In 1863 Brough was elected governor of Ohio, over Vallandigham by 101,099, the largest majority ever cast for a governor since the foundation of the State. In early years the *Enquirer* changed its location many times. During the great fire of 1866, which destroyed Pike's Opera House, the office was consumed. Finally it found a home on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh, near the great Public Library. In 1844 the Hon. James J. Faran took an interest in the paper; afterward Washington McLean purchased the interest of Mr. Derby, and became a joint owner with Mr. Faran and Mr. Wiley McLean. John R. McLean, son of Washington McLean, soon became interested, and he and Mr. Faran finally became the sole proprietors. Mr. Faran served as managing editor from 1844 to 1867. Among the eminent journalists connected with the managing editorship have been John A. Cockerill and Joseph B. McCullagh. About 1880 John R. McLean became sole owner of the plant, and under his direction it has made rapid advances, and takes rank with the great papers of Chicago and those of other progressive western cities. Its Sunday edition has a wide circulation. Politically it is Democratic.

A DECADE OF ACTIVITY.

In the beginning of the "forties," journalism was in a flourishing condition. There were six English dailies and eight weeklies. The German weeklies numbered five, with one daily, *The Volksblatt*, founded in 1838, after running two years as a weekly. During much of its later and more important history it was under the editorial management of the Hon. Frederick Hassaurek. At this period there were also a number of book publishing houses, and all signs pointed to prosperity in the publishing line.

Mr. Cist in his annals for 1841 refers to these publications: The *Gazette and Liberty Hall*, Whig, issued 900 daily, tri-weekly, 400, and weekly, 800. The *Advertiser and Journal*, Democratic, issued 400 daily, tri-weekly 150, and 1,600 weekly. The *Times*, a neutral evening paper, circulated 1,500; the *Public Ledger*, a neutral evening penny sheet, 1,400; the *Volksblatt*, Democratic, claimed a daily issue of 312, and a weekly of 1,400; the *Unabhaengige Presse*, likewise Democratic, 250 tri-weekly; the *Deutsch Im Westen*, 1,500; *Wahrheits Freund* (Roman Catholic), 1,050; the *Apologete* (German Methodist), 1,000—all weekly; and the *Licht Freund*, a Universalist semi-monthly, 500.

Besides these publications, the *Western Christian Advocate*, Methodist weekly, had a circulation of 14,000; the *Cincinnati Observer*, New-School Presbyterian, 1,300; the *Western Episcopal Observer*, 500; the *Catholic Telegraph*, edited by Bishop Purcell, 1,100; the *Star in the West*, Universalist, 2,300; *Western Temperance Journal*, 6,000; the *Ladies' Museum*, 1,200; *Ladies' Repository*, 7,000; *Western Messenger* (Unitarian), 1,000; *Christian Preacher* (Disciple), 2,500; *Precursor* (New Jerusalem), 400; the *Evangelist* (Disciple), 1,000; *Family Magazine*, 3,000; the *Counterfeit Detector*, 750; and there was one other periodical, the *Western Farm and Garden*, the circulation of which is not given. We are particular to give the circulation of the foregoing papers and periodicals at that time, for the purpose of enabling the reader to contrast them with the publications of to-day. The majority of them have ceased to exist, or lost their individuality by being merged in other publications, whilst many new ones have appeared.

In the fall of 1843 a new weekly literary venture appeared under the name of the *Western Rambler*. It was published by Austin T. Earle and Benjamin St. James, under whose auspices it flourished for a short time and then disappeared.

It was during this year (1843) that the *Cincinnati Commercial*, one of the ablest and most influential morning journals, was started by Curtis & Hastings. During its brilliant career of forty years, until its consolidation with the *Gazette*, many changes took place in its editorial and business departments, but it was ever aggressive, able and influential. In 1853, Murat Halstead, one of the most distinguished journalists of the day, became connected with it, and remained until the union with the *Gazette*, having been editor-in-chief since 1866. In 1879 a reorganization of the firm took place, and a joint-stock company was incorporated. The capital stock was fixed at \$235,000.

Another candidate for public favor appeared in 1848, called *The Great West*. The title was as captivating as it was suggestive of a wide field. It was started by Robinson & Jones, with a strong corps of Cincinnati editors, and all prominent writers throughout the Mississippi Valley were engaged as paid contributors. With this strong array of journalistic and literary talent the enterprise was kept going for nearly two years, when, in March, 1850, it was consolidated with the *Weekly Columbian*, as the *Columbian and Great West*, published by E. Peurose Jones and edited by William B. Shattuck. The celebrated Celia M. Burr (Mrs. Kellum) was the literary editor for a time. A daily *Columbian* was also started, but it broke the establishment down, and all failed together in August, 1853. The mistake was in trying to cover too great a territory, and then in loading the enterprise with a daily to quickly sap its remaining vitality.

MORE LITERARY VENTURES.

In 1850 the local chroniclers inform us that there were nine English and four German dailies in Cincinnati, most of them with weekly and some with other editions. Altogether there were eleven English and four German weeklies, with two semi-monthlies, which shows the rapid progress that was being made in the diffusion of literature for the masses.

It is claimed that one of the finest publications of this era was a monthly quarto magazine, embellished with fine steel engravings, which was published by R. E. Edwards, in connection with the Arts' Union Gallery. In January, 1853, a weekly magazine of sixteen octavo pages, of somewhat similar character, called the *Pen and Pencil*, was started by William Wallace. It only survived about a year. Next came the *Genius of the West*, a bright and promising monthly of thirty-two octavo pages, started in October of the same year by Howard Dunham, who had been conducting for some time a semi-monthly musical and literary journal known as the *Gem*. It started with a vigorous life, and embraced among its contributors Miss Alice Cary, and a number of other writers of note. About the middle of 1854 Mr. Dunham took into editorial partnership Coates Kinney and Charles S. Abbott, but soon withdrew to start another periodical of like character, which he called *The Western*. His venture proved a failure at the end of three numbers. In the following August we find W. T. Coggeshall engaged as a co-editor of the *Genius*. The next month Mr. Abbott withdrew, and Mr. Kinney in July, 1855. In the latter part of this year Mr. Coggeshall disposed of the magazine to George K. True, a young poet and essayist of Mount Vernon, who bravely maintained it for six months, when it went to join the innumerable caravan of literary failures. It was a very excellent magazine while it lasted, and had many friends, but at no time more than paid expenses of publication.

Dailies.—At the close of 1859 Mr. Cist enumerated the dailies as follows: *Gazette* and *Liberty Hall*, *Enquirer*, *Times*, *Commercial*, *Volksblatt*, *Volksfreund*, *Republikaner*, *Penny Press*, *Law and Bank Bulletin*.



E. R. Monfort

Weeklies:—Western Christian Advocate, Presbyter, Central Christian Herald, Journal and Messenger, American Christian Review, Western Episcopalian, Star of the West, New Christian Herald, Catholic Telegraph, Christian Leader, Sunday-School Journal, Wahrheits Freund, Christliche Apologete, Protestantische Zeitblæter, Horwæchter, Scientific Artisan, Journal, Helvetia, Israelite, and Deborah.

Semi-Monthlies:—Type of the Times, Presbyterian Witness, Sunday-School Advocate, Lord's Detector, United States Bank Mirror, White's Financial and Commercial Reporter, and Counterfeit Detector.

Monthlies:—Repler's Bank Note List, Ladies' Repository (discontinued in 1880), Masonic Review, Odd Fellows' Casket and Review, Lancet and Observer, Medical News, Cincinnati and Eclectic and Edinburgh Medical Journal, College Journal of Medical Science, Physio-Medical Recorder, Sonntag-Schule Glocke, Young People's Monthly, Youth's Friend, Sunbeam, and Dental Register of the West.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS—DIRECTORIES.

The first publication, entitled "Pictures of Cincinnati," was by Drake, in 1815. The first city Directory was published by Oliver Farnsworth, in October, 1819, and included an almanac for 1820. The printers were Morgan, Lodge & Co. The Directory, only about two hundred pages in size, contained 1,693 names. The second Directory, by Harvey Hall, appeared in 1825. Among its unique features was an analysis of the nativities of the inhabitants. It showed a very large percentage of Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen in the population, 394 of the names given being those of natives of the Keystone State, and 324 of New Jersey birth. Ohio was only able to show 52 natives. It contained 2,600 names, and the number of houses was given at 1,663. In 1826 Drake published his history of Cincinnati, in which he gave the population at 16,230. The next Directory appeared in 1829, by Robinson & Fairbanks. It contained 4,563 names. In 1834 E. Deeming published a Directory which contained 6,354 names. The record does not show any new Directory until 1836, when J. H. Woodruff appears to have published one. It contained 6,500 names, showing that the city was slowly advancing. Some time in 1839 a book entitled "Picture of Cincinnati" was published by Glezen & Shepherd, but it was not a regular city Directory. In 1840 D. H. Shaffer came before the public with a Directory, in which he gave the number of names at 9,170. Cist's Directory appeared in 1841, and he published one annually until 1843. The last one contained 13,625 names. In 1844 R. P. Brooks issued a Directory, but it was simply a reprint of Cist's last one, with one thousand new names added. Robinson & Jones came to the front in 1846 with a Directory, which contained 14,600 names. In 1848 C. S. Williams published his first Directory. It contained 320 pages and 21,545 names, besides much valuable historical data, from which the foregoing facts have been deduced. Mr. Williams continued to issue a Directory annually until 1861, when he disposed of the business to Americus V. Williams & Co., the present firm, who have continued the publication annually up to the present time. Compared with the Directory of 1819, that of June, 1893, presents a wonderful contrast. The latter contains 2,130 pages and 147,500 names, from which the publishers estimate the population of the city at 332,000. Another curious fact in connection with these veteran Directory publishers should be noted, viz.: No relationship existed between C. S. Williams and Americus V. Williams, the superintendent of the present publishing house.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS.

Thus stood the journalism of Cincinnati on the eve of the great Civil war. That event caused a number of changes, and gave birth to other publications. That it resulted as a purifying process is evident, for in 1867 James Parton, the eminent essayist and historian, in an article on Cincinnati for the *Atlantic Monthly*, remarks

that "nowhere else, except in New York, are the newspapers conducted with so much expense." He was assured by observing Cincinnatians "that the improvement in the tone and spirit of its daily press, since the late regenerating war, is most striking. It is looked to now by the men of public spirit to take the lead in the career of improvement upon which the city is entering." This was a high tribute, and spoke volumes in favor of the prosperity of the city. Mr. Parton was deeply impressed with the conditions of the Press, and declared it "astonishingly rich." "Think of an editor," he exclaims, "having the impudence to return the value of his estate at five millions of dollars!" And that, too, in the Queen City of the West. But the conditions have greatly improved since Parton wrote in 1867, and the growth of newspaper property has kept pace with other great interests, and its value to-day is far in advance of what it was at that time.

The *Times-Star*, the leading evening Republican paper, takes its name from the consolidation of two evening papers. The *Times* was founded in 1821 by Calvin W. Starbuck, as a weekly, when he was but nineteen years of age. He was the fastest type-setter in the West at that time, and being desirous to economise his funds until his enterprise proved self-supporting, he for years set up a great portion of the paper himself, and also assisted in its delivery to subscribers. He was eminently successful as a publisher and business man, and, to use the words of a modern writer, "was great in goodness." The *Star* was started February 2, 1872, by the "Star Publishing Company." After the death of Mr. Starbuck, which occurred November 15, 1870, his paper was purchased by Benjamin Egleston, Alexander Sands, Calvin W. Thomas and others, the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*, which had become a daily in 1839. The *Times* was for some time called the *Times-Chronicle*, but soon afterward returned to its original title. The paper was then resold to David Sinton, Charles P. Taft and H. P. Boyden, and it was consolidated with the *Star* in June, 1880. The paper now occupies a magnificent building, specially erected for it, and its appointments in every respect are first-class. It has no Sunday edition.

Another literary publication, first known as the *Fat Contributor's Saturday Night*, and afterward as the *Cincinnati Saturday Night*, attracted wide attention for a few years. It was started July 20, 1872, by Capt. L. Barney and A. Minor Griswold. Under the first title it ran until 1873, when it was changed to *Cincinnati Saturday Night*, and the following April Griswold became sole owner. He was a well-known humorous writer of his day. In 1880 J. C. Getzendanner became associate editor, and remained as such until 1883, when Mr. Griswold went to Europe. He then took entire charge of the paper as editor and publisher, and kept it up to the high standard it had reached. Mr. Griswold returned in September, 1884, and finding business very much depressed, the result of the riots in March of that year, he offered the paper and outfit for sale, but failing to find a purchaser for the entire concern, he disposed of the plant by piecemeal, and the publication was suspended.

The *Cincinnati Post*, established January 3, 1881, is a four and six-paged evening paper. It is noted for its industry and activity in gathering the news and laying it promptly before the public. It is independent in politics, and publishes several editions during the day and evening. Being sold for a penny it has a large circulation. No Sunday edition is issued. It is published by an incorporated company, of which Edward W. Scripps is president, and Milton A. McRae, secretary and treasurer. The office of publication is on Longworth street, and the mechanical equipment is first-class.

The *Cincinnati Tribune*, a new morning Republican paper, was founded January 4, 1893, by a company. It contains from four to eight and ten pages, and is sold at two cents in the city. It has a Sunday edition. The office of publication is in a magnificent building on Main street, opposite the government building and post office.

Without any further attempt to particularize the various publications of Cincinnati, by giving the dates and the names of the founders of *all* papers and magazines started within the last quarter of a century, it may, however, for the benefit of the reader and future historians, be proper to give the titles of all, properly classified, as they appeared in Williams' Directory for June, 1893. They were as follows:

Newspapers, Daily, English:—Price Current, Tribune, Enquirer, Post, Stock Exchange, Times-Star, Commercial Gazette, Court Index, Kentucky Post, New York Stock Market.

Daily, German:—Anzeiger, Freie Presse, Volksblatt, Volksfreund, Zeitung, Taegliche, Abend Presse.

Daily, Italian:—Il Progresso Italo-Americana, L'Eco D'Italia.

Weekly, English:—American Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, American Catholic Tribune, American Grange Bulletin, American Israelite, Buds of Hope, Business and Pharmaceutical Record, Catholic Telegraph, The Chic, Christian Leader, Christian Standard, Bulletin of Prices Current, The Enquirer, Golden Rule, Item, Lancet Clinic, Live Stock Review, Price Current, Railway Guide, Record, Suburban News, Weekly Gazette, Weekly Times, Columbia Times, Crockery and Glassware Journal, Family Herald, Farm Implement News, Herald and Presbyter, Iron Age, Iron Trade Review of Cleveland, Journal and Messenger, Light of Truth, Lutheran World, Merchant and Manufacturer, Merchant Sentinel, Merchant Traveler, Metal Worker, Once a Week, Pharmaceutical Record, Primary Lesson Paper, Produce Trade Reporter, Pure Words, Sabbath Visitor, Shopping, The Southwest, Standard Lesson Leaf, Suburban Enterprise, Tonsorial Advocate, Sunday-School Advocate, Trade Bureau, Trade Bureau of New York, Transcript, Western Christian Advocate, Western Tobacco Journal, Williams' Weekly Courier, Young Men's Institute Weekly Record, Young People's Standard, The Anti-Boodler.

Weekly, German:—Christliche Apologete, Christliche Jugendfreund, Anzeiger, Freie Presse, Volksblatt, Volksfreund, Die Deborah, Die Glocke, Evangelisches Gemeindeblatt, Familien Journal, Protestantischer Hausfreund, Sonntag Morgen, The South West, Wahrheitsfreund, Westliche Blaetter.

Semi-Weekly:—Cincinnati Gazette.

Monthly:—American Ecclesiastical Review, American Furniture Gazette, American Industrial World, American Rural Criterion, The Artizan, The Auxiliary, Beta Theta Pi Magazine, Carpenter and Builder, The Carriage World, Children's Home Monthly Record, Chips, Christian Press, Church Bulletin, Church Chronicle, The Cigar Trade Magazine, Cincinnati Medical Journal, Club and Society News, The Courier, The Dental Register, Eclectic Medical Journal, The Elks, Express Gazette, Family Herald, Farm Implement News of Chicago, Financial Review and American Building Association News, Fliegende Blaetter, The Harness World, Haus und Herd, Indiana Standard, The Informer, The International Detective, Iron Molders' Monthly Journal, Knights' Journal, Lehrer Zeitung, The Lumber Worker, Masonic Review, Medical Gleaner, The Merchant, Merchant and Manufacturer, Merchants Magazine, Monthly Caller, Musical Messenger, Musical Visitor, The New Age, Ohio Builder, Ohio Dental Register, Ohio Medical Journal, Ohio Propaganda, Ohio Standard, People's Aid, Picture Lesson Paper, Public School Bulletin, Sabbath Papers, The Sabbath Visitor, Saloon Trade Magazine, Saxby's Magazine, St. Francis Gloecklein, Der Sendbote, Shoe and Leather Age, The Sokesman, Squire's Musical Advertiser, Sunday-School Journal, The Tonsorial Trade Magazine, The Watch Dial, The Western Architect and Builder, The World's Progress, Young Men's Christian Monthly Bulletin, Y. M. I. Journal.

Semi-Monthly:—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of New York, Classmate, Co-Operative News, Deutscher Hauschatz, Furniture Worker, Die Glocke, The Iron Age, Pharmaceutical Record, Sunday-School Classmate.

Quarterly:—Beginner's Quarterly, Berean Beginners' Lesson, Berean Intermediate Lesson, Berean Senior Lesson Leaf, Bibelforscher, Bible Lessons, Der Bildeaal, Christian Educator, Intermediate Quarterly, Leaf Cluster, Senior Quarterly, Sloan's Legal and Financial Register, Standard Bible Lesson, Standard Lesson Leaf.

Annual:—American Jews' Annual, Cincinnati Hinkende Bote, Deutsch Amerikanischer Familien Kalender, Parvin's Newspaper Directory, Stadt und Land Kalender, Standard Eclectic Commentary, Williams' Cincinnati Directory.

Semi-Annual:—Blue Book of the Furniture Trade.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing classifications may be summarized as follows: English dailies, 10; German dailies, 6; Italian dailies, 2; English weeklies, 57; German weeklies, 15; semi-weekly, 1; monthly, 68; semi-monthly, 9; Quarterly, 14; annual, 7; semi-annual, 1—making a grand total of 210 publications of all kinds.

Looking back over the past hundred years we are impressed with the great number of publications that have appeared since Maxwell's *Centinel* in November, 1793, and the *Anti-Boodler*, by Charles H. Scott, September, 23, 1893, that have arisen, sought fame for a short time and then passed away. Whilst the foregoing review of the journalism of Cincinnati is more exhaustive, perhaps, than any that has yet appeared, it is not claimed to be perfect. In the span of a century it is very easy to overlook ephemeral publications, especially when no record of their existence has been preserved, and the wave of oblivion has long since swept over their graves. Neither has it been possible within the scope of this chapter to notice all as fully as they deserved, or to speak of the traits, characteristics and history of the many eminent writers and journalists that have been connected with them.

For a city of less than four hundred thousand inhabitants, the foregoing final summary of its publications must be accepted as a very creditable record. They cover every subject—politics, religion, education, trade, commerce, manufactures, science, medicine, literature, society, and sports. The great dailies are unsurpassed in enterprise, ability and industry. Many of the magazines and literary publications are conducted by editors of high standing, experience and ability, and their writings and opinions have a powerful influence in molding public sentiment, and in advancing education, religion and civilization.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GERMANS IN CINCINNATI.

EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED SETTLERS—FIRST HISTORY OF THE TOWN WRITTEN BY HECKEWELDER—THE FIRST EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE TOWN A GERMAN—LONG LINE OF MEN EMINENT IN LITERATURE AND THE PROFESSIONS—GREAT RESULTS.

NO element has been more intimately and powerfully identified with the success and prosperity of Cincinnati than the German. Always noted for their industry, frugality and steady habits, these people have contributed largely to make the city what it is to-day; and to no class of settlers, therefore, is more credit due. The sturdy German came with the first settlers; first in a military capacity in the service of his adopted country, and when the wars were over he quickly resumed the peaceful habits of his race, and turned a willing hand to aid in the development of the county just reclaimed from the savage.

The first man to write a full account of the settlement of Cincinnati was the celebrated John Heckewelder, the pious Moravian missionary among the Indians. He came here July 2, 1792, accompanied by Gen. Putnam, of Marietta, and spent several days in the town. While here he preached to the people and mingled among them freely. He was then on his famous journey to the Wabash, and the journal he kept on that occasion is one of the most interesting contributions to our early history. His description of Cincinnati is very full and interesting, and those who care to read it will find it in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History" for 1887. Mr. Heckewelder was somewhat acquainted with the Northwest Territory, having some years before aided in founding Gnadenbudden, on the Tuscarawas, where the Christian Indians were so atrociously butchered in 1788 by Williams and his militiamen from Pennsylvania. After making his great journey through the wilderness, and conferring with numerous tribes, he returned to his beloved Bethlehem.

In the first years of the legal existence of the infant village, two Germans were elected to fill the first municipal offices, viz.: Maj. David Zeigler, 1802-3; Martin Baum, 1807-12. The former was here as early as 1788, in the military service.

CINCINNATI'S FIRST OFFICIAL.

Maj. David Zeigler was born at Heidelberg in 1748. At an early age he began his military career as a subordinate officer under Frederick the Great. He also served in the Russian army during the reign of Catharine the Second in the campaign against the Turks, which ended with the cession of the Crimea to Russia. He came to America in 1775 for the purpose of entering the Revolutionary army. Early in that year he was commissioned third lieutenant in Capt. Ross' company at Lancaster, Penn., which was recruited in that county, and was immediately sent to escort a supply of powder to Washington's army at Cambridge. On the 25th of June, 1775, he was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of Col. William Thompson's battalion of riflemen. This regiment was the second in Pennsylvania to enlist for the war. On the 6th of January, 1776, he was promoted first lieutenant of a company of the First Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, and December 8, 1778, he was raised to the rank of captain. From his promotion to the end of the Revolution he served as senior captain in this famous regiment, which Wayne said "always stepped to the front for glory." He distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Bergen Point. The same day he was promoted he was made inspector of the Pennsylvania brigade. He was once taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He served in the Carolinas in 1783, returning to Philadelphia by water. At the close of the war he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. When Gen. Harmar was sent on his western expedition Capt. Zeigler accompanied him. He was also with Gen. Lincoln. On the 29th of December, 1791, he was promoted to the rank of major. He saw much hard service during the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory. As an officer he stood high, being noted for his military bearing, promptness to obey orders, and for having one of the best drilled companies in the service. In the spring of 1789 he married Lucy, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Coggeshall) Sheffield, of Marietta, while stationed at the fort there. Maj. Zeigler resigned in 1792, settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in business as a storekeeper. After serving as the *first* president of the village council in 1802, he was appointed by Jefferson in 1804 the *first* marshal of the Ohio District, and in 1809-11 he filled the office of surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. Maj. Zeigler was greatly esteemed by the people for his many noble qualities as a soldier and civilian. He died in 1811, aged sixty-three years, and was buried with military honors. His name and fame have always been held in grateful remembrance by his posterity.

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Martin Baum (born at Hagenau, July 15, 1761; died in Cincinnati December 14, 1831,) did much—more, perhaps, than any man of his time—to improve and elevate the German element in Cincinnati and the great Ohio Valley. Through his great wealth, which he had accumulated through many successful business enterprises, he helped a great deal to raise his people to a higher standard. As early as 1803, he called into existence the first bank in the West, entitled the “Miami Exporting Company,” whose president he remained for many years. Through this company, which carried on at the same time a great transportation business, Baum became one of the most important promoters and improvers of the navigation of the rivers of the West. He called to life the first sugar refinery, the first iron foundry, the first woolen factory, the first steam flouring-mill, and other industrial establishments so much needed by the people. Through these industries many persons found work and profit who otherwise would have been compelled to struggle hard for existence; and when he could not find enough good and skilled workmen in the new country, he would enlist in Baltimore and Philadelphia newly-arrived immigrants, and bring them to the new settlement on the Ohio. In this way the current of emigration was directed toward the West, and it increased in strength and volume from year to year. Not only this, but the first ornamental garden, as well as the first vineyard, which Baum laid out at Deer Park—now within the city limits—marks him as one of the most industrious and progressive men of his time.

His spirit was ever active—his mind was restless. He aided more than anybody else to push along improvements. His taste for art, science and literature attracted the attention of men of culture who settled here early, largely on account of the beautiful natural surroundings and the loveliness of the scenery. The foundation of the Lancaster School in 1813, out of which arose the Cincinnati College in 1818, was, besides Judge Burnet’s, principally Baum’s work. He was its first vice-president, and served for many years as an active member of the board. This great and good man, whose restless mind ever yearned for the intellectual advancement of his people, was one of the original stimulators and founders of the first public library of the West in February, 1802; of the Western Museum in 1817; of the Literary Society in 1818; of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in the West in 1819; and of the Apollonian Society in 1823.

As early as 1812 he was nominated for Congress, but positively refused to be a candidate, because he could not spare the time to be absent from his many business operations. If we consider that he was in those days the wealthiest and most respected citizen of Cincinnati; that he was also president of the Cincinnati branch of the Bank of the United States; and that he stood in connection with the most important men of the land, it is clear that Baum was to the German element in the first period of the history of the settlement a powerful support. His house was always open and his hospitality was unbounded. All intellectually great men were especially welcome. Julius Ferdinand von Salis, cousin of the great German lyric poet, Count Johann Gaudez von Salis, lived with him about the year 1817. He had traveled through the Orient as a natural philosopher, “and wrote here,” says Klauprecht, “in the retirement of this western market town, his experiences and impressions of the cradle of mankind for a German publisher, when in the year 1819 death took the pen out of his hand.”

OTHER PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1817 *Albert von Stein* came to Cincinnati. Previous to this he had gained in the United States quite a reputation as an engineer. He was the promoter and builder of the Cincinnati water-works, the first water-works of the country which were worked by pumps. Afterward Stein was for a while engaged in Philadelphia

as draughtsman for Wilson's "Illustrated Ornithology." He built the water-works at Richmond and Lynchburgh, Va., the Appomattox canal, near Petersburg, Va., and the water-works at New Orleans, Nashville, and Mobile. Of the last named works he was the owner until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Friedrich Reese, a very learned, active, and popular man, was the first German Catholic priest in Cincinnati. This was in 1825. He was at one time bishop of Detroit. He was born at Vianenburg, near Hildesheim, and had, like Pio Nono, first served in the cavalry, and then studied theology. He died at Hildesheim December 27, 1871, after having been called to Rome and given up his episcopate in 1841. While in Cincinnati Dr. Reese was the founder of the Scientific School, the Athenæum, which passed afterward into the hands of the Jesuits, and was changed by them into the present St. Xavier College. He wrote a history of the Bishopric of Cincinnati, which was published in 1829 at Vienna, and was otherwise busy in literary pursuits. Joseph Zaslein, Jakob Gulich, and Ludwig Heinrich Meyer were the first German Protestant pastors in Cincinnati. Reference to the founding of the first German papers, political as well as religious, will be found in the chapter on the Press.

Another prominent early settler was *Karl Gustav Rumelin* (now spelled Reemelin). He was born in Heilbronn, March 19, 1814, and came to the United States in 1832, when the great emigration from Wurtemberg and Hessen took place. He landed in Philadelphia August 27, 1832, and remained there for some time. He reached Cincinnati in 1833, and soon found a position in a store. Having a taste for politics he took much interest in political affairs and public life. In 1834 he was one of the founders of a German society, of which he remained a member for forty years. In 1836 he became connected with the German press, and took an active part in politics. He learned the trade of a printer, set type on his own paper, ran the press, and, when it was necessary, carried and delivered his own papers. It was largely through his influence that Hamilton county, which in 1834 had given a majority for the Whigs, gave from 1836 to 1840 a majority for the Democrats. In 1837 he married a Swiss lady, and in the spring of 1843 he sold his press and removed to the country. After making a visit to Europe he returned in time to be elected from Hamilton county to a seat in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature for 1844 and 1845; and in 1846 he was elected for two years to the Senate. He made an active member of both bodies. His report in favor of the annexation of Texas was reprinted in many Democratic papers, and attracted much attention. In 1846, 1847, 1848 he studied law with Judge Van Hamm, passed his examination and was admitted to the law. But he did not follow his profession. In 1849 he visited Europe again, and while abroad acted as correspondent for the New York *Evening Post*. While in Germany he was elected a member of the convention which was to revise the Constitution of Ohio. This was in 1850. He took his seat in the convention, and the article in the Constitution of 1851, which prevented the legislature from making arbitrary divisions in the electoral districts, was due to his efforts. He supported Fremont, but did not vote for Lincoln or Douglas. He was a warm friend of Breckinridge, whom he knew personally and greatly respected. Altogether he made six journeys to Europe. In 1876 he voted for Tilden. This same year he was elected by popular vote for two years to the honorary office of a member of the board of control for Hamilton county. In addition to his newspaper work, he found time to write several books, many scientific and descriptive articles, as well as magazine contributions. One of his most important works is a "Treatise on the Science of Politics," which was published by Robert Clarke & Co. At this writing (1893) he is still living at the ripe age of eighty years.

Among the German literary celebrities of Cincinnati none stand higher than

Heinrich A. Ratterman, for many years editor of the *Pionier*. He is a native of Ankum, District of Osnabruck, Germany, where he was born October 14, 1832. He came to this country with his parents in 1846, and settled in Cincinnati. At leisure moments he devoted his time to learning the English language, which he speedily acquired, and there are few in the city to-day who speak it more correctly. On the death of his father in 1850, the care of the family devolved on him, but he did not shrink from the task. He continued his studies in the meantime, and finally graduated from a commercial college, becoming then bookkeeper for one of his relatives who was engaged in the lumber business. Through his influence and continued efforts, the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded in the spring of 1858, and became soon after one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the United States. For more than thirty years he has served as secretary and business manager of the concern. But the great activity which he has devoted to this institution has not checked his inner impulse for literary work and music. He has written poetry in the German and English languages, and worked with especial industry in the field of historical investigation, particularly in the history of civilization. He traces up, with a peculiar zeal and genuine enthusiasm, the generations of the German immigrants into the most remote period, and his investigations into this and kindred subjects are not only deeply prosecuted, but betray a sharp and critical judgment. And it is doubtful if there is a better posted man to-day in Cincinnati on the history of the early German settlers. There is hardly a book or pamphlet which can give him any material for his historical work that is not known to him. He takes especial pride in the fact that the *first* history of Cincinnati was written by a German in 1792. Being engaged for a number of years with such historical work, he edited for eleven years the *Deutscher Pionier*—started in 1869—which aimed to give in an entertaining style a view of the past and present of German life in America. This journal, which was discontinued at the end of the eighteenth volume, contains a vast amount of valuable information, which no one can use to better advantage than Mr. Ratterman in compiling a history of immigration, and there is a strong desire that he will put it in shape not only for the benefit of the present generation, but for posterity. Several years ago he published an historical sketch of Cincinnati, several novels, and a history of the Great West. He is also very fond of music, and is himself a good musician; he was one of the founders and a member of the Sängerbund, the Mænnerchor and, the Orpheus societies; also a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; a member of the Cincinnati Library Club; a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, and one of the founders of the German Literary Club of Cincinnati. He owns a large and valuable library, which is particularly rich in works of a historical character. In the interest of the insurance company he has also studied law, especially that branch which relates to insurance, and is, therefore, qualified to give advice on matters pertaining to his business.

LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

In noting the literary and professional lights the name of *Dr. Joseph H. Pulte* should not be omitted. He was a native of Westphalia. After finishing his medical studies, he emigrated to the United States in 1834, following a brother who was a well-known physician in St. Louis. Settling in Allentown, he devoted his attention to the practice of homeopathy, then but recently introduced in this country. After laboring there for several years in the Homeopathic College of that place, he came to Cincinnati in 1840 and settled. In 1850 he published a work entitled "The Domestic Practice of Homeopathy," which appeared also in London, in English; and in Havana, in Spanish. He followed this by several other medical works from time to time. He also conducted for several years the "American Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy." In 1852 he became professor of clinical



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Florien Isiaque

practice and obstetrics in the Homeopathic College at Cleveland, and founded in Cincinnati, from his own means, the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College, which was opened September 27, 1872. Besides his poetical writings mention should be made of his philosophical work, with which he enriched the literature of the country. It is an attempt to bring revealed religion into harmony with philosophy. Dr. Pulte did much to advance and elevate his school of medicine, and his name stands high among those who have followed in his footsteps. He died about 1883.

● Another eminent physician, *Dr. Friedrich Roelker*, is eminently deserving of notice in this connection. He was born in Germany in 1809, and educated in that country. After finishing his studies he taught for a short time in Osnabruck, whence he came to this country in 1835. In 1837 he located in Cincinnati and became an English teacher. He held this position two years, when he was made principal of the Catholic Trinity School. At the end of a year he resigned to study medicine at the Ohio Medical College. Having graduated he devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Cincinnati. His position as English teacher in the public schools had brought him into association as well with the most prominent men of the city as with the most influential members of the board of education; and when the Germans nominated him as a candidate for the school board in 1843 he was elected. He was appointed chairman of the committee on instruction in German, and succeeded in mollifying the hostile feeling which formerly existed in the board against instruction in German, by his moderate and thoughtful, but earnest efforts. The German-English schools, which so far had shown very little life, rallied and flourished under his untiring care. That was a triumph for the Germans which filled everybody with gladness, and a meeting of German citizens was called to give Roelker publicly their thanks for his zeal, activity and success. His re-election in 1844 was easy. He understood clearly that the preservation of the German language did not depend on school instruction alone, but that continued effort afterward would be necessary to ripen the seed planted at the school. For this purpose he proposed the founding of a library company, which was brought about in the autumn of 1844. It was called the "German Reading and Educational Society," and in its foundation Roelker was largely aided by a number of eminent and well-known German citizens. He was made the first president of the society, and it continued to grow and prosper until the Civil war caused its dissolution. The four thousand volumes owned by the library were presented to the Mænnerchor singing society for the free use of its members. Dr. Roelker resigned his position as a member of the school board in 1846, and in 1849 he made a visit to Europe. There has not been a man in Cincinnati who is entitled to more credit for the successful introduction of German instruction in the public schools than Dr. Roelker, nor one whose name is more honored on this account. He died at Providence, R. I., about 1883.

MILITARY HEROES.

In the military line the name of *August Moor* is worthy of mention. He was born in Leipzig March 28, 1814, became a pupil in a military school, and there developed a decided taste for the military profession. He came to the United States in 1833, and found occupation in Philadelphia. There he became a lieutenant in the Washington Guard of that city, and during the Seminole war of 1836 he enlisted in a volunteer dragoon company, in which he became lieutenant-colonel. When his term of service expired he came to Cincinnati and engaged in business. On the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he became captain of a company of Ohio Volunteers, and so distinguished himself in several battles that he was soon advanced to major, then lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel of the regiment. A few years after his return he was made major-general of the First Division of the Ohio Militia, but resigned in a few years. On the breaking out of the Civil war he was

one of the first to enlist under the flag of the Union, and was made colonel of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers—the second German regiment—which was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' army. He distinguished himself in West Virginia—fought under Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley and was considered one of the best and bravest officers of the army. He led a brigade during the whole of his three years' service, but was not until his discharge made a brevet brigadier-general. He was highly appreciated by Rosecrans, Averill, Burnside and Hunter, and by them his advancement was urged, but owing to the jealousies which prevailed among officers he did not receive the recognition to which he was entitled until he was out of service. He died about 1883.

Gen. Gottfried Weitzel, another adopted Cincinnatian, was born in Germany November 1, 1835, but came to this country in early youth. His parents settled in Cincinnati, and in his seventeenth year he was sent to West Point, whence he was graduated in 1855, after having passed an excellent examination, when he was made second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. When the war broke out he was already a captain, became attached to Gen. Butler's staff, and accompanied him to New Orleans. Having reached the rank of brigadier-general he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the corps of Gen. Banks, when that officer undertook his unfortunate expedition up Red river. Afterward he was assigned to the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, and was given the command of a brigade. It is well-known that he took an active part in the operations against Richmond, and he was the first general officer, who, at the head of his command, entered the city of Richmond by the side of President Lincoln. Strange coincidence! The German Gen. Schimmelpfening was the first who led his brigade into Charleston, and another German general was the first who carried the flag of the Union into the abandoned capital of the Confederacy. Gen. Weitzel was an officer in the United States Engineer Corps with the brevet rank of a major-general. That he was a German by birth is proved by the fact that he was a member of the German Pioneer Society of Cincinnati, to which only German natives are admitted. He died many years ago.

ART AND MUSIC.

The tutor of Hiram Powers was a German named Friedrich Eckstein. He was born at Berlin about the year 1787, studied art, and came to Cincinnati in 1825 or 1826, and founded an Academy of Fine Arts, of which he remained a director until his death in 1832, which was caused by cholera. It was in his school and under his direction that Powers took his first lessons in sculpture, and from him he drew the inspiration which made him famous. Aside from the busts of Governor Morrow and President William H. Harrison, but few of Eckstein's works are known to be in existence. These busts, however, are of great artistic value. The first is in the State Library at Columbus, and the second is in the possession of Gen. Harrison's descendants. After the death of Eckstein his art school was discontinued, but his eminent pupil achieved high distinction in after years, and always bore in kind remembrance the name of his German tutor.

About the time of Eckstein came the two brothers, Johann Peter and Gottfried N. Frankenstein, as painters. The latter made a great reputation. His large landscape painting of the Niagara Falls has been multiplied by engravers and lithographers, and a bust of Hon. John McLean, executed by him in marble, was much admired. Mr. Ratterman says of him in one of his lectures: "His paintings show individuality in their conception, combined with a bright coloring, which later has been surpassed only by his genial pupil Wilhelm Sonntag." In 1838 Gottfried Frankenstein succeeded in bringing to life again in Cincinnati the Academy of Fine Arts, and became its first president. It was, however, of short duration. Another artist, Friedrich Franks, was in 1828 the founder of a gallery of fine arts in Cincinnati, and afterward the owner of the Western Museum.

ACADEMIES OF ART.

It is worthy of notice that the various endeavors to found academies of art in Cincinnati have always proceeded from Germans. About the efficiency of these artist schools it need only be said that some of the most prominent American artists have come forth from them, as for instance Miner K. Kellogg, William H. Powell, the brothers Read, the American artist and poet, T. Buchanan Read, and others. Mr. Ratterman thus speaks of their artistic worth: "The artists of this first period of art in Cincinnati were principally the pupils of nature, and only reached in their studies the point where greater justice is done to the real than the ideal. They belonged, therefore, more to the realistic school. Only Eckstein, who was a pupil of the celebrated Schadow, and who has been honored by the title of professor, was an idealist. His pupil Powers, however, in spite of all his efforts at idealism, had a natural tendency to realism, as is observable in all his productions."

That music has been introduced by the Germans, and has been especially fostered by them in Cincinnati, as well as throughout America, is well known. As early as 1823 there existed here a musical society, and in 1839 another singing society was founded, from which originated in 1844 the *Deutsche Liedertafel*. Ever since 1846 the three German singing societies, which existed at that time in Cincinnati, have celebrated every year a musical festival, and in 1849 the first great German musical festival of the United States was held in this city. On this occasion the first German *Sängerbund* of North America was founded, whose musical festivals have now gained a world-wide reputation, and prepared the way for the foundation of the magnificent Music Hall and the Cincinnati College of Music. The idea for the erection of the great Music Hall was conceived soon after the festival of 1875. It was carried out by public-spirited citizens, who raised \$302,000 for the purpose, and in November, 1875, the Cincinnati Music Hall Association was incorporated. Mr. Reuben Springer and Mr. John Shillito were the moving spirits in this great enterprise, and contributed the bulk of the money for the building. The association entered into an agreement with the City Council, by which the perpetual control of the lot was vested in the association, tax free, on a covenant that it would build the hall, keep it in repair, and as nearly free from cost to the public as might be consistent with the expense of repairs and insurance, neither stockholders nor trustees to receive any dividend or compensation in any form therefrom. The building is immense in size, and contains a hall with a seating capacity of 4,428. The organ cost \$26,000, not including the case or screen.

The *College of Music* has rooms for study and practice in the great Music Hall building, also in the Odeon adjoining, with seating capacity of 1,200, also in the Lyceum, with seating capacity of 400. The aim of the college is to impart instruction theoretically in all branches of musical education. Competent professors are employed and special instruction is given in German, Italian and English elocution, as well as the theory of music and its practice, both vocal and instrumental.

The *Cincinnati Conservatory of Music*, a leading private school for musical education, is well conducted and liberally patronized. In a word Cincinnati abounds with public and private musical societies, orchestras and bands. In the German portion of the city, or "Over the Rhine," there are at least fifty musical and singing societies.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Very few are aware that S. N. Pike, the founder of the great opera house which bears his name, was a Jew. He was the son of parents by the name of Hecht, and was born near Heidelberg in 1822, and came to this country in 1827. His father changed his name from Hecht to Pike, because that is the English meaning of the word. After receiving a good education he traveled about the country considerably, when he finally settled in Cincinnati in 1844 and engaged in business. He married,

in Cincinnati, the youngest daughter of Judge Miller. Having engaged in the liquor business, he soon acquired great wealth. When Jenny Lind visited the city he became greatly interested in her singing, and resolved that he would build an opera house specially adapted for such concerts, and which should be a credit to Cincinnati. The foundation was laid in 1856, but, owing to the financial panic which then prevailed, the magnificent building was not completed until the winter of 1858. On the 22nd of February, 1859, the Opera house, at that time the largest, finest and most beautiful in this country, was opened with due solemnity. It marked the beginning of an epoch in the musical and dramatic history of the city. Not contented with this splendid building, he commenced, in 1866, the erection of a dramatic palace in New York called the Grand Opera House, which he sold to James Fisk, then in the zenith of his career, for \$850,000. But he had not more than got his New York building fairly under way, than his Cincinnati Opera house was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1866. It was rebuilt, and is still one of the principal ornaments of the city. Pike was afterward successful in a land speculation near New York City which brought him great profit, and at the time of his death, in 1872, his fortune amounted to several millions of dollars.

AN EMINENT SCHOLAR.

One of the most eminent of German scholars, teachers and authors, was Johann Bernard Stallo, born in 1823 in the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg. He received a good education and adopted teaching as a profession. In 1839 he came to Cincinnati. Being provided with letters of introduction from his father and grandfather, he at once found a position in a private school. There he compiled his first book on the rudiments of spelling and reading, which immediately became very popular, and many editions were called for. Soon afterward he was engaged as a teacher of the German language in the newly founded St. Xavier College, where he remained three years. His tastes ran to mathematics and physics, and in these studies he excelled. The study of the higher mathematics led him to German philosophy. He was called to New York in 1843, and made teacher of mathematics, physics and chemistry at St. John's College, which position he filled until the end of the year 1847. Returning to Cincinnati, he took up the study of the law, passed a brilliant examination, and was admitted to the Bar in 1849. He soon distinguished himself in his new calling in such a way that in 1853 the governor appointed him judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, to fill a vacancy. The people elected him the same year for the regular term of that office, but he resigned in 1855 on account of the inadequate salary, and returned to the practice of the law. His career as a lawyer, politician and author has been brilliant in the extreme.

AS MANUFACTURERS.

The Germans of Cincinnati early became identified with the manufactures, and down to the present time they have ranked among the highest engaged in fostering the great industries of the city. In the chapter on manufactures it is shown that their investments in the production of beer alone amount to many millions of dollars, and that some of their manufacturing plants rank among the largest and most costly in the United States. They are also engaged in other large industries, notably the manufacture of organs, pianos and other musical instruments. The manufacture of organs was commenced as early as 1831, when a factory was established by Mathias Schwab, from which have gone forth great numbers of excellent instruments. This plant is the oldest of its kind in this country, and it is still in existence.

About 1836 the first attempt to use machinery extensively in the fabrication of furniture was made by Friedrich Rammelsberg, a Hanoverian, by the introduction of Woodworth's planing machines. Some years later others became interested with Rammelsberg. His practical knowledge thus united to a moderate capital soon

began to realize important results. Not only does the gigantic building which is still in existence under the name of the Mitchell Furniture Factory, employing more than 1,500 workmen—the largest furniture factory in the world—owe its existence to him, but the general successful rise of the furniture trade in Cincinnati, and in the West, is due to him. This active, progressive, and pioneer manufacturer died in 1863. The history of Mr. Mitchell will be found in the biographical department.

WONDERFUL ATTAINMENTS.

The wonderful success attained by Germans in the brewing business, together with the millions of dollars they have invested in this productive industry, will be found very fully described in the chapter on manufactures. In the founding of this line of business their achievements have been greater, almost, than those of their countrymen in any other American city, and when the amount of money invested and the products are considered, one is amazed at what has been accomplished. No class of people have contributed more in brains, sinews, labor and money, toward building up Cincinnati, and making it what it is to-day, than the Germans. And no class is entitled to greater credit. They are modest and retiring in their disposition, not given to brag or bluster, and make no boisterous claims of what they have accomplished, but are content to plod along in the paths of industry, and let their work tell the stranger what they have accomplished. To write the history of this German element of fully one hundred thousand people, from the beginning of Cincinnati up to the present time, would require a book as large as this volume. All we can do, therefore, is to point to a few of the early settlers, as has been done, and call attention to the fact that the illustrious example which they have set is worthy of emulation by the coming generations, because it demonstrates the fact that the humblest, most obscure and helpless, if they cultivate industry and economy, find it possible to rise to eminence and wealth, obtain political preference, and command the respect of their fellow men.

CHAPTER XVII.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE.

FROM THE CANOE TO THE STEAMBOAT—HOW EARLY EMIGRANTS DESCENDED THE RIVER—THE FLAT AND KEEL BOATS—CURRENCY IN USE AMONG THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE MAIL CARRIED BY CANOE—FIRST LINE OF PACKETS—APPEARANCE OF THE STEAMBOAT—ITS RISE AND DECLINE—SEAGOING VESSELS—VAST COMMERCE BY RIVER.

THE steady and substantial growth of Cincinnati may be largely attributed to its transportation business by river and railroad. The former medium of trade had its beginning more than a hundred years ago, and for over half a century the canoe, the flat, keel, and steamboat flourished. When the vast volume of the transportation business of to-day is considered, it is interesting to inquire into its origin and history, and contrast the past with the present.

Probably the first Englishman* to descend the Ohio with any force at his command was George Croghan. On the 15th of May, 1765, he started from what is now Pittsburgh, on a visit to Vincennes and Detroit, on a commission from Sir William Johnson, then serving as the English Indian Commissioner. Croghan had two batteaux and a number of white men and Indians under his direction. In his

* It is claimed by a French writer that LaSalle descended the Ohio river in 1670-71, but the claim lacks confirmation. But that he discovered it in 1677 is pretty well authenticated. He himself says so in a memorial addressed to Count Frontenac in that year.—[*Illinois and Louisiana Under French Rule*, p. 77.]

journal he says that on the 29th of May they came to the mouth of the Little Miami, and on the 30th they passed the Great Miami. Three days afterward he was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Vincennes.

Long after this came military expeditions against the Indians, in which batteaux and flatboats were used to transport the forces and stores. Early emigrants in search of homes in the wilderness also used the same means of transportation, but very likely the canoe predominated.

When the first emigrants settled at Columbia, Cincinnati and North Bend, the only means of transportation they had was by the canoe and flatboat, because the country was a wilderness, and the only roads were narrow Indian paths. The river therefore had to be depended on as the quickest and surest channel of communication, and all supplies were drawn from Old Redstone Fort on the Monongahela and Pittsburgh.

EARLY CURRENCY.

One of the first drawbacks in the beginning of trade with the early settlers was the lack of a circulating medium. John G. Olden, in his reminiscences, says that the skins of wild animals were first used as currency. A deer skin was valued at a dollar, a fox skin one-third of a dollar, and a raccoon skin one-fourth of a dollar. These were passed almost as readily as silver coin at these valuations. This method lasted but a short time. The establishment of the garrison at Fort Washington, and the campaigns against the Indians, brought a fair supply of specie into the country. This being principally either gold, or Spanish silver dollars, did not relieve the natural difficulty of making change in the same currency. In this perplexity the early settlers coined "cut money"—that is to say, the dollar was cut into four equal parts, each piece worth 25 cents, and again divided for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This was soon superseded by a new and more profitable emission from the same mint,* which formed an additional quarter, or two additional eighths, to pay the expense of coinage. This last description of change, which was named "sharp shins," from its wedge shape, became speedily as redundant as were the dimes of 1841, when they ceased to pass eight and nine for a dollar. Later a great proportion of the circulation was in bills of \$3. The soldiers of Fort Washington were paid in these bills of the old United States Bank. They were called "oblongs," and three dollars was the monthly pay of a soldier. In 1794 a Cincinnati merchant, named Bartle, imported a barrel of copper pennies to inflate the currency, but his fellow merchants were so exasperated at his action that they almost mobbed him.

EARLY CRAFTS.

The early crafts used in river navigation were crude and clumsy in their construction, and would excite almost as much curiosity as the unique caravels used by Columbus to discover America, when compared with the magnificent boats now plying on our streams. They first consisted of flat-bottomed boats, keelboats and barges. One of the early river traders was Col. James Ferguson. In a record which has been preserved he informs us that he was trading on the Ohio river in 1790, and made several trips between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh during that year. From 1791 to 1794 he made two trips each year, being at the latter periods "keeping store" at Cincinnati. Produce was brought down the river from Red Stone and Pittsburgh in Kentucky boats. They were small keelboats, constructed with sharp roof covers over the principal part, leaving a small section of the boat uncovered for oars, which were used as in a skiff below, the steepness of the roof not permitting the use of oars above. But more generally the transportation was in flatboats. He ascended the river in a canoe, poling when the water was shallow

* Cist, 1859, p. 154.

enough, and "bushwhacking or poling along the shore by the bushes, and paddling the canoe in the intervals of deep water." By this method he usually made thirty miles a day.

These voyages, as late as 1793, were attended with considerable danger from the Indians, who, up to that time, were hostile and lurked along the shore for the purpose of surprising canoes and boats. Col. Ferguson informs us that he had repeatedly to land and camp on the shore at night. A fire was built when the nights were so cold as to render it absolutely necessary for comfort and health. While thus camping it was not safe to remain more than a few minutes at a time by the fire, but after obtaining some warmth, to immediately retreat to the seclusion of a spot selected for sleeping in the bushes, at some distance from the fire. This was for the purpose of not being exposed to the view of savages who might be lurking in the thickets, and, on account of the light of the fire, be able to shoot with accurate aim.

Major Swan, one of the officers at Fort Washington, who had taken a small detachment of troops from the fort to Pittsburgh, wrote back: "We arrived here after a passage of *only forty-four* days, in which we exhausted our provisions and groceries, and had to lay in fresh stock at Marietta."

In 1794, T. Greene, of Marietta, carried the mail between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in a pirogue, or large canoe, propelled by poles and paddles. The post office had been established at the latter place in 1793, and all the mail matter at that time could be carried in a small hand-bag. Long intervals elapsed between the deliveries at each point.

Traders at old Fort Redstone, Pittsburgh and Wheeling furnished boats for emigrants. They also furnished all necessary articles—provisions, furniture, cooking utensils, farming implements and boats at a moderate price. Each had a boat yard where the arks, keel or flat boats and barges were made. A boat of sufficient size for an average family, say thirty to forty feet long, cost \$1 to \$1.25 per foot, so that a pretty respectable vessel, well-boarded up on the sides, and roofed to within six or eight feet of the bows, could be had for \$35. This did not include the expense of a mooring cable, a pump and a fireplace, which cost, perhaps, \$10 more. After these "family boats" had been used to descend the river, they were frequently employed for transient purposes, and then broken up for their lumber. Besides these craft a number of keelboats plied on the Ohio and its tributaries, in use as common carriers of merchandise. Their principal cargo, by way of import or export, was flour, apples, whiskey, cider, peach and apple brandy, bar iron and castings, tin, copperware, glass, cabinet work, millstones, grindstones, nails, etc. Returning they brought cotton and tobacco from Kentucky, lead, fur and peltry. Messrs. Raum & Perry, Riddle and others of Cincinnati, who dealt in the New Orleans trade, brought cotton from Natchez, sugar, coffee, rice, hides, wines, rum and dry goods. The *Navigator*, for 1818, notes the great advantage it was to the commerce of Cincinnati, to have this line, slow as it was, and limited in its capacity.

First Packet Line.—The first regular and periodical line of packets between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was formed January 11, 1794, by the establishment of four keelboats, of twenty tons each, as appears by an advertisement in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*. The advertisement,* which is quite a curiosity, is omitted on account of its great length. The proprietors of this new enterprise announced that each boat would make the voyage between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, "once in every four weeks." And, as an assurance of safety to passengers, they announced that "no danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover made proof to rifle or musket balls, and there are convenient port holes for firing out. Each boat is armed with six pieces carry-

* The curious may see the advertisement in full in Cist's annual for 1859, p. 156. The *Centinel* was the first newspaper started in Cincinnati, November 9, 1793, by William Maxwell.

ing a pound ball; also a good number of muskets, plenty of ammunition, and stoutly manned."

Such were the conditions and assurances, on the part of the proprietors of the "first line of packets," established on the Ohio river. We are nowhere informed of the success of the new enterprise, or the cost of passage between the two points, but as it was a step forward in river navigation in those days, it is reasonable to conclude that, inasmuch as this was the most expeditious method of travel in those primitive days, they met with the encouragement which their enterprise deserved.

A notable event occurred at the hamlet of Cincinnati April 27, 1801, in the arrival of the brig "St. Clair," from above, commanded by Capt. Whipple, and bound on an ocean voyage. She was full-rigged and equipped, and loaded with produce for the West Indies, and was the *first* of the kind out of the Ohio. As she anchored off the port, says the *Spy and Gazette*, "the banks were crowded with people, all eager to view this pleasing presage of the future greatness of our infant country."

At this time boats reached Natchez in seventy-two days. On their arrival below, and the cargo discharged, they were usually broken up and the material sold. The crew then generally returned home on foot and horseback through the wilderness of the Southern States, and from three to four months were required to make the journey.

A herald of the coming good time of steam navigation was manifest in March, 1801, in a call for a meeting of citizens at "Yeatman's tavern," to consider the merits "of a contrivance" for propelling boats against the current "by the power of steam or elastic vapor." This was fully ten years before the attention of Fulton and his associates was turned to the western waters as a hopeful field for the introduction of his invention. Somewhat later than 1801 Samuel Heighway and John Poole, proprietors of a "mechanical project constructed for the propelling of boats against the stream of rivers, tides and currents by the power of steam or elastic vapor," advertised for subscribers to their scheme of introducing it on the western waters, subscriptions "to become payable early on the [our] invention succeeding, and the boat performing a voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati." As history is silent regarding their proposition it is inferred that nothing came of it.

Drake, in his description of Cincinnati in 1815, informs us that flat-bottomed and keel boats, and barges, were the vessels in which the commerce of Cincinnati had hitherto been carried. The first, he concluded, would long continue to be employed in the transportation of heavy articles down the river; but the latter, he thought, would probably be in a great measure superseded by steamboats, as two kinds were then coming into use on the western waters. This sentiment, although only uttered about seventy-eight years ago, sounds very strange to-day. In further discussing the probable change, Dr. Drake thought the "reduction of the voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati from 130 days, is equivalent to an approximation of the two places, or to the annihilation of two-thirds of the distance."

But the era of steam was not yet, and the river navigation was still conducted by barge, keelboat, "broad horns," or "Kentucky boats," moved commonly by oars and poles, but also by sails when the wind was favorable. They carried from fifty to one hundred tons, and the charge for freightage from Cincinnati to New Orleans was \$5 to \$6 per hundred. In good—that was wet—seasons they could make as many as two round trips to New Orleans per year. Col. James Ferguson, it is recorded, made two trips a year from 1791 to 1794, while he was storekeeping in Cincinnati. The principal firms then engaged in the river traffic were Baum & Perry, and Riddle, Bechtle & Company. Their primitive business, indeed, was not destroyed by the river steamers until 1817, or six years after the first steam vessel passed down the Ohio.



Engraved by R. Rice & Sons Philadelphia.

Lee R. Keck

FIRST STEAMBOAT.

The first successful operation by steam on the western waters was in 1811-12 by the steamboat "Orleans," of about two hundred tons, built by Fulton & Livingston at Pittsburgh. She descended to New Orleans during the memorable earthquake, and ran between New Orleans and Natchez until July 14, 1814.* She was of three hundred tons burden, carried a low pressure engine, and cost about \$38,000. She was finished and departed in October, reaching Cincinnati the day before Christmas, causing infinite surprise as well as joy. She was wrecked while lying at the wharf at Baton Rouge over night. The river was falling and the boat settled on a sharp stump which cut a hole through her bottom. The engine was taken out and, with a new boiler, placed in another boat, called the "New Orleans," in 1818.†

But the vision of Dr. Drake was not a prophetic one. The invention of Fulton was destined to cause a greater revolution in the transportation business than he anticipated. As shown, the first steamboat was built at Pittsburgh in 1811. The first constructed at Cincinnati was the "Vesta," which was launched in 1816. She was only 100 tons burden, and consequently was quite diminutive in size. She wore out in 1821.

It was not, however, until 1817, that steamboat building was actively and extensively engaged in at Cincinnati. The second boat built here was called the "Comet." This was in 1817. She was 154 tons burden, a considerable increase over the "Vesta." She was lost in 1823. The "Comet" was built on a new plan. Her machinery was known as French's stern wheel vibrating cylinder plan.

The "Eagle," a small steamer of 70 tons, was also built at Cincinnati for James Berthoud & Son, of Shippingport, Ky., to run in the Louisville (afterward Natchez) trade. Then followed several other small boats. The first steamer owned entirely by Cincinnati capital was constructed in 1818—the "Experiment," a forty-ton craft. "Thus," says Cist, "it seems that thirty-two boats had to be built before we could furnish capital and enterprise to own one."

As Dr. Drake records in his "Picture of Cincinnati in 1815," navigation was still conducted by flat and keel boats and barges only, though two kinds of steamers were beginning to ply on the Ohio. One hundred days were still necessary for the New Orleans round trip, which it was expected steam would reduce to thirty. Cincinnati had been made a port of entry in 1808, but no vessel was cleared here until 1815 on account of the cessation of ship building on the Ohio.

Flour was now the chief article of export from the Miami country, several thousand barrels being sent thence annually to New Orleans. A good business had also been begun in the exportations of pork, bacon, lard, whiskey, etc. At this time more than seventy shops in "the village" were now keeping imported goods for sale, about sixty of which were selling dry goods, hardware, glass and queensware. Castings were already made in Ohio, at Zanesville and Brush Creek, and were brought thence to Cincinnati. Pennsylvania and Virginia furnished bar, rolled and cast iron, and various manufactures in iron, besides millstones, coal, salt, and so forth.

New Orleans was then, and Dr. Drake thought must continue to be, the great emporium of the southwestern country, and even in 1815 many articles of import from the East could be obtained more cheaply from that city than by Pittsburgh. This was not to be wondered at. The only means of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was by pack horses and wagons; from New Orleans the goods came direct by water at a less cost.

The "ingress of foreign merchandise through other channels," remarks an early writer, "was already anticipated." The general government was expected to com-

* Western Annals, Vol. I, p. 68.

† Ford, Vol. II, p. 64.

plete a National road from the Potomac to the Ohio, which would greatly reduce the expenses of transportation by reducing the time en route.

The imports this year at Cincinnati, from places east and south, amounted to \$534,680. In 1816 they had reached \$691,075; in 1817, \$1,442,266, and in 1818, \$1,619,030. During the two years following the last war with England, there was a great increase in the importation of foreign goods, with a consequent depression of prices.

In 1817 the commercial aspects of Cincinnati were noted in an interesting way by the traveler Burnet. He says in his book:

"Numbers of arks, with emigrants and their families bound to various parts of the western country, are generally near the landing. Whilst we were here I counted the different craft which then lay in the river; and as it may convey some information, I shall state their number—seven Kentucky boats similar to ours with coal, iron and dry goods, from Pittsburgh; four barges or keelboats—one was at least 150 tons, and had two masts. These boats trade up and down the river, exchanging and freighting goods from and to New Orleans, Pittsburgh and other places; four large flatboats or scows with stone for building; salt from the Kanawha; six arks laden with emigrants and their furniture. Emigrants descending the Ohio mostly call at Cincinnati to purchase provisions and collect information. These arks are similar to the Kentucky boats, only smaller. They can only descend the river."

During the season of 1818-19 the amount of flour inspected at Cincinnati for export reached 130,000 barrels. It was estimated that at least 50,000 tons of produce went abroad that year out of the city and the two Miami rivers. The imports that year were only about half a million. The balance of trade had been against Cincinnati, and the local merchants were uncommonly prudent and cautious about their imports. The exports, however, from October, 1818, to March, 1819, amounted to \$1,334,085 of flour alone, pork 10,000 barrels, worth \$150,000. To the Indiana, Illinois and Missouri territories, alone, the value of the exports amounted to \$300,000 for that time.

To show the steady growth of commerce it may be mentioned that the imports for 1826 amounted to \$2,528,590, and the exports reached \$1,063,560. The difference in trade is explained on the ground that the country was new and the products fell short of supplying the home demand. For 1832 the commerce of Cincinnati was estimated at four million dollars; for 1835 at something more than six million dollars. The steamer arrivals this year numbered 2,237, and among the imports were 90,000 barrels of flour and 55,000 of whiskey.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

Steamboat building, when it was fairly started, soon began to look up briskly. Navigation changed rapidly from the keelboat to the steamboat. The first steam vessel, as already stated, was the "Vesta," built in 1816. During the next year steamboat building began to be active, and was most successfully prosecuted. Vessels were built at Cincinnati and elsewhere on the Ohio more cheaply than in any eastern city, and the preference was given to Cincinnati. Of all that were built on the entire western waters in the two seasons between 1817 and 1819, nearly one-fourth was launched here. A large number was also built here in the years 1824-26; in fact, it is considered doubtful whether more were constructed during that time in any city in the world. The woodwork especially was superior. Black locust, which was not found even at Pittsburgh, was considerably used for boats, and vessels thus made were more desirable than those constructed at the east from Jersey oak. Upon these waters there had been 233 steamboats by 1826. Ninety had been lost or destroyed, and there were 143 remaining, of about 24,000 aggregate tonnage. One was built in 1811, and another in 1814; two in 1815; three in 1816; and in the years following successively, 7, 25, 34, 10, 5, 13, 15, 16, 27 and 56. Of these 48

were built at Cincinnati, which had half a million dollars invested in the river business. By this time the primitive craft had been almost wholly superseded by the steamers, some of which were so adapted to the river as to run through the very driest season. Thenceforth steamer building was to be exceedingly prominent among the industries of the Queen City. The number built, however, has varied greatly from year to year. Marine reports show that in 1833, for example, only eight steamers were launched from the Cincinnati shipyards, with a total tonnage of about 1,730.

In 1840 thirty-three steamboats, representing a carrying capacity of 5,361 tons, were built at Cincinnati at an aggregate cost of \$592,500. The "Joan of Arc" was the largest and finest. She carried 343 tons, and cost \$32,000. The "Ben Franklin," another popular boat of a later date, carried 312 tons, and cost \$40,000. The passenger traffic up and down the river afforded an important item of revenue in those days. Older readers will recall the scenes of excitement attendant on the arrival at the wharf of these "magnificent floating palaces," as they were called, and the pride with which they were regarded by their owners and the people. A trip on one of them was regarded as a peculiar privilege, and marked an epoch in the life of the traveler.

By the census of 1840 it appears that the capital invested in Cincinnati houses in foreign trade and in the commission business was \$5,200,000; capital employed in the retail dry-goods business, and other branches of trade, \$12,877,000. There were twenty-three lumber yards, employing seventy-three hands. The capital invested amounted to \$133,000, and the sales reached \$342,500. The total manufactures for that year showed 10,667 hands employed, and the value of products \$17,432,670.* The capital invested in manufactures is given by the authority at \$14,541,842.

So rapid, however, was the development of commerce, that in January, 1841, there were eighty-eight steamboats belonging to the district of Cincinnati. These boats plied between Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New Orleans, and did a large transportation business in freight and the carrying of passengers.

In 1841-42 the value of imports to Cincinnati was \$41,236,199; of exports, \$33,234,898. In 1857 the value of imports had reached \$74,348,758, and of exports \$47,497,095. Cincinnati suffered less by the monetary panic of 1857 than any city of importance in the country. The coal consumed in 1841 amounted to 1,900,050 bushels; in 1851 it had risen to 7,785,000 bushels.

The number of vessels, barges, and steam ferryboats, built at Cincinnati between 1853 and 1879, inclusive, is strikingly exhibited in the following statement, which gives the number of boats built each year: 1853, 33 boats; 1857, 34; 1858, 14; 1859, 11; 1860, 28; 1861, 11; 1862, 4; 1863, 43; 1864, 62; 1865, 44; 1866, 33; 1867, 18; 1868, 11; 1869, 11; 1870, 52; 1871, 44; 1872, 52; 1873, 48; 1874, 29; 1875, 16; 1876, 19; 1877, 21; 1878, 30; 1879, 24.

The aggregate tonnage ranged from 1,745 in 1862, to 20,838 in 1870. The first year of the war, it will be observed, caused a great depression in the business. But in 1863 and 1864 the great demand for boats caused unusual activity. After peace was made there was a decline, but it revived in 1870. The range of boats plying to and from the city was 225 in 1862, to 446 in 1865.

The eleventh annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade says of the boat building of 1880-81, that "a good number of boats were built during the past year—the number of all crafts being 20, with a tonnage of 6,683, against 24 the preceding year, and tonnage 10,641. A heavy increase of tonnage was expected, but not in the number of boats. This was expected to be in stern-wheel boats for making short trips. Many of these had reached a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons."

* Cist, 1859, p. 345.

For the commercial year ending August 31, 1880, the Chamber of Commerce reported that "the arrivals for the year aggregated 3,163 boats, compared with 2,725 in the year immediately preceding, and the departures 3,167, in comparison with 2,730. The whole number of steamboats and barges which plied between Cincinnati and other ports in the past year was 322, with an aggregate tonnage of 83,569."

SEAGOING VESSELS.

Very early in the century the construction of sailing vessels, for river and ocean navigation, began on the upper Ohio. Among the sailing vessels built at Marietta between the years 1801 and 1805, was a beautiful little 70-ton schooner called the "Nonpareil," constructed by Capt. Jonathan Devoll, one of the earliest shipwrights on the Ohio, for himself and sons, and Richard Greene. In the spring of 1805 she was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, and Gen. Mansfield took passage on her with his family. The little craft left Marietta April 21st. The distance to Cincinnati, 160 miles, she made after a voyage of seventeen days, being kept back by adverse winds and a low stage of water. Cincinnati then had a population of 950. Capt. Devoll also made the boats which brought the first settlers to Marietta for the Ohio Company.

In 1844 a bark was built at Marietta of 350 tons burden, and named the "Muskingum," which loaded at Cincinnati for Liverpool. She reached her destination safely in January, 1845, and the Liverpool *Times* noted her arrival in flattering terms, and said that by her it received a file of Cincinnati papers. She was the first vessel that ever cleared here for Europe. The voyage was regarded as a very remarkable one.

Other seagoing vessels were fitted out here at various points on the Ohio. John Swasey & Company, of Cincinnati, built three vessels, before 1850, of 200 to 350 tons—one full-rigged brig, the "Louisa," and two barks, named, respectively, the "John Swasey" and the "Salem." They were towed to New Orleans, and prepared for sea. One made a six months' trading trip to the west coast of Africa. She proved to be a good sailer. The "Minnesota," a ship of 850 tons, was built here about the same time by another firm, for a New Orleans owner.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

The canal system of Cincinnati, which also became an important factor in the transportation business and the development of the city, was commenced in 1824, but was not fully completed until 1842. The Miami canal commences at Cincinnati, and follows the Great Miami valley until it passes the summit at St. Mary's and enters the Maumee valley, terminating at Toledo. In 1826 it was fairly under contract, and thirty-one miles, from Main street to the dam at Middletown, were nearly finished. In 1828 it was completed to the mouth of Mad river, a distance of 67 miles. In 1841 it was in operation to Pequa, and the extension was completed eighty miles beyond Dayton. For two years it had paid more than the annual interest upon the debt incurred in its construction, which was considered "the best evidence of its utility."

The amount of tolls for 1850 collected on the canal was \$315,103.60. During this year there arrived at Cincinnati 117,655 tons of merchandise, and there were cleared during the same period 42,784 tons. The total amount of tolls collected from 1828 to 1840 was \$637,837.10.

The Wabash canal, which is wholly in Indiana, joins the Miami at the junction in the Miami valley, and therefore becomes a contributor to the commerce of Cincinnati.

The growth of the commerce of Cincinnati has been rapid. In 1869 the river trade was \$169,500,000, against \$150,000,000 of imports and exports for Pitts-

burgh, \$115,000,000 for Louisville, \$30,000,000 for Wheeling, and \$40,000,000 for Paducah. This year crackers were exported to China and candies to Greece.

The local commerce for 1873—about \$540,000,000—was nearly half of the commerce of the United States. The law of Congress passed July 14, 1870, allowing direct importation of goods from abroad to Cincinnati greatly facilitated foreign transactions. The total of direct importations entered at the port of Cincinnati in the fiscal year of 1877-78 was \$632,528; for 1878-79 it was \$896,549; for 1879-80, \$998,372, showing an increase of \$101,831, or nearly 12 per cent. in favor of the last.

From an elaborate table prepared by the Merchants Exchange it appears that from 1856 to 1880, inclusive, there were received at Cincinnati 38,662,428 bushels of wheat, and 15,468,911 barrels of flour. For the same period the receipts of corn amounted to 58,311,493 bushels.

TRADE OF 1892.

But it is from the carefully prepared and elaborate reports of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange, that we are enabled to get the best insight of the trade and commerce of the Queen City and the wonderful progress it has made in a little over fifty years. This powerful association of merchants was organized October 15, 1839, and has therefore been in existence about fifty-four years. The forty-fourth annual report shows that at the beginning of 1893 there were about 2,200 members. The organization represents the concentrated activity of the leading business men of the city in every department of trade and commerce, and the influence it exerts in the advancement and material wealth is far-reaching and invaluable. The following extract from the report for the commercial year ending August 31, 1892, will give the reader a comprehensive idea of the business situation of Cincinnati:

The exhibits and detailed statements relating to the commercial and industrial interests of Cincinnati make it plain that the past year [1892] has been one of important advancement, and of very satisfactory results. These conditions, yielding a good degree of prosperity, have been reached through no inflation in values, affording unusual margins for profits, but are due to business enterprise and energy and meritorious work, supported by the various special advantages which the locality affords for economical prosecution of competitive pursuits. It is quite apparent that the tendency of prices in staple lines for the year was more in the direction of reduction than otherwise. And yet our merchants and manufacturers have had a good year, the volume of general business operations having been materially enlarged. Perhaps the clearing house exhibit of bank exchanges is as fair an index in these matters as anything available. This shows a gain of ten per cent. in these returns in comparison with the preceding year. There has been an increase in the volume of business in nearly every important line, and in some the gain has been large. There has been also a fair increase in the value of manufactures turned out by local establishments, with a still greater enlargement in volume of products, as values have been lowered in most of the prominent lines of such industry.

A pleasing feature in the affairs of Cincinnati is the evidence of more of co-operative effort than heretofore on the part of manufacturers and merchants, not only in the way of securing fuller recognition of just claims from transportation companies, but also in the extension of business into fields where other markets have heretofore had more important control. Our people have prospered in all the years of the past, and many of them have been content with conditions which have surrounded them, and have not manifested a full degree of determination to sound abroad the advantages of this locality as a market and more positively assert the merits of facilities here commanded, and thus to invite more generally the attention of the commercial and industrial world. This locality is especially favored in facilities for securing supplies of cheap fuel for manufacturing and household uses—a feature of prime importance. It has convenient and cheap homes for the working classes and those of limited incomes. It has a climate comparing favorably with any other region in the country. Our city has abundant educational facilities, from the free public schools to the university, with also those covering technical fields, music and art, all of the first order of merit.

A very clear illustration of the substantial and phenomenal advancement in the industrial growth of Cincinnati is shown by a tabulated statement accompanying the report, but as it is too elaborate for these pages a few extracts and comparisons must

suffice. For 1891-92 the value of commodities received was \$346,000,000; value of manufactures, \$250,000,000. During the same period the Clearing House exchanges amounted to \$721,000,000. The figures for 1890-91 are: Value of commodities received, \$326,000,000; value of manufactures, \$244,000,000. The Clearing House exchanges for the same period reached \$655,000,000, or fifty-six millions below what they were the subsequent year.

These figures not only indicate the comparative volume in many interests, but also suggest the important extent to which values have receded in the past ten years. The report shows that in 1881-82 the value of commodities received reached \$295,000,000, whilst the value of manufactures was \$186,000,000, and the Clearing House exchanges \$485,000,000. In these ten years, continues the report, the decline in prices has averaged fully 25 per cent., while the aggregate valuation represented by commercial and manufacturing operations has been enlarged to an extent of probably 40 per cent. On this basis the volume of goods, so far as quantity is concerned, has increased during the period to the extent of fully 85 per cent.

The report states that full detailed returns of the manufacturing interests of Cincinnati have not been obtained since 1890, but sufficient information has been acquired relative to prominent industries to indicate that the past year [1891-92] has been one of decided progress. In 1870 the value of products of manufacturing establishments at Cincinnati and the immediate vicinity was about \$125,000,000. In 1880 this had increased to \$155,000,000. In 1890 the total, according to special investigations of the Chamber of Commerce, was \$236,000,000. For 1892 the aggregate may safely be estimated at \$250,000,000. It is thus indicated that in the value of products there has been an advancement of 100 per cent. in the period of twenty-two years from 1870 to 1892, and more than 60 per cent. in the twelve years from 1880 to 1892.

These totals will convey to the mind of the reader a fair comprehension of the magnitude of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati, and show him the vast increase in transportation since the days when the flat and keel boats navigated the river.

The flat and keelboats gradually gave way to the steamboat, which appeared, as has been shown, in 1816. It had a grand and glorious day, and exerted a powerful influence in the development of trade, while the period of its supremacy lasted. The first interference was the canal-boat, then came the locomotive, which marked the beginning of its decline. The struggle between the two methods was a long one, but finally the locomotive triumphed, and the steamboat, as a great factor in the work of transportation, was driven from the waterway.

The Chamber of Commerce report gives some interesting facts as showing the decline of the steamboat interest brought about by the constant increase in railway facilities. In 1883-84 the trade was represented during the year by 81 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 40,000. In 1891-92 the number had declined to 40 vessels with a tonnage of 24,000. Previous to the opening of the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville & Nashville railroad from Cincinnati the Southern Transportation line maintained from fourteen to sixteen vessels of large carrying capacity, with three arrivals each week during favorable water. In the past year (1891-92) this line had but four vessels in the trade, and one departure each week. At the present time railways intercept all important points, and a great portion of the smaller ones from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and with the rapid business methods which prevail there must necessarily be rapid transit. The steamer "Golden Rule," of the Southern Transportation Line, was burned at the wharf in Cincinnati March 31, 1892, on the eve of departure for New Orleans, causing a loss of six lives and total loss of cargo and vessel.

Steamboat building has almost entirely disappeared from Cincinnati yards. Ten years ago she built the principal part of the boats engaged in her trade, and employed annually from three to five hundred men. But if one source of employment declines

another takes its place. Such are the inscrutable ways of Him who rules over the destiny of nations. The world is constantly advancing in every department calculated to elevate the condition of man. With the increase of population, there is a corresponding increase in the facilities calculated to meet his wants, and therefore better his condition. The greatest of these facilities, so far as the transportation of articles of commerce are concerned, is the railroad. So great is this mighty factor in the promotion of trade and commerce that the history of the railroads of Cincinnati must be reserved for a separate chapter.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CINCINNATI RAILROADS.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, THE FIRST RAILROAD BUILT INTO CINCINNATI—ITS EARLY HISTORY AND STRUGGLES—THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON, AND THE "BIG FOUR" SYSTEMS—OTHER EARLY AND IMPORTANT LINES—THE "QUEEN & CRESCENT"—SUBURBAN STEAM RAILWAYS—STREET RAILWAY SERVICE OF CINCINNATI.

THE advent of the locomotive marked the beginning of a new epoch in the transportation business of Cincinnati, and gave an impetus to trade and commerce that has been productive of the grandest results. The first movement toward the establishment of railroads in Ohio was made February 23, 1830, by Representative William B. Hubbard, of Columbus, who submitted to the General Assembly "An act to incorporate the Ohio Canal and the Steubenville Railway Company." In this conglomerate act was the germ of the magnificent railway system of Ohio, to which Cincinnati and Hamilton county owe so much of their material prosperity and greatness. New charters were thereafter applied for in large numbers, and rarely failed to be granted. Among these early charters may be mentioned the one granted in 1832 to the Mad River, Lake Erie Railroad Company, and another in 1835 to the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad. The year 1836 was somewhat prolific in charters, among those granted being the organic acts of the Mansfield & New Haven, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh.

It was not until 1835, ten years after the success of the Liverpool railway, that it was seriously proposed to build a railway from Cincinnati. The line selected was the Little Miami, which received its charter from the State March 11, 1836. The agitation in behalf of the building of this road had its beginning in Cincinnati from a pressing sense of the need of a railroad connection with the north and east through a route to Sandusky, and as a more ready outlet for the increasing products of the Miami Valley than the river supplied.

Everything having been arranged, the work of survey was entrusted to the young scientist, O. M. Mitchell, then but twenty-six years of age. He threw his best energies into the work, surveyed the route, and then sought aid for its construction from the East. Under the act of March 24, 1837, the company secured a loan of State credit amounting to \$115,000. The work of construction was slowly pushed, and on August 10, 1846—more than a decade after obtaining the charter—the road was completed to Springfield. Thirty miles of the road, however, had been opened to public traffic in 1843. Everything was primitive and limited. The rolling stock was then confined to one eight-wheeled locomotive, two passenger coaches and eight freight cars. All of this equipment, including the locomotive, was built in Cincinnati. This achievement was something that the mechanics of a later day referred to with pride, and it was an accomplishment which gave the Queen City a proud standing.

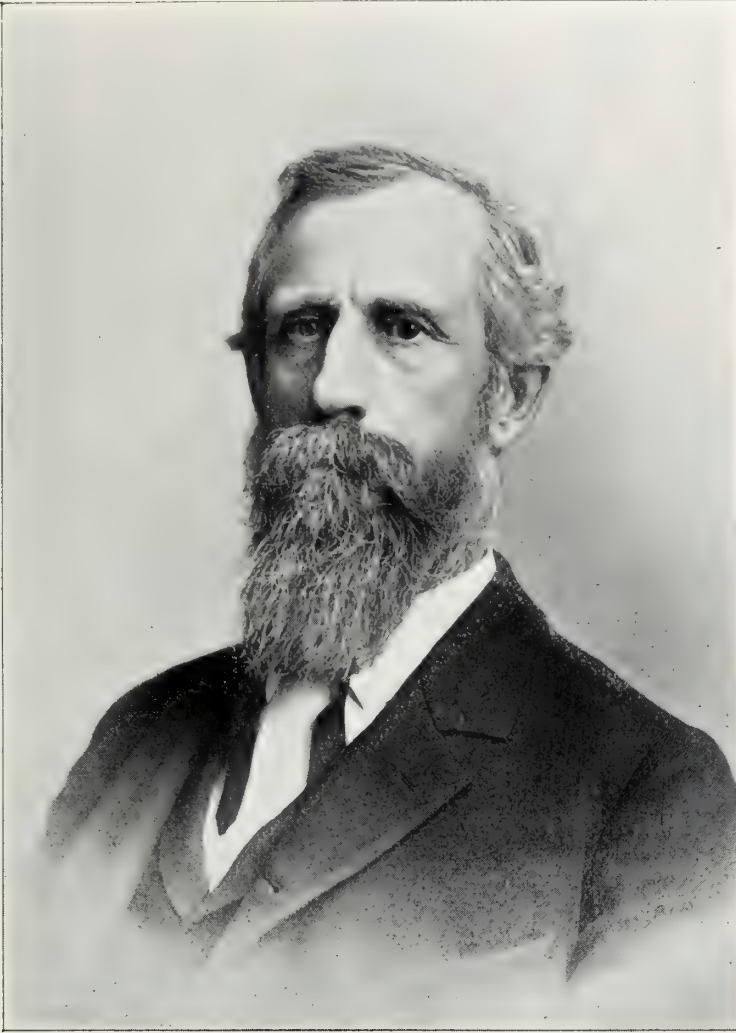
On the 17th of July, 1844, the road was opened to Xenia, sixty-eight miles, and the first train over the completed track to Springfield was run through, August 10, 1846, as stated above. The cost of the road up to this time was \$1,232,000. When afterward leased to the Pennsylvania Company it represented a value of about five millions. The property of the road had to be assigned to trustees before reaching Springfield—yet a dividend on the capital stock had been declared as early as 1845, and thereafter, up to the time of its lease, dividends were quite regularly declared to an average amount of ten per cent., and it still under its lease pays a handsome revenue to its owners. It has been financially one of the most successful railways in the world. The stock first came to par in 1852, after that of the Cleveland & Columbus, then reaching 125 before experiencing a fall. Its convertible bonds were rapidly turned into stock which is still largely held by the original parties or heirs. The only bonded indebtedness created was to the amount of \$1,500,000, which was done for the purpose of meeting the expense of rebuilding and other improvements.

The original strap rail used on the road was, as soon as possible, displaced by T rail, the curves were straightened, the grades reduced, rolling stock increased, and other improvements made, which greatly facilitated the transportation business. It gave a fresh impetus to every branch of business, elevated the hopes of the people, and encouraged all from the merchant to the agriculturist.

On the 1st of May, 1849, one train per day, each way, commenced running between Cincinnati and Springfield. The connection for Sandusky was not completed until the latter part of 1848, when the Little Miami and the Mad River roads gave Cincinnati her *first* rail and water communication with the Atlantic coast. Connection for Columbus was made at Xenia by the Columbus & Xenia railroad, which was, however, not constructed until 1848-49, the first passenger train traversing it February 20, 1850. Soon afterward the members of the General Assembly made an excursion over the road, and its connection, the Little Miami, to Cincinnati. This is the *first* legislative excursion by rail known to history in Ohio.

In 1850 Jacob Strader was the president of the road, and took an active interest in promoting its welfare. That year the whole number of passengers carried was 144,486, and the money received from them amounted to \$204,589.87. Of these, 52,283 were through passengers to Springfield, and *vice versa*. They paid \$125,000 in fares. The passenger business of that year, contrasted with that of to-day, gives the reader a vivid idea of the great increase in travel in forty-three years.

On the 30th of November, 1853, the two companies, operating each its own road, entered into an agreement by which both were operated as a single line; January 1, 1865, they came into possession, by lease, of the Dayton & Western, and the Richmond & Miami, railways; and later in the same year by purchase of the divisions of the Dayton, Xenia & Belpre road, between the two places first named. The partnership arrangement of 1853 was dissolved November 30, 1868, when the Little Miami Company took a lease for ninety-nine years of the Columbus & Xenia road, and all the rights and interests of that corporation in the Dayton & Western, Xenia & Belpre, and Richmond & Miami roads. Just one year (1870) and one day thereafter the P. C. & St. L. (Pan Handle) leased, of the Little Miami Company, its own road, the branch owned by it from Xenia to Dayton, and all its rights in the Columbus & Xenia and other roads. The lease is for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at an annual rental of 8 per cent. to the Little Miami Company on its capital, besides interest on the funded debt of \$5,000 yearly for expenses of organization, and the fulfillment of lease obligations to its own leased lines. These leases were effected in the palmy days of the celebrated Thomas A. Scott, when he was first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and just before he succeeded Edgar Thomson as president of that great corporation. For sagacity, executive ability, and power to foresee and calculate future railroad results, it is generally conceded that he was the superior of any railroad president yet produced in this country.



Woodward

The road is operated by the Pennsylvania Company, which was a party to the contract, and by whom its faithful performance was guaranteed. The track, several miles of which leading out of Cincinnati is double, is in splendid condition, and the rolling stock is abundant and first-class in every respect. There are few, if any, more profitable railroads in the United States than the Little Miami. A few years ago the operating company erected a costly and elegant union station at the corner of Butler and Pearl streets, which is one of the best railroad buildings of the kind in the city. The total length of its lines is 193 miles: 84 on the main line, Cincinnati to Springfield; 17 on the branch, Xenia to Dayton; 55 from Xenia to Columbus, and 37 from Dayton to Indiana State line.

The Little Miami forms a part of the Pennsylvania Company's Southwest system of railways, which extends from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and Chicago. The distances from Cincinnati to a few important points are as follows: Columbus, 120 miles; Pittsburgh, 313; Indianapolis, via Richmond, Ind., 142; St. Louis, 382; Chicago, via Logansport, 298. George B. Roberts, Philadelphia, president; James McCrea, first vice-president, Pittsburgh; J. F. Miller, general superintendent, Columbus; E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, Pittsburgh; Samuel Moody, assistant general passenger agent, Cincinnati.

"THE C. H. & D."

The Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton, popularly known as the "C. H. & D.," was the second railroad to enter Cincinnati. It was chartered March 2, 1845, under the name of the "Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad Company." An act passed March 15, 1849, to amend the several acts relating to the company, gave it its present corporate name. The road was built without the aid of township subscriptions to its capital stock, and its bonds were sold at par. The construction of the road was pushed rapidly, and it was opened for business September 19, 1851, or a little more than a year after work was commenced. For several years the road paid fair dividends, and promptly met all obligations. On February 18, 1869, the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company leased its road and property to the "C. H. & D.," and assigned to that company also its lease of the Richmond & Miami railway. Previous to this, May 1, 1863, the railroad from Dayton to Toledo, belonging to the Dayton & Michigan Company, had been similarly leased, and a modification of said lease being made in the early part of 1870, gave it quite an extension and a number of important connections. In 1872 the company purchased the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis railroad, and added it to its system. The road forms an excellent means of communication between Cincinnati and points north to Toledo and Michigan points beyond, and with its connection with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway, between Cincinnati and Chicago. The main line extends from Cincinnati to Dayton, Ohio, 59.93 miles, and the total length of all lines leased and owned amounts to 651.60 miles. The train service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago over the Monon route represents the latest improvements of railway passenger service, these trains being heated by steam and lighted by electricity and the Pintsch gas system, equipped throughout with Pullman's perfected safety vestibules. The depot is located at the corner of Fifth and Baymiller streets. The general offices are in the new Carew building, Fifth and Vine streets, whither they were removed from No. 200 West Fourth street, on the 1st of September, 1893.

M. D. Woodford, the president of the "C. H. & D.," was born at Fredonia, N. Y., October 27, 1838. After leaving school he became connected with the Erie railway, and after continuous service with the Michigan Central, Great Western railway of Canada, Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore road, U. S. division of the Canada Southern railway, Fort Wayne & Jackson route, Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk railway, Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, Cleveland & Marietta railroad, Toledo Belt road, in June, 1889, became vice-president and general manager of the

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, becoming president June 17, 1890. In March, 1893, he also became president of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad.

Eugene Zimmerman, the vice-president, was born in 1845, at Vicksburg, Miss., and since 1878 has been prominent in railway interests as president of the Cincinnati & Green River, the Kentucky & South Atlantic roads and Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, and since June, 1892, has held his present position, being also president of the Chesapeake & Nashville railway.

On the 1st of August, 1893, William M. Green was appointed to fill the responsible office of general manager. He is an experienced railroad man and accomplished gentleman.

C. G. Waldo was purchasing agent for the road previous to being promoted to the position of assistant to the president in August, 1892. The general superintendent, Charles Neilson, who was born at Hartford, Md., in July, 1849, has been actively engaged in railway service since 1869, assuming his present position in 1886. Frederick Henry Short, secretary and treasurer, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1825, and has been actively identified with railway service since 1848, having been with the Connecticut River railroad until 1852, when he became general clerk, paymaster, etc., of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, becoming secretary and treasurer in May, 1857. In April, 1874, he became president of the road, holding that position until 1877, when he again became secretary and treasurer, thus having been over forty years continuously in its service. The auditor, George W. Lishawa, was born in 1848, in New York, came to Cincinnati in childhood, and in 1865 began his railway service as a newsboy on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, later becoming train and depot baggage master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; then clerk in the auditor's office, traveling auditor, chief clerk in auditor's office, and in 1887 he became auditor. David G. Edwards, general passenger agent, succeeded E. O. McCormick in September, 1893, who resigned in August, 1893, to accept a higher position with the "Big Four." Alexander H. McLeod, general freight agent, was born at Point de Bute, N. B., in 1835, and has been identified with the freight departments of railways since 1861, having accepted his present position in October, 1875.

The Board of Directors, in addition to President Woodford and Vice-President Zimmerman, includes W. M. Ramsey, of Cincinnati, C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. M. T. Martin, Alfred Sully and H. F. Shoemaker, of New York; E. T. Cole, of Marysville, Ohio, and George W. Davis, of Toledo, Ohio.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

This was the third line completed into Cincinnati. Its history dates back to 1848, the main line having been built by three companies—the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, of Indiana, incorporated in 1848; the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company of Ohio, chartered in 1849, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company of Illinois, chartered in 1851. It was completed and opened in May, 1857, from Cincinnati to East St. Louis, and the road has had many changes in ownership, and was reorganized under its present name in 1882. At the last meeting of the board, the road fell under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the board of directors as now constituted is composed of John H. Davis, W. Mertens, W. D. Searls, W. L. Bull, E. R. Bell and E. R. Bacon, of New York; Gen. James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.; Edgar T. Welles, of New York; Julius S. Walsh, of St. Louis; B. S. Cunningham, of Cincinnati; Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill.; J. P. Heseltine, of London, England, and R. Suydam Grant, of New York.

The general officers now are Frank W. Tracy, president; Frank E. Tracy, assistant to president; Edward Bruce, New York, secretary; David Agnew, acting auditor; F. L. Jackson, treasurer *pro tem*; O. P. McCarty, general passenger agent, all having their offices in Cincinnati; C. C. F. Bent, superintendent at Cincinnati; L. C.

Fritch, engineer of maintenance of way, at Cincinnati; H. S. Hull, paymaster *pro tem*; A. Hayward, superintendent of telegraph at Cincinnati.

Frank W. Tracy, recently elected to succeed J. F. Barnard, has been interested in and a director of the road for a number of years, and is a prominent banker and capitalist of Springfield, Ill., while Frank E. Tracy, his assistant, is his son. The general offices of the company are at the Grand Union depot at Third street and Central avenue, Cincinnati, and, under the new management, the interests of this road and that of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern are to be amalgamated, the financial arrangements of the stock and bondholders now being under way, and when they are completed large improvements will be made, and the equipment greatly improved.

This railroad is of great importance to Cincinnati in giving access in a direct way to western producing sections and markets. It comprises the main line from Cincinnati to St. Louis, the Louisville branch from North Vernon, Ind., to Louisville; the Springfield division from Beardstown, Ill., to Shawneetown, Ill., and the Bedford branch from Riverdale, Ind., to Bedford, Ind. The total length of all lines owned and operated is 640 miles, and the system forms the most important connection between Cincinnati and the Southwest, both in the transportation of freight and passenger travel. It affords to travelers from Cincinnati access to St. Louis in less than ten hours; to Kansas City with less time on the cars than by any other line; with its connections it is the direct and fast line to Omaha and the Northwest generally. There are three solid daily vestibule trains from Cincinnati to St. Louis, with day coaches, reclining chair cars, Pullman parlor cars and Pullman sleepers, and there is between these two terminal points no change of cars for passengers or baggage on any train or on any class of tickets. The company has recently had constructed, for its exclusive use, a line of elegant reclining chair cars, which are now in service on its evening trains, between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Cincinnati to Springfield, Ill., both directions, which are free to passengers, and have also ordered 1,000 new freight cars. The distance between Cincinnati and St. Louis is 341 miles.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN COMPANY.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, which was originally incorporated as the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, March 8, 1845, forms a part of this line, and it was operated as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company until February, 1883, when it was reorganized as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, purchasing at that time the Cincinnati & Baltimore and the Baltimore Short Line railroads, which had previously been operated under lease. Two months after foreclosure sale of the property the present company was organized in December, 1889, and succeeded to the ownership of the road, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company becoming owner of the common stock of this company, and guaranteeing the principal and interest of its first mortgage bonds.

The main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern extends from Cincinnati to Belpre, Ohio, 192.88 miles; and branches aggregating 87.95 miles, including the Hillsboro branch, from Blanchester, Ohio, to Hillsboro, Ohio; the Portsmouth branch, from Hamden, Ohio, to Portsmouth, Ohio, and the Marietta branch, from Belpre to Marietta, Ohio, and it has a trackage arrangement over the Big Four line from Cincinnati Union depot to the I. & C. Transfer, giving its trains access to the Union depot in Cincinnati.

This road is also widely famed for its superior suburban service, extending forty miles out to Blanchester. The line follows Mill creek, through the West End to Winton Place, traverses Duck Creek Valley, passing through the villages of Bond Hill, Norwood, Oakley, and Madisonville to the Heights of Madeira; down the valley of the Little Miami to Allendale, Remington and Symmes, crossing the river at Loveland, and thence over the table land to Blanchester. The company's management shows great liberality in promoting the settlement of these suburbs, and offers

to each new resident, head of a family, building a permanent residence costing not less than \$1,000 at any station on its line between Ludlow Grove and Loveland, free transportation for the first year between such station and Cincinnati, besides a specially low rate on the material used in construction of such residence.

The company is officered as follows: Edwin R. Bacon, of New York, president; W. W. Peabody, vice-president; William E. Jones, treasurer, and W. W. Peabody, Jr., secretary, all three of Cincinnati; I. G. Rawn, general superintendent; O. P. McCarthy, general passenger agent, and Charles H. Koenig, district passenger agent. Mr. Peabody, who has active direction of the operations of the road, was born in Maine in 1836, and from 1852 to 1877 he served on the Marietta & Cincinnati road successively as assistant engineer, president's private secretary, paymaster, master of transportation, superintendent and general manager. From 1877 to 1880 he was superintendent and general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi railway; and from 1883 to November, 1886, was president and general manager of the Trans-Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at the latter date assuming his present position with this road. The treasurer, William E. Jones, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1847. In 1865 he became a clerk in the president's office, and in 1867 vice-president's secretary, with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In November, 1869, he was appointed cashier and registrar of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, becoming treasurer of its successor, the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore railroad in 1883, remaining as such with the present company; and since October 8, 1892, he has also been treasurer of the Continental Fast Freight line.

I. G. Rawn, general superintendent, is a native of Delaware, Ohio, became a telegraph operator on the "Bee Line" in 1870, later was train dispatcher and train master; became master of transportation on the Kentucky Central, October, 1887, and in January, 1889, division superintendent and superintendent of transportation on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, leaving that position in January, 1890, to assume that which he now holds.

Orin P. McCarty began railroad service in 1864 as clerk in the general ticket office of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line railway; became assistant general ticket agent of the Union Pacific railway in 1881; chief rate clerk of the Trunk Line Passenger committee of New York, November 1, 1887; chief clerk in general passenger office Baltimore & Ohio railroad in May, 1888; assistant general passenger agent in August, 1889, and on March 1, 1890, also general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

"THE BIG FOUR."

There is no railroad of the many entering Cincinnati that enjoys greater popularity than the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, better known as the "Big Four." It is especially a Cincinnati enterprise, having its general offices in Cincinnati. Its magnificent Union depot is a credit to the company and the admiration of travelers. The road is a consolidation of numerous previously existing companies and lines, some dating back to the early history of railroading in the West. The Rushville & Lawrenceburg Railroad Company was organized in 1848, and the following year the name was changed to the Lawrenceburg & Upper Mississippi Railroad Company. This company built the road from Lawrenceburg to Shelbyville, and the Shelbyville Railroad Company constructed it from Shelbyville to Indianapolis; the line being completed from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis in November, 1853, trains being run into Cincinnati over a third rail on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad December 3, 1853, the two companies owning the road consolidated as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The Lafayette & Indianapolis Company was incorporated January 19, 1846, completing its road from Indianapolis to Lafayette in June, 1852, and in 1866 this road was purchased by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, the consolidation becoming the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Com-

pany. The same year the company acquired by perpetual lease the Cincinnati & Indiana, and in 1870 the property went into the hands of a receiver, and a new company, reorganized in 1873, operated it until 1876, when it again went into the hands of a receiver, thus continuing until foreclosure sale in February, 1880, when the bondholders purchased it and organized the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company. The company has acquired the Kankakee line between Cincinnati and Chicago, Kankakee & Seneca road, owned jointly by this company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, with whose line it connects at Seneca, Ill.; the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg railroad from Columbus, Ind., to Greensburg, Ind.; the Lawrenceburg branch from Lawrenceburg to Lawrenceburg junction, Ind., all owned by the company, besides a number of leased lines, including the Harrison Branch railroad; Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville railroad; Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago railroad, and Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad. On June 27, 1889, it acquired the entire system of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, popularly known as the "Bee Line," when the name of the entire system was changed to the present style.

The properties thus acquired constituted one of the most important of Ohio roads, having been originally chartered March 12, 1845. The "Bee Line" became a popular connection between Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and between Cleveland, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and when acquired by the "Big Four," made of that a compact system, radiating from Cincinnati as its principal point, Northeast to Cleveland, Northwest to Indianapolis & Chicago with other lines to Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo, Ill.; the "Big Four" also controlling the White Water Valley; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; Cairo & Vincennes; Ohio, Indiana & Western; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati, and other lines. This system connects at the Central Union station in Cincinnati with the trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Queen and Crescent; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Louisville & Nashville; and Kentucky Central railways for all the principal points in the East, Southeast and South. The total length of all lines owned, leased and operated in the "Big Four" system amounts to 2,336.11 miles.

The board of directors is composed of Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Bliss, H. McK. Twombly and James B. Layng, of New York; S. J. Broadwell, Alexander McDonald, Melville E. Ingalls and William P. Anderson, of Cincinnati; Amos Townsend and James Barnett, of Cleveland; Benjamin S. Brown, of Columbus, George A. Farlow, of Boston.

The company is officered as follows: Melville E. Ingalls, president, J. D. Layng, vice-president, Oscar G. Murray, second vice-president. On the 1st of September, 1893, E. O. McCormick, for a long time general passenger agent of the "C. H. & D.," was appointed passenger traffic manager, a new office just created. The other offices are: E. F. Osborn, secretary, Frank D. Comstock, treasurer, F. A. Hewitt, auditor, and D. B. Martin, general passenger and ticket agent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Another valuable acquisition to the railroad interests of Cincinnati was the entrance of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway into the city. This company was reorganized in October, 1888, under its present management, and has been made a specially valuable feeder to the commerce of Cincinnati, besides being a convenient means of transportation for passengers to all Virginia points, Washington and the East. The company has a total mileage of 1,173.8 miles, and over this road runs the widely famed "F. F. V." or "Fast Flying Virginia" solid vestibule train, which is one of the finest and most complete trains ever built by the Pullman Company, affording Pullman sleeping cars to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Old Point Comfort with the "F. F. V." dining car running through

to New York. It is also the short line to the Southeast, running from Cincinnati via Clifton Forge to Lynchburgh and Danville, Va., and Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C. It is the only direct line to Richmond and Old Point Comfort from Cincinnati, and affords the attractions of safety and luxury of travel, a first-class road bed and equipments, through trains all vestibuled, lighted with electricity and heated with steam, while the route followed by the line is one of the finest as regards scenery in the country, and reaches more points of historic interest than any other line in America, being the only line extending through the Virginia battlefields. In every respect that regards the convenience and comfort of the traveling public this road may compare with the best in the country, and all has been accomplished as the result of the ability and enterprising management of M. E. Ingalls, who has been president of the company since its reorganization in October, 1888.

Previous to this the road had been for several years in the hands of a receiver, and was in bad shape both physically and financially; but it has been thoroughly rehabilitated and now with new road bed, 75-pound steel rails and first-class rolling stock has been put upon a substantial basis with earnings largely increased. Mr. Ingalls, who has also been for twenty years at the head of the "Big Four" system, is recognized as one of the most accomplished railway managers in America. In addition to President Ingalls, the officers of the executive department are George T. Bliss, of New York, first vice-president; Decatur Axtell, of Richmond, Va., second vice-president, and C. E. Wellford, also of Richmond, secretary. The headquarters of the operating department are at Richmond, George W. Stevens being general manager, while H. W. Fuller is general passenger agent, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and C. B. Ryan is assistant general passenger agent at Cincinnati.

The company has twenty or more summer resorts of national reputation along their line, including the Natural bridge, reached by the James River division from Clifton; White Sulphur springs, W. Va., on the main line, and the Warm, Hot and Healing springs, reached by a trench road twenty-five miles from Covington, Va. This property is owned by a party of gentlemen, including M. E. Ingalls, Drexel, Morgan & Co., William H. Anderson and others, who have expended \$1,000,000 in improvements during the last two years.

The Chesapeake & Ohio crosses the Ohio river at Cincinnati on a magnificent iron bridge, which, including its approaches, is 4,812 feet in length, 105 feet above low-water mark, and cost the enormous sum of \$3,348,675.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Another commercial factor of great value to Cincinnati is the Louisville & Nashville railway. Its northern terminus is at the Little Miami station, and the road provides excellent facilities for the extensive southern trade, which finds an outlet here.

Its headquarters are at Louisville, and its connections here include the Kentucky Central division and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington division. On this road double daily trains are run between Cincinnati and Louisville, and New Orleans, Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn. Over one or the other of its branches nearly every southern point is reached, and it reaches farther south than any other road out of Cincinnati. The company's Cincinnati offices are on the seventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Brent Arnold is superintendent of terminals, and general freight agent for the Kentucky Central division. He is a Kentuckian, but has resided in Cincinnati for twenty-six years, was for eighteen years general agent here for the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, becoming superintendent when that road was purchased by the Louisville & Nashville. Samuel F. B. Morse, division passenger agent of the company here, has been in railway service since 1874, became general passenger agent of the Kentucky Central in 1886, and assumed his present position in January, 1892.

The Louisville division, which runs from Cincinnati, known as the "Short Line," has recently been entirely reconstructed. All the bridges have been renewed with iron and steel structures of the most approved style of construction, designed for the heaviest type of rolling stock; all the masonry has been repaired, old culverts have been rebuilt, and new ones constructed, so as to make the drainage of the roadbed perfect. Passengers have the choice of departing from, or entering, Cincinnati at either the Central Union or L. & N. and Pennsylvania stations. Four daily trains in each direction are run between the two cities. The distance is 110 miles. The local officers are: Y. Van Den Berg, traffic manager; J. G. Metcalfe, general manager; C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND VIRGINIA.

Prominent among the well-managed railways that center in Cincinnati is that conducted under the style of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company. The main line of the road from Cincinnati to Portsmouth was formerly known as the Ohio & Northwestern, which was sold under foreclosure March 13, 1890, the present company being organized to take over the property in June, 1891. Besides operating its own line between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, the company also operates the Columbus & Maysville railway between Sardinia and Hillsboro, and the company utilizes an ample equipment of rolling stock, its passenger service consisting of four trains each way daily. The general offices of the company are on the fifth floor of the United Bank building, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and its terminal in Cincinnati is at the Court Street station, which is occupied jointly by this road and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. The officers of the company are Samuel Hunt, president and general manager; Thomas Hunt, secretary and treasurer; W. D. Gray, auditor; E. F. Gray, general freight and passenger agent; J. C. Gleason, train master, and J. C. Homer, master mechanic. Mr. Hunt, the president, is an experienced railroad man, having formerly been division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway at Winfield, Kans., in February, 1888, becoming general superintendent of the Ohio & Northwestern road, and becoming president and general manager for the existing company upon its organization. Thomas Hunt, the secretary and treasurer, is a brother of the president, and William D. Gray, the auditor, has been in railway service since 1878, and connected with this road through its different organizations. All of the other officers are gentlemen of experience in the various duties belonging to their respective positions, and the road is run upon a practical basis, and forms a valuable feeder to the business interests of Cincinnati. The distance between Cincinnati and Portsmouth is 106 miles.

CINCINNATI, LEBANON AND NORTHERN.

The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway Company was organized August 1, 1885, as successor to the Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure June 27, 1885. It is appropriately named the "Highland" route, for while the flood of 1884 reached the height of seventy-one feet above ordinary low-water mark, this was the only railway line running into the city which was not submerged. It gives the best service to the people of Cincinnati, Norwood, Mason, Lebanon and intermediate points on its road, and with a fine service of twenty daily trains each way, affords special advantages to those who select residences along its route. The Board of Directors is composed of George Hafer, George Bullock, Theodore Cook, Thomas J. Emery, A. S. Winslow, Joseph B. Thoms and L. C. Weir. Mr. Hafer being president and treasurer. He was formerly receiver of the old Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, becoming president of the present company upon its organization. The other officers are Clay Rockwell, auditor, and John P. Winslow, secretary. Mr. Winslow is a well-known member of the Cincinnati

nati bar, while Mr. Rockwell, who has been with this company four years, was formerly employed by the Chicago & Erie railway as general bookkeeper. He also acts as general passenger agent for the road.

CINCINNATI AND WESTWOOD RAILROAD.

This road is an important suburban line, running from the depot of the "C., H. & D.," to Glenmore, a distance of eight miles. Thirteen passenger trains are run daily, each way, to accommodate the travel. The officers are: J. N. Gamble, president; P. M. Williams, vice-president; A. D. Shockley, treasurer; N. G. Hildreth, secretary; M. H. Crawford, general traffic manager; J. K. Dimnick, assistant general traffic manager. The offices are in room No. 5, United Bank building, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, GEORGETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH.

This company owns and operates the line of narrow-gauge railway from Cincinnati to Georgetown, a distance of 42 miles. It starts from Columbia, in the First Ward, where connection is made with the Little Miami railroad, and passes through Forestville, Bethel, and Hamersville, to its point of destination. Along its line there are unsurpassed inducements to home-seekers, and there are also fine picnic grounds at Shinn's Grove, Craze's Grove, and Berry's Grove, and a camp-meeting and picnic ground at Amelia.

The terminus proper of the narrow-gauge is at the station of the Little Miami railroad, Butler and Pearl streets. The president, Ralph Peters, is also division superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Pan-Handle railroad. He has been president of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad since 1888. The vice-president and general freight and passenger agent, E. W. White, who is a native of New Hampshire, is a gentleman of extended railway experience, was formerly in the general office of the "Big Four," but has held his present position since 1885. J. C. McQuiston, the superintendent of the road, was formerly road-master of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette division of the "Big Four" system, and is a thoroughly experienced man. H. G. Roelker serves the company as secretary and treasurer.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

It was long the dream of Cincinnati to have direct railway communication with the extreme southern States, the seaboard and the Gulf, for the purpose of drawing trade hither; but owing to opposition and other drawbacks, many years rolled away before the dream was fully realized. As early as 1837 a charter was procured to build a railway from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, the Palmetto City to become the terminal on the seaboard for the commerce of the Queen City. But Kentucky made objections to the line passing through her territory, and the project was reluctantly abandoned. In the meantime the Civil war put a stop to the project. On the restoration of peace, however, it was revived, and stronger efforts made to carry the scheme through. Under date of May 19, 1869, an act was secured from the legislature authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds to the amount of ten million dollars, to be used in the construction of a railroad to Chattanooga, which had been fixed upon as the objective point. Chattanooga being the gate city to the South, New Orleans, Charleston and Memphis could easily be reached by other railroads from that terminal. Kentucky still looked upon the movement coldly because of the antagonism of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which was jealous of a great competing line passing through their territory. The permission by the legislature to issue bonds had to be endorsed by the taxpayers of Cincinnati, and there was strong opposition of course. After an exciting fight, however, the measure was endorsed by a majority vote, and the great enterprise



W. W. Atkinson

was put under way in December, 1873. After a short time it was found necessary to raise more money, and a second investment of six million dollars was voted in 1876. The work of construction was vigorously prosecuted, but before the road was completed it became necessary to raise more money by a third loan. And when the railroad was finished in 1881, Cincinnati found that she had twenty million dollars invested in the enterprise.

The completion of the road, popularly known as the "Queen and Crescent," was hailed with delight by the people, and a great convention, at which all the officials of the Southern States were represented, was held in Music Hall in honor of the opening of this great southern thoroughfare. There was a banquet and speeches, and the meeting was closed by entering into a compact between the North and the South to perpetuate commercial harmony between the two sections of the country.

In the construction of this railroad Cincinnati enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the first city in the world to build a railway on its own account. When it was finished the road and all its properties were leased to a corporation known as the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, for twenty-five years from the 12th of October, 1881, upon a basis of an increasing rental, limited at the highest point to \$1,250,000. Recently the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company secured a controlling interest in the lease, and assumed the management, but being unable to meet the interest due the city, the road passed into the hands of a receiver early in 1893.

To be exact, Cincinnati has invested in this railroad enterprise*:

Bonds outstanding.....	\$18,610,000 00
Net amount of interest to date.....	10,797,287 88
Total paid in for sinking fund.....	2,330,126 50
Total.....	\$31,737,414 38
Less sinking fund (estimated).....	3,720,678 00
Total cost of the road to date (April, 1893).....	\$28,016,736 38

Mayor Mosby regards the railroad worth every dollar it cost the city, and in the hands of a strong company would become a dividend-paying property, and he therefore advocates its sale. In speaking of the resources of the city he says: "There is probably no city in the United States that possesses an asset that is entirely foreign to municipal government, the disposal of which would entirely pay its indebtedness, and therefore it is safe to say that Cincinnati is the richest municipal government in the United States."

It is believed by many, however, that, if the city retains control of this railway, in course of time the property will so appreciate in value that the interest on the investment will pay the taxes of the city. The interests of the city are looked after by a board of trustees, consisting of five members, appointed by the Superior Court. Under the terms of the lease, the company now operating the road does distinctly agree that a sum of \$12,000 will be paid every year to maintain that board. The lessee company, in other words, pays each trustee \$2,000, and the remaining \$2,000 is to defray the salary of the secretary and office expenses.

The distance to Chattanooga from Cincinnati, via the "Queen and Crescent," is 338 miles; New Orleans, 830. On leaving Cincinnati, the Ohio river is crossed on a splendid trestle bridge from the foot of Horn street to Ludlow, Ky., about one mile in length (including its approaches), and 102½ feet above low-water level. It was commenced in 1875, and completed in December, 1877, at a cost, exclusive of the right of way, of \$811,683. The route then lies through the rich farming lands of the famous "Blue Grass" section of Kentucky; the beautiful city of Lexington (eighty-two miles distant), the former capital of the State and home of the peerless

* See message of Mayor Mosby, April, 1893, p. 50. Also message, 1892, p. 94.

Henry Clay, whose monument is in plain view from the car windows; High Bridge, where the road crosses the Kentucky river, one of the grandest scenes on the continent; thence through the foot-hills of the Cumberland range, and on amidst picturesque and charming scenery to Chattanooga, with Missionary Ridge and the battlefields in view.

The officers of the traffic department of the Cincinnati & Southern, with headquarters in Cincinnati, are as follows: S. M. Felton, receiver; D. Miller, traffic manager; D. G. Edwards, general passenger and ticket agent; G. P. Biles, assistant general freight agent. The offices are in the St. Paul building, West Fourth street.

CINCINNATI NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

This line, which affords great convenience to suburban passenger travel, runs from Cincinnati to Mt. Healthy, a distance of fourteen miles, passing through Cumminsville, College Hill, Belmont, Mt. Airy and Summit Grove, to point of destination. Nine passenger trains, each way, are run. The officers of the road are as follows: Robert Simpson, president and general manager; John R. Davey, vice-president; Henry Bohl, treasurer; W. T. Simpson, secretary; Arthur Waters, superintendent; John E. Bruce, general counsel; F. H. Simpson, passenger agent. The general officers are in Cincinnati.

The foregoing railroads may be regarded as special Cincinnati enterprises, but altogether there are twenty railroads, either by direct lines or traffic arrangements, which converge upon the city, and give it direct communication with all points. Nearly all the foreign roads, thus entering the city, maintain offices in Cincinnati, for the purpose of soliciting business for their lines.

STREET RAILWAYS.*

The street-railway system of Cincinnati is exceptionally fine, rendering it possible to reach all points, including the distant suburbs and towns on the Kentucky side of the river, quickly and cheaply, five cents being the universal rate of fare. In early times passengers desiring to ride to their homes were carried in omnibuses, stage coaches, and other slow-motion vehicles. This mode of transit was not only slow, but expensive, when compared with the speed and cost of the present day. Street-car routes were first authorized by ordinance bearing date July 1, 1859, which prescribed the terms and conditions upon which they could be operated. Previous to starting the original companies were compelled to buy out, at a valuation agreed upon by arbitration, the omnibus and stage lines running at that time, which, with other onerous exactions, resulted in bankruptcy in a very few years every street-railroad company organized at that time.

Route No. 1 was established by ordinance passed July 13, 1859, and extended from Fourth and Main streets to Fifth, to Western row (now Central avenue), to the then "Brighton House," returning on Baymiller to Findlay, to John, and Fourth to Main. Subsequently authority was granted and the direction of the route reversed. July 25, 1879, an extension was granted from the "Brighton House" corner, by double track on Harrison avenue and Westwood avenue to the terminus of the latter. Subsequently an extension was made. The circuit length of the line is 8.37 miles. Horses are still used. Routes 2, 4, 5, and 7 were established under the same ordinance, all running in different directions, except route 7, which was not authorized until January 25, 1860. No. 6 was never constructed. On October 25, 1889, route 7 was extended over route 5, and electric motor power authorized. This route has since been extended over other lines.

* For the history in detail, in which all the streets traversed by the various lines are named, see annual message of Mayor John B. Mosby, April, 1893, pp. 33-48. To that elaborate report the writer is indebted for the facts contained in this condensed history of the railway system.

No. 8 was established August 19, 1864. Subsequently it was extended, and the owners constructed, under the steam railroad law, an inclined plane and obtained the right under ordinances passed December 1, 1871, and October 27, 1875, to extend existing tracks in such manner as to reach the incline, both top and bottom. By resolution of the Board of Public Works, passed September 24, 1885, the company was authorized to adopt electricity, and subsequently they were authorized to extend their line to Carthage. The length of the circuit is 17 miles, and the fare is five cents to the corporation line and ten cents beyond.

Route No. 9 was originally established October 8, 1868; October 22, 1886, it became a cable line propelled by steam machinery. No. 10 was established as a horse line January 12, 1872; January 30, 1880, extensions were granted; December 20, 1881, further extensions were authorized, and a change to cable permitted.

Routes No. 11 and 12 were not built. No. 13 was established December 29, 1874. The Cincinnati Street Railway Company, which constructed this line to Avondale, purchased at an expense of \$65,000 to \$70,000 the Reading turnpike to the corporation line of Avondale, graded it down and operated it for some years as a horse-car line. October 18, 1889, electricity was authorized. The circuit length is 17.13 miles and the fare is five cents one way. No. 14 was laid out and an effort made to establish it by council proceedings, which failed. It was called the "gridiron," as it jumped all over the city nearly, touching the foot of each of the inclined planes. No. 15 was established September 29, 1876, and ran between Fountain Square and the Mt. Adams incline. No. 16 was started November 16, 1877, and ran from the upper depot of Mt. Adams incline via Eden Park to the corporation line. On March 22, 1886, an ordinance was passed authorizing routes 10 and 16 to use cable. The circuit length is 11.93 miles. No. 17 was established October 24, 1879, as an extension of the Mt. Auburn line (route No. 8), but it was never constructed except as a part of other routes.

Route No. 18, established by ordinance March 26, 1880, commenced on Colerain pike opposite entrance to the Wesleyan cemetery, and after passing through various streets meandered on down to Fountain Square. October 27, 1886, an extension was granted and authority granted to use electricity. This is the only instance in the city where the fare has been actually increased, but it was likewise the first electric road constructed, and electricity was but an experiment. October 18, 1889, an extension was granted, and the circuit is 13.59 miles. No. 19 was established by ordinance, but has never been constructed. No. 20, known at the time of its establishment as the "grass-hopper," jumped about from one existing line to another so as to get a route by building very little track from Fifth and Main streets to Dalton and Liberty, was authorized February 24, 1883, but never constructed. No. 21 was established September 8, 1882, and runs from the top of Price-Hill incline to St. Peter's cemetery out in the country, and is operated as a horse line. Circuit length 3.13 miles. No. 22 was established June 25, 1886, and runs on Sycamore street from Fourth to Burnet avenue, thence through Avondale to Main avenue. It is a cable road, and the circuit is eight miles.

The ordinance awarding the contract for route No. 23 was passed May 25, 1892. It commences at Central and Colerain avenues, and after running some distance ascends on an incline and runs to North corporation line. No. 24 was authorized in 1892, but it was not constructed.

The Spring Grove avenue line originally ran from Harrison avenue along Spring Grove avenue to the cemetery of Spring Grove. On March 19, 1880, it was extended by ordinance to Fountain Square. In July of that year the road and its extensions were acquired by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and the circuit length of the route as now operated is 13.32 miles. The extension grants twenty-five years.

The Eighth street line was originally established as a line running from Sedams-ville, along the Lower River road to Slop street, obtaining its grant from the

township trustees. On July 2, 1875, an ordinance was framed by the council of Cincinnati extending the route on Main to Evans, to Eighth, to Central avenue, to Sixth, to Walnut, to Fourth, to Elm, to Eighth, and returning to foot of Price-Hill incline. On August 23, 1876, an additional extension was granted, and still another March 2, 1877. The route is owned and operated by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and at this writing (August, 1893,) it is hard at work on an extension which will be of great service to the public. The original grant was perpetual—the extension is for twenty-five years. The regular route is a five-mile circuit, and its branches 4.25 miles.

LINES ACROSS THE RIVER.

The Newport & Cincinnati Street railroad and the Cincinnati & Newport Street railroad grant, passed February 25, 1881, commencing at the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, running west on Pearl street to Broadway, Broadway to Fourth, Fourth to Walnut, Walnut to Fifth, east on Fifth to Broadway, south on Broadway to Pearl, east on Pearl to Newport and Cincinnati bridge, over which it passes to the city of Newport and Bellevue and Dayton.

The South Covington Street railway and the Newport, Covington & Cincinnati Street railway, under ordinances passed September 1, 1871, and November 2, 1877, were permitted to run cars from the Suspension bridge on Front to Walnut, Walnut to Fifth, thence to Vine, south on Vine to Front, east on Front to Suspension bridge, over which it passes to the city of Covington.

The South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company has opened the York street line to Newport. This line has only a few hundred feet of construction within the city limits, as the cars are operated over the lines of the other railroads from the foot of Broadway to Fountain Square.

A line has recently been extended to Fort Thomas, in Kentucky, which affords easy and quick communication with that point from Fountain Square. A ride over this route is a charming one as a splendid view of the city and surrounding country is had from the hills of Kentucky.

A summary of the electric railways in the city shows a total of 255 miles of wire and 4,764 poles used to operate a total of 274 cars, equipped with about 8,640 horse-power in electric motors. There are at the present writing twenty-two separate street railway lines, but this number will soon be increased to meet the demands of the growing city and suburbs. In 1875 there were only forty-five miles of street-car tracks; to-day there are nearly 200. In a short time all horse-car lines will have disappeared from the streets, and only electricity and steam (cable) will be in use. The horse-car has had its day; let it give way to the greater power and more desirable improvement of modern times.

Nearly all the foregoing street-car lines start from, and return to, Fountain Square, that being the center, as it were, of the system. It is an interesting sight to stand on a corner opposite this square and watch the numerous cars arriving from the four points of the compass, crossing each other's tracks in symmetrical curves, and departing to make their circuits. And as they move with clock-like precision, the scene is particularly animating to the observer who witnesses it for the first time. This radiating center enables a stranger to secure a car to any point in the city or suburbs without trouble, as all bear the names of the places to which they run.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE OHIO.

EARLIEST GREAT FLOOD KNOWN TO WHITE MEN—TABLE SHOWING THE STAGE OF HIGH WATER FOR SIXTY YEARS—THE FRESHETS OF 1847 AND 1883—GREAT FLOOD OF 1884—TABLE SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WATER DURING FEBRUARY—WORK OF RELIEF COMMITTEES—PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE FLOOD.

AS the Ohio* river drains a wide scope of country, it has been subjected to many great floods since the advent of the white man. What they were anterior to that date we know not. From the earliest times it was regarded as a beautiful stream. When first visited by the French voyagers in the latter part of 1600, they were so impressed with its beauty that they named it *La Belle Riviere*. Tradition tells us that in early times the channel was narrower than it is to-day. The banks were lined with trees, vines and creepers, which, in many places, extended to the water's edge. After the trees were cut away the channel gradually widened, as there was no longer any resistance offered by roots and vines to the encroachments of the water during high stages. The direction of the current, too, was changed in many places on account of shifting sands and the formation of bars.

FLOOD OF 1773.

The first account we have of high water was in 1773. Three brothers, James, George and John Medfee, of Botetourt county, Va., visited the Ohio Valley for the purpose of seeking a place to settle. Early in June, 1773, they started in canoes from the mouth of the Kanawha, and descended the Ohio rapidly, because of a great flood in the river. This flood, it is said, was twelve feet higher than the great floods of 1832 and 1847. This is doubtful, for such a stage of water would have made it higher by three feet than the flood of 1884, which is the highest of which we have any authentic record. It is supposed that it was this flood (1773), the height of which was afterward found marked by these visitors, or the Indians, on a tree standing below where Fort Washington was afterward erected, and which was long pointed out as the greatest height of the river then known, either by personal experience or by tradition. The Medfee brothers said the mighty torrent bore them swiftly along, and the valley was full from bluff to bluff. There was scarcely any dry land on what are now known as the "flats" of Cincinnati, and Mill creek valley. Dismayed at the watery scene, they left the river and hastened inland to a point in Kentucky where they had friends living, and there they finally settled. They are believed to have been the first explorers in search of a place to settle in the Miami country, although Christopher Gist had ascended the Great Miami on a mission to the Indians as early as 1751.

Judge Symmes says that on the 29th of January, 1789, he left Maysville with Capt. Kearsay and thirteen men, detailed for the protection of the settlement he proposed founding at North Bend. "The river was uncommonly high," he writes, "higher than at any date since 1773." From this statement we infer that it had attained an unusual height. When the party reached Columbia they found the "place under water with the exception of one house only." The houses were not

* *Kis-ke-pi-la-sepe*, i. e., Eagle river, was the name given to the Ohio by the Shawanese. But the Wyandots, who were in this country generations before the Shawanese, called it *O-he-zuh*. This is regarded as the primitive name and means "great, grand and fair to look upon." The French voyageurs used this name in their boat songs—adopting its significance when they called it *La Belle Riviere*.—[*Tecator's Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley*, p. 68.]

numerous, but the inundation of the lowlands showed that the place was not a desirable one for the foundation of a town.

The flood of 1832, which reached a height of 64 feet 3 inches on the 18th of February, was a notable one. It was the highest ever known at Pittsburgh, according to the best data attainable, and was higher than that of 1883 from Pittsburgh to and including Ripley, 414 miles below Pittsburgh, and 45 miles above Cincinnati. The flood of 1884, while it did not equal that of 1832 at Pittsburgh, exceeded all floods below Pittsburgh to Cairo, and laid the foundation for the flood in the Mississippi river that covered the territory on either side for forty miles, and resulted in the highest water at New Orleans since 1874.

FLOOD RECORDS.

The following table showing the highest stage of water at Cincinnati from 1858 to 1884, and also in 1832 and 1847, is taken from the published report of the Relief Committee in 1884, and will be found valuable for reference. From 1885 to 1893 the record has been obtained from other sources. The figures, which give the stages of water for thirty-eight years, are:

YEAR.	DATE.	FEET.	INCHES.	YEAR.	DATE.	FEET.	INCHES.
1832, February 18.....		64	3	1875, August 6.....		55	5
1847, December 17.....		63	7	1876, January 29.....		51	9
1858, June 16.....		43	10	1877, January 20.....		53	9
1859, February 22.....		55	5	1878, December 15.....		41	5
1860, April 16.....		49	2	1879, December 27.....		42	9
1861, April 19.....		49	5	1880, February 17.....		53	2
1862, January 24.....		57	4	1881, February 16.....		50	7
1863, March 12.....		42	9	1882, February 21.....		58	7
1864, December 23.....		45	1	1883, February, 5 A. M.....		66	4
1865, March 7.....		56	3	1884, February 14, 12 M.....		71	$\frac{3}{4}$
1866, September 26.....		42	6	1885, January 19.....		45	10
1867, March 14.....		55	8	1886, April 9.....		55	10
1868, March 30.....		48	3	1887, February 5.....		56	4
1869, April 2.....		48	9	1888, April 1.....		39	11
1870, January 19.....		55	3	1889, February 22.....		38	4
1871, May 13.....		40	6	1890, March 26.....		59	3
1872, April 13.....		41	9	1891, February 21.....		51	11
1873, December 18.....		44	5	1892, January 18.....		41	7
1874, January 11.....		47	11	1893, February 14.....		49	7

The great flood of 1832 was a notable one—the highest known up to that date—and until 1883 the “oldest inhabitant” always referred to it as high-water mark, until the freshets of 1883 and 1884 wiped out the record. The damages caused by the rise of 1832 were not great, when compared with those sustained in 1884, because there was less property and individual interests to be placed in jeopardy. With the record of 1883 river men and close observers were quite firm in their opinions that it was not likely to be broken soon, if ever. But they were soon doomed to be disappointed. In one year it was wiped out by an excess of over four feet.

For twenty-seven years after 1832, with the exception of five or six years, there was a gradual decline in the annual high stages of water. The lowest stage of which we have any record was one foot nine inches, which was reached on the 17th of September, 1881, and it remained stationary at these figures until the 19th of the same month, inclusive.

According to the reports of the Chamber of Commerce the river on the 6th of February, 1884, had reached a height of fifty-nine feet at Cincinnati. This circumstance, added to the rapid rise of the waters at all points above, and the enormous rainfall that had prevailed for a long time, and still continued, in the territory drained by the river, made it certain that the city was about to be subjected to a flood as great as any that it had experienced in the past, and rendered it quite probable that all previous experiences of floods in the Ohio would be exceeded.

RELIEF COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In view of this alarming prospect, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called for the purpose of taking steps to appoint committees and otherwise be prepared to meet what seemed to be an inevitable calamity. A Relief Committee, consisting of fifteen members, was appointed and authorized to receive contributions and to furnish relief to sufferers by the flood. Subsequently the committee was strengthened by the addition of thirteen more names, added by Chairman H. C. Urner. Subscriptions to the proposed relief fund being in order, the Chamber by a unanimous vote appropriated \$5,000 as a contribution to the fund. S. F. Dana was chosen treasurer, and Sidney D. Maxwell secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of six members. Buildings were secured for the storage of provisions, and headquarters for the committee established. At a meeting of common council held on the 6th of February a resolution was passed requesting the legislature to authorize the city comptroller "to borrow a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee of common council to be used for the purpose of relieving the distressed and protecting life and property during the continuance of the great flood." In accordance with this action a committee of common council, consisting of seven members, with the mayor at the head, and seven aldermen, was appointed. At a meeting of the Relief Committee, held February 7th, the action of the common council was reported, and the gentlemen appointed as the council committee were added to the committee, "which henceforth was known as the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council of Cincinnati." For the proper performance of the work devolving upon the Relief Committee sub-committees were appointed, and a better organization was thus effected.

A large number of boats having been found necessary, Capt. W. P. Walker, Jr., was appointed admiral of the fleet, with two assistants. The committees and officers thus appointed at once proceeded to organize their several departments, and most faithfully and efficiently performed the laborious duties imposed on them.

In the meantime Howard Douglass, president of the board of education, announced that he would assume the responsibility of ordering the vacation of such schoolhouses as might be needed to provide shelter for persons driven from their homes by the floods. At a subsequent meeting of the board his action was unanimously approved. A number of schoolhouses convenient to the flooded district were occupied, both for places of shelter and the distribution of supplies.

The Church of the Atonement was also placed at the disposal of the committee, and, under the care of Rev. Father James Cary, many homeless persons were therein fed and sheltered.

The First Regiment, O. N. G., Col. C. B. Hunt commanding; the Regiment of Veteran Guards, under Col. M. L. Hawkins, and the Second Battery, Capt. Joyce, tendered their services to assist the police in the preservation of the public peace. These offers were gladly accepted by the committee, and, under the direction of the committee on police, the streets of the city, which, through the failure of the gas supply, were unlighted, were regularly patrolled by the soldiers of these regiments during the continuance of the flood.

One of the first cares of the committee, says Prest. Urner in his exhaustive report, was to provide for feeding the hungry and destitute persons who had been driven from their homes by the flood. To accomplish this a soup house was opened, which was maintained during the entire period of the high water. An enormous quantity of food was consumed, and a very large number of persons were fed. Through good management the best of order prevailed, and the lack of crime and violence showed the importance of thorough organization and food distribution during the alarming prevalence of the high water.

The unexampled rise of the river rendered the situation of many of the flooded buildings unsafe, and the committee, through the police department, had them under constant inspection, which resulted in the condemnation of a number of buildings and an order for their vacation. This order was executed with some difficulty, the persons living in the condemned houses in many cases being unwilling to abandon their dwellings; but with much persuasion, and some exercise of authority, they were all safely removed—it being necessary in some instances to seize boats from extortionate owners engaged in the removal.

CALL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The progress of the rise, although steady, was slow, and for some little time after the organization of the committee the citizens did not seem to appreciate the magnitude of the impending disaster. That they might be fully informed of the condition of the suffering people, the committee issued a call for assistance and urged prompt attention to it in the way of contributions of money, food and clothing. The public was informed that at that time more rations of food were being issued, and a greater number of persons fed, than at any time during the flood of 1883. There was a prompt response to the call, and from that time on until the waters had receded from the inundated parts of the city, the contributions came from all classes of the people. The College of Music, in connection with Mr. Henry E. Abbey, projected and carried to a magnificent conclusion a concert for the benefit of the Relief Fund, at which the celebrated singers of the Opera Festival gratuitously contributed their services. By this concert, which took place February 17, the substantial sum of \$6,170.14 was realized.

To guard against imposition the committee only distributed relief through regularly established organizations and agencies, and at all times declined to make any allowance to individuals. The charitable organizations of the city placed themselves at the service of the committee, and through them the work of relief was carried on with a zeal and intelligence that protected the fund from impostors, and efficiently contributed to the succor of all persons found worthy of relief.

The care of the distressed people of Cumminsville (Twenty-fifth ward), which the flood had converted into a vast lake, was delegated to a citizens' committee composed of three gentlemen, and they addressed themselves to the relief of the suffering with entire devotion, and accomplished their work to the satisfaction of the Relief Committee.

The Relief Committee, following the precedent established during the flood of 1883, decided that no part of the contributions received from places outside of Cincinnati should be applied to the relief of persons living in the city, but that any such contributions which might be intrusted to the committee should be distributed for the relief of distress throughout the Ohio Valley outside of Cincinnati. That this should be thoroughly understood the committee gave public notice of its decision, and offering to take charge of any contributions that might be sent it for distribution at outside points. In response to this notice contributions in money to the amount of \$97,751.22—including \$20,315.25 from the Ohio State Relief Commission—were received by the committee from sources outside of Cincinnati, and the total amount thus received was distributed throughout the entire length of the Ohio Valley.

The condition of the people living on the shores of the river above Cincinnati was deplorable. Suddenly driven from their homes, and in many instances compelled to flee for their lives leaving their household necessities behind them, their situation was most distressing, and urgent appeals for assistance reached the committee. As soon as a sufficient amount was received from outside sources to justify the expense of an independent expedition, the large steamer "Granite State" was chartered by the committee, loaded with supplies, and despatched on a mission of



M. D. Woodford

mercy. The cost of the cargo, to the extent of \$15,000, was defrayed by the Ohio State Relief Commission; but the distribution of the proceeds of the amount contributed by the commission being necessarily confined to Ohio, Gen. A. Beckwith, representing the United States Government, also placed on board supplies to the value of \$10,000, that both sides of the river might share in the distribution. The expedition was successful in its mission, and much suffering was relieved.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

To guard against deception the committee sent out special commissions to explore both sides of the river and ascertain the true condition of the sufferers. The Ohio Legislature, in accordance with the request of the Common Council, passed a law authorizing the city comptroller to borrow \$50,000, to be expended for the relief of suffering in Cincinnati, upon the order of the tax commission. The commission instructed the comptroller to pay the amount authorized, or any part thereof, upon the order of the executive committee of the Relief Committee.

The unexampled rise of the water entailed such widespread distress among the poor of the city, that the demands for relief exceeded the ability of the committee to supply from the fund provided by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. To meet these demands, the executive committee called upon the comptroller for \$25,000 of the city fund. This amount was received and placed in the Relief Fund. So judiciously was it used that upon the completion of the work, and the final adjustment of accounts, it was found that there was at the credit of the fund for the relief of Cincinnati an unexpended balance of \$5,260.74, which was returned to the city.

Treasurer Dana in his report says that the amount received from local sources for the relief of Cincinnati was \$96,680.12; amount contributed by persons not residents of Cincinnati, \$97,751.22, making a total of \$194,431.34.

The flood committee estimated the number of persons fed at the Sixth street soup house, during the thirteen days it was in operation, at 65,000, and as many as 7,500 were fed in one day. This did not include all receiving relief, as there were many other stations where provisions and clothing were distributed.

Thomas J. Stephens, chairman of the military and police committee, reported that so long as the gas works continued to furnish light for the city, it was not deemed necessary to increase the patrol by the appointment of specials. Gen. Hickenlooper's assurance that, until the river should reach 64 feet, the manufacture of gas would continue, gave some hope that the extremity of darkness might be avoided; but when the steadily advancing flood marked 65 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the gauge, the fires were put out and the supply of gas light ceased. Then it was that the committee called out the military. This action quieted the apprehension felt that the city was in danger from disorder and plunder. For eleven nights these soldiers were on duty, and greatly aided the police by partly relieving them of routine patrol duty outside the submerged district. During the continuance of the flood the best of order was preserved and fewer thefts and deeds of violence were reported than usual. When the reservoirs were running low, in consequence of the big engines being stopped by the flood, the realization of this fact caused the utmost vigilance to be exercised on the part of the police and citizens, and as a consequence there were hardly any alarms of fire. Much of the distress and loss of valuable property in 1883 was due to the unprecedented inundation of that year, which covered territory never before reached, and which, in the opinion of old river men, was considered not possible.

The severity of this lesson was not overlooked by the people, and while the flood of 1884 was greater in extent, and many more persons were forced to vacate their houses, yet the loss of property and consequent distress was perhaps not more than in the preceding year. It was ascertained that 4,930 houses were inundated and

21,856 persons either compelled to vacate or reach their houses by boats. The work of the police, however, was arduous and required the most active kind of service. A large number of the relief boats were manned by the police and kept busy from daylight till dark, and regular patrol duty in boats, day and night, was continued throughout.

The inspection of all dangerous tenements in the flooded quarter was another duty of the police, and in many cases it was found necessary to compel the vacation of such premises as were deemed unsafe. The only serious accident during all this time was the falling of a house on East Front street, whereby several lives were lost. After the water receded, an examination by the police resulted in the discovery of one hundred buildings that were deemed unsafe. The extraordinary expense incurred by the police department amounted to \$1,788.76, which was paid by the Relief Committee. The pay of the military while on duty, at the State allowance of \$2.00 per day, amounted to \$14,000. This sum, by Act of the Legislature, was ordered paid out of the fund appropriated by the State for the flood sufferers.

STAGES OF THE WATER.

In the report made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Common Council of Cincinnati, there is an elaborate table showing the stages of the river every hour from February 1st to the 29th, 1884, inclusive, together with a comparative table of the stage of the water for the same days in 1883. It is of exceeding great value to those who desire accurate information, hourly, of the gradual rise and fall of the river during those memorable floods. From that table the following has been compiled showing the stages of the water during each day at noon of those months:

1883.		1884.		1883.		1884.	
FT. IN.		FT. IN.		FT. IN.		FT. IN.	
Feb. 1, noon.....	29 5	38	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 16, noon.....	64 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2, "	28 3	45	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 17, "	62 4	66	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 3, "	27	49	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 18, "	60 5	63	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 4, "	30	49	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 19, "	59	60	4
" 5, "	30 5	52	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 20, "	57 7	59	
" 6, "	29 5	59		" 21, "	55 10	55	10
" 7, "	42 8	61	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 22, "	53 6	52	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 8, "	52 5	62	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 23, "	49 6	48	8
" 9, "	57 2	63	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 24, "	45 1	45	5
" 10, "	59 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 25, "	42 1	41	1
" 11, "	60 7	66	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 26, "	37 11	37	1
" 12, "	63 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 27, "	34 5	33	2
" 13, "	64 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	10	" 28, "	31 10	29	7
" 14, "	65 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 29, "	—	25	6
" 15, "	66 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	2				

At 4 A. M. February 15, 1883, the water was at its greatest height, 66 feet 4 inches. At noon, however, it had declined 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, as shown above.

At 8 A. M., February 14, 1884, the water reached 71 feet and remained at those figures till 10 A. M., two hours, when it gained $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. It remained at this figure till 11:30, when another $\frac{1}{4}$ was added, making 71 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. At noon another quarter was gained, and the maximum, 71 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, was reached. It stood at these figures till 1 P. M., when $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch was lost. From this hour till 6:30 it stood at 71 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. At 7 P. M., it had fallen to 71 feet, and at midnight it was down to 70 feet 10 inches. From that hour the decline was slow until noon of the next day, when it receded more rapidly.

PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE FLOOD.

The great floods of 1883 and 1884 seemed to be forerunners of the deluge which destroyed Johnstown in 1889, caused the loss of more than 3,000 lives by drowning, and the inundation of the upper valleys of the Susquehanna on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. Physically considered these great floods bear peculiar relations.

R. B. Stephenson, in his report to the Chamber of Commerce, says that the causes which combined to produce the flood of 1884 were geographical, topographical and meteorological. The Alleghany, with its sources and tributaries, drains an area of 13,000 square miles; the Youghiogheny and its tributaries, 2,100 square miles, and of the Monongahela and its other tributaries, 4,900 square miles, making the total water shed of the Monongahela 7,000 square miles, which, added to that of the Allegheny, gives a grand total area of 20,000 square miles drained by the sources of the Ohio river. These waters were augmented below, during the first week of February, 1884, by the Muskingum river and tributaries draining the southwestern portion of Ohio; the little Kanawha river, draining the western slopes of West Virginia; the Elk river, supplied by springs on the south side of Rich mountain, and rising and spreading out until it became navigable eighty miles for steamboats, and emptying, at Charleston, into the Kanawha, which, with its tributaries, drains the entire southern half of West Virginia; and yet below these there were added to the waters of the Ohio those of the Guyandotte, Big Sandy, Little Guyandotte, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers, on the south side, and the Scioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, White, and Wabash rivers, on the north side, nearly all being navigable rivers, and the hundreds of streams tributary to these, as well as many small streams that empty directly into the Ohio, on both sides.

WHEN THE CAUSES BEGAN.

The meteorological causes, says Mr. Stephenson, began on the 14th day of December, 1883, when the winter's first fall of snow occurred in the Ohio Valley, less than one inch in depth at Cincinnati, where the stage of the river was 10 feet 7 inches on that day, a minimum to which it did not again decline for a period of six months or more. To the snow on the date named, was added rainfall to the depth of sixteen-hundredths of an inch. Light snows fell on the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th of December, followed by a heavier snow on the 20th, and twelve hours of snow on the 22nd, the fall of the day last indicated measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. The snow then on the ground was partly removed and partly more closely packed by a fall of sleet and rain on the 23d that equalled a rainfall of 2.57 inches, after which the temperature became so cold that ice appeared in the river the following day, which disappeared on the 28th, under the influence of light rains which fell on the 27th. Light rains, but enough to carry much of the snow into the river, and solidify that which remained on the ground, fell also on the 30th and 31st. The total fall of snow, sleet and rain, during the month of December, reduced to rainfall, was 5.61 inches. The highest stage of the river during the month was $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet, on the 28th, when it began to decline.

Light snows were frequent and a cold temperature prevailed from the 1st to the 14th of January, 1884, when a heavy snow set in at 5 P. M., continuing until the following day; and on the 19th there was another light fall of snow. These alternated with sleet and rain, and the temperature varied, during the last five days, between zero and 60 degrees above. The first half of the month was generally cold, but there were slight variations in the weather conditions. These variations and other influences were sufficient to cause the river to fall, first, from $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet on December 28, to 15 feet 5 inches on January 13, then rise to 24 feet 1 inch on the 19th, then fall to 15 feet 9 inches on the 29th, and rise again to 31 feet 3 inches on the 31st, when the flood of 1884 properly began. The 30th of January found upon the ground much of the previous fall of 18 inches to 4 feet of solidified snow, packed upon the hills and mountains and valleys of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and the smaller streams tributary to the latter. The depth of snow that fell at Cincinnati during the month of January was 10 inches, and much more had fallen at other localities that would affect the condition of the river. The rainfall of the month was 1.23 inches. The snow, sleet and rain, reduced to rainfall, was

2.21 inches. One rain followed another from the 30th of January to the 13th of February, which affected the river accordingly.

CLOSING DAYS OF JANUARY.

During the two or three closing days of January a warm temperature spread itself over a territory represented by the length of the Ohio river, but events in March showed that it did not extend more than one hundred miles on either side of the same, nor up the Allegheny Valley, nor up the tributaries on the east side of the Monongahela, else the magnitude of the flood of 1884 would have been much greater. On the 29th there was a general rain over the southern half of the water-shed heretofore described, but it missed the Allegheny drainage, the snow being scarcely disturbed, and the ice remained firm in the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers and their tributaries. The rain and warm weather continued up the Monongahela and some of its contributaries, and that river continued to rise, while simultaneously all tributaries of the Ohio below poured out floods of water, not all, however, from their headwaters. But restricted as was the territory covered by the warm temperature, which at Cincinnati was 59 degrees at 2:30 P. M. of January 31, it was fraught with grave consequences. The ice, which had held firm in the Youghiogheny river throughout the winter, was, on that day, partially broken up, and while it did not pass into the Monongahela until the 5th, it piled up in its own bed, caused adjacent territory to be overflowed by back water, and destroyed much property. The Monongahela rose on January 31 to a depth of 29 feet at Brownsville, and 21 feet at Pittsburgh, and much coal property was carried away.

The ice in the Muskingum and Little Kanawha rivers gave way on the same day, and both of those tributaries poured their floods into the Ohio, the stage of the Ohio at Marietta being 21 feet, and at Parkersburg 24 feet. Freshets in the Elk river and Paint creek caused the Kanawha river to swell to 19 feet at Charleston on January 31, and this water was being added to that in the Ohio at Point Pleasant during the 24 hours that the latter rose 12 feet at Catlettsburg, the result of a flood in the Big Sandy, from Louisa to the mouth. The Scioto river also poured out strong, causing the Ohio to swell eight inches per hour at Portsmouth, where the stage on January 31 was thirty feet.

It will be observed that at all of the points named above on the Ohio river the rises were simultaneous, being due to local streams and local causes alone. This was also the case at Cincinnati, where the river rose $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet during the same 24 hours, the Little Miami river and smaller streams on its south side pouring into it their floods of water. The stage of the Licking at Butler Station was $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and while its flood was being emptied into the Ohio, the water was prevented from passing off so rapidly by the strong cross-currents at points below, where the Great Miami river on the north side, and the Kentucky river on the south side, formed a barrier to its swift progress. The latter river was rising three inches per hour at Frankfort, where the stage of water reported was 22 feet, and all streams that empty into the Ohio below Carrollton were also rising.

FEBRUARY OPENS.

With a change to cold weather during the night, the month of January closed, and the memorable February opened with the mercury 30 degrees lower than on the previous day; but, notwithstanding this, the Ohio, Licking and Little Miami rivers continued to rise. The Allegheny was swelling some, but the river was falling at Pittsburgh, and all the upper tributaries had ceased to rise, except the Scioto, and the Kentucky river was falling at Frankfort. The Ohio continued to rise from Steubenville to Portsmouth, the rise at the latter place being six inches per hour, and the stage of the river there had reached 43 feet. The further rise at Cincinnati during the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. of February 1st was 7 feet 10 inches, and at the hour named the stage of the river was 40 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

During the next two days no rain fell in the Ohio Valley, and the Licking river was falling. The Ohio was falling on February 3d from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Big Sandy, and the decline extended on the 4th to Portsmouth, where the stage of water had on the previous day reached 47 feet. But the river continued to rise steadily and rapidly at Cincinnati, having entered the buildings at the foot of Main and Walnut streets on the morning of the 2d, and those at the foot of Broadway on the same day, the river's upward tendency being aided by the arrival of waters from upper tributaries in quick succession until it reached 49 feet 11½ inches on the 4th at 7 A. M., when it declined so perceptibly that at 2 P. M. the surface of the water was one inch lower; but between 2 and 3 P. M. there was a heavy fall of rain that carried much of the solidified snow into the river and local tributaries, and a rise again set in that did not cease until noon of the 14th, when it culminated in the highest stage of water at the mouth of the Licking river that had ever been seen at that point by an enlightened people. The rainfall of the 4th amounted to 1.35 inches, and the temperature had risen to 62 degrees. A dense fog hung in the bottoms at 3 P. M.—so dense that artificial light was necessary in all buildings south of Third street. Rain was falling at all points above, and the Licking and Little Miami rivers were again rising, and also the Monongahela. At midnight the stars appeared, but the river continued to rise nearly two inches per hour, and before daylight all buildings fronting on the river, between the suspension bridge and Main street, and between Ludlow street and Broadway, had been invaded by the water, the advance being due to local causes.

OMINOUS SIGNS.

The conditions of February 5th were such that a few close observers of river phenomena believed that in them existed the germs of a flood greater than that of the previous February, but no alarm was excited among the mass of the people, although the bottoms of Cincinnati were covered by water, and Lawrenceburg and Aurora, Ind., were partially submerged. The temperature at Cincinnati ranged from 49 to 62 degrees, while the rainfall of the day was 1.56 inches, and it was equally as much at points above on the Ohio river and along its tributaries. The rainfall of the first five days of February, 1884, was 1.11 inches more than during the first five days of the previous February. More rain had fallen between 6:30 A. M. of the 4th and 2:30 P. M. of the 5th, than fell during the entire four days that immediately preceded the same stage of water on February 8, 1883. The river was 20 feet and one-half inch higher than at the same time of the previous year, and there had been but nine years in which the stage of the water exceeded that at midnight of the 5th.

The Licking river was rising 12 inches per hour at Cynthiana and Boston Station, with 18 feet of water at the latter place; the Ohio was again rising at Portsmouth, with 45 feet 10 inches of water; there had again been heavy rains up the Big Sandy, and that river was exhibiting the effects; the New river had swelled to six feet at Hinton, and was yet rising, while the Kanawha was already rising, with 15 feet of water at Charleston, and 23 feet at Raymond City. Rain was causing the Muskingum to pour out again, and the rise of the Ohio at Marietta was at the rate of four inches per hour. Rain had fallen constantly 24 hours at Pittsburgh, and there the stage of the river was 18 feet and rising, and at Wheeling 26 feet and rising. The ice poured out of the Youghiogheny river and into the Monongahela, carrying with it houses, stables and other property. The stage of the Monongahela at Greensboro was 26½ feet, and at Brownsville 24½ feet, and it was rising at both places, with rain yet falling. The Allegheny had risen to 10 feet at Oil City, and was yet rising, and rain falling. The Kentucky river, which, when it pours into the Ohio, prevents the water of the latter from passing off freely, and is thus a factor in producing high water at Cincinnati, was on a stand at 19 feet at Frankfort, but a heavy rain was falling.

The opinion began to prevail on the 7th, and was strengthened as the day advanced, that all of the prompt measures for relief that had been adopted at Cincinnati were not justified by the actual situation. The temperature became cooler, the mercury ranging from 40 to 63 degrees; and although the aggregate of rainfall since the river began to rise was five inches, the light sprinkle of rain that fell on the 7th amounted to only twenty-three hundredths of an inch. The river came to a stand several times, when its stage was 61 feet 9½ inches.

At Steubenville the river reached its maximum at 3 P. M. on the 7th, 49 feet, which was two feet higher than in 1832, the highest previous flood. At Maysville the water was yet 6½ feet below the high-water mark of 1883, but it was rising two inches per hour.

HALF HOURLY BULLETINS.

At Cincinnati the water had covered Second street at Vine, Walnut and Main streets, and the interest in the condition of the rivers had become so universal that the superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce not only caused half-hourly bulletins of the stage of the river at Cincinnati to be posted, but also organized a thorough system of intelligence by telegraph, embracing such points on the Ohio and other rivers as would affect the stage of the river at Cincinnati. So full were the reports thus obtained that at no time during the flood was he asked to secure others. The doors of the Chamber of Commerce were thrown open to the public from early morning till midnight, that none might be uninformed of the situation. At Cincinnati the gas-works were submerged at noon when the stage of the water was 62 feet 6½ inches.

The Ohio reached its maximum at Marietta at 6 o'clock in the morning, being 3 feet 2 inches higher than in 1832, and at 5 P. M. it was falling at the rate of four inches per hour. The highest stage reached at Parkersburg was 53 feet 3 inches on the same day. The Licking river continued to fall, with 11½ feet of water at Boston Station, when the weather was cooler, but cloudy. The conditions were favorable to an early decline at Cincinnati, where the rainfall of the day amounted to only six-hundredths of an inch; the wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and the mercury fell from 57 to 30 degrees during the day. But the conditions were such at points on the Ohio below Marietta, and in the Kanawha Valley, that rendered it almost certain by noon that all previous flood visitations at Cincinnati were to be eclipsed. The river swelled more than a half inch per hour throughout the day. At 9 A. M. it reached 63 feet 7 inches, the high water mark of December 17, 1847, and by midnight it covered 64 feet 3 inches, the high-water mark of February 18, 1832. The Covington gas-works had ceased to supply light, and 8,000 people were homeless. New Richmond was all under water, and the people of California, Ohio, were suffering for food. At Ripley, yet farther up the river, the water reached the mark of 1883 at 3 P. M., and at 9 P. M. it was 2½ inches higher and rising one inch per hour. At Maysville it reached the mark of 1883 at 10 A. M., and at 3 P. M. was within three inches of that of 1832. The conditions above there were yet more alarming. Point Pleasant was entirely inundated, there being four feet of water in parts of the town that had escaped the flood of 1883, and the back water from the Ohio extended up the Kanawha fifty miles, inundating all the farms, houses and villages in the valley, and entirely wrecking the track of the Ohio Central railroad. The width of the Kanawha varied from three to five miles. At Gallipolis the Ohio was 6 feet 11 inches higher than in 1883, and five feet higher than in 1832, and was still rising one inch per hour. At Catlettsburgh rain was falling in torrents at 5 P. M. and the Ohio was three feet higher than in 1883, the water extending back six squares from the river, submerging all houses to the hillside. The water at Portsmouth was five feet higher than in 1883. At Ripley the water was 22 inches higher than in 1883, and 11 inches higher than in

1832. Although the wind continued to come from the northeast, the mercury rose from 36 to 43 degrees at Cincinnati, culminating in fourteen-hundredths of an inch of rainfall during the evening. At 12:45 P. M. of the 11th the stage of water at Cincinnati was 66 feet 4 inches, which was the maximum reached by the flood at 4 A. M. on February 15, 1883.

The up-river conditions still continued to be alarming. Nearly all the immediate tributaries were rising. Rain fell twenty-four hours up the Licking river. In Newport the Licking was on Thirteenth and Richie streets, and other streets were partly under water. The pumping engines that supplied that city with water were stopped in the afternoon. The stage of the Ohio at New Albany was 68 feet 8 inches; in 1832 it was 69, and in 1883 it was 72 feet.

NEARING THE CULMINATION.

On the 12th the range of the mercury at Cincinnati was from 48 to 66 degrees; a light rain fell in the afternoon, the snow continued to melt in the street, and some of the tributaries continued to rise. A windstorm from the south at midnight rocked from their foundations many houses in the water that had withstood the force and buoyancy of the current. Dayton and Bellevue were invaded, and the greater part of the northwest portion of Covington was covered, the water from Willow run being a foot deep on the Lexington pike, and a foot deep also on the Independent pike, one mile from Latonia Springs. There were 13,000 applicants for relief in Newport, half of the city being under water. The condition of the Little Miami river caused the Ohio to be relatively six inches higher at New Richmond than at Cincinnati. At Ripley it was rising slowly and was 5 feet 4 inches higher than in 1883.

At Ashland it was 5 feet higher than in 1883. At Ironton it was 7 feet higher than in 1883, and two-thirds of the territory occupied by the town was under water.

If the almost hourly varying conditions had heretofore rendered the future of the flood in some degree uncertain at times, there appeared natural causes on the 13th which gave assurance that its climax was near. The tributaries above Cincinnati were falling. These conditions all favored an early check to the rise here, but they were supplemented by another that was destined to exert more force in that direction than all combined, and to overcome the effect of unfavorable conditions yet to be named. During the day there was a rainfall of 1.18 inches at Cincinnati, but the mercury fell from 55 to 42 degrees, the forerunner of a cold wave that was coming from the northwest. After a knowledge of this fact no alarm was excited by the intelligence that the Allegheny was again rising at Oil City. The stage of the river at Ripley, where a light rain was falling, was 71 feet 9 inches, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than in 1883.

The temperature grew colder and colder at Cincinnati, the highest on the 14th being 28 degrees, which lowered during the day to 20 degrees, and the *great flood* of 1884 reached its maximum at noon. The bulletins were eagerly watched by hundreds, whose hearts throbbed alternately with hope and fear, while the water lingered at 71 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for the next ninety minutes, at the end of which time the announcement that it had declined one-quarter of an inch was received with emphatic demonstrations of joy, that were participated in to some extent by a whole nation of people, who had assisted to feed, clothe and shelter fully one hundred thousand of their countrymen. Five hours the water again lingered at one stage, while a fierce contest was raging between cold weather on one side and constantly arriving floods from upper tributaries on the other, and then a steady decline set in at the rate of one-quarter of an inch per hour, which satisfied waiting millions that the flood was actually abating, and that the water was seeking its natural bed, after having been recorded as the highest ever known of the Ohio river—a record that millions of people hope may never be made again.

OFFICIAL MARKS.

While the water was on a stand at its highest stage the authorities of the Chamber of Commerce had agents employed to indicate high-water marks at various convenient points of observation near the public landing, that were reached by the use of skiffs, where permanent marks were afterward established, in some places being located immediately above the permanent high-water marks of previous floods. By these it was ascertained that the height of the flood above that of February 15, 1883, was 4 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; above that of February 18, 1832, 6 feet $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and above that of 1847, 7 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The snow and rain which directly produced this greatest of floods, when reduced to rainfall, amounted to 7.03 inches, of which 6.82 inches fell in February before the 14th. The total rainfall during the remainder of the month of February was 2.05 inches, including a level of ten inches of melted snow that fell on the 19th.

With the mercury between 19 and 29 degrees, the receding water left a fringe of ice, by which the limit of the flood was easily traced at all points, where this sudden cold temperature had checked its upward progress at Cincinnati and in the vicinity. Not a street in Pendleton was free from water, and the line extended up the Deer creek valley to the foot of the "Highland House" inclined plane. Up the Mill creek valley it had spread eastwardly until Lincoln Park was entirely covered, and reached Baymiller street on Clark. It was four feet deep on the Colerain pike at Hamiltown. The fringe of ice was left north of Pearl street at Race, Vine, Walnut, Main and Sycamore streets, and the first floors of buildings at the north side of Lower Market were covered with water to Broadway. The water from the Ohio river, on the south, and from the Mill creek bottoms, on the west, met and commingled at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mill streets. It extended above Longworth street on Hoadly, and, from the west, on Sixth street, it covered some of the railroad tracks that lead out of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad passenger station. On Eighth street the water extended eastwardly to Harriet. The usual avenues of promenade, traffic and trade, south of Third street, and west of a diagonal line from Third and Rose, and extending north westwardly past Clark and Baymiller streets, were navigated by small boats, of which thousands had come into existence as if by magic. The Mill creek bottom was a great bay of water, so deep that the largest steamboat that navigates the Ohio river could have passed over Eighth street; and had there been no telegraph wires and other artificial obstructions, the valley could have been navigable to Cumminsville by Ohio river vessels of any class. The Licking and Ohio rivers met in Newport at the corner of Columbia and Madison streets; half of the city of Newport was under water, and part of the Newport and Covington suspension bridge that spans the Licking river was covered by water several feet deep. The Ohio backed up the Great Miami to Miamitown, and at Madison was two feet higher than in 1883.

At half past six o'clock p. m., on the 17th, the river had declined to 65 feet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the Shields engine at the water-works resumed pumping, and railroad trains commenced to depart from their own stations. The next day the Ohio was falling at all points, except Marietta and Cairo; the mercury ranged from 25 to 36 degrees at Cincinnati, and the sky was clear. At noon on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, when the stage of the river at Cincinnati was 50 feet, the headquarters of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council of Cincinnati were closed. After sixteen days Newport was again out of water, but the water did not leave all buildings in Cincinnati until noon on the next day, when it had come to a stand at Paducah, at 54 feet, 2 inches. During the sixteen previous days State boundary lines were so far obliterated that Ohio towns were sometimes nearest the West Virginia or Kentucky shore, and some Kentucky and West Virginia towns seemed to have passed within the territorial boundary of Ohio.



E. Zimmerman

There were yet other towns whose locality could only be determined by two or three houses that remained, all others having been washed away. In some places water extended over low lands forty miles from the bed of the river.

The facts relating to this remarkable flood have been given very fully, for the simple reason that as long as it remains the highest on record, frequent reference will be made to the figures, and, for the benefit of history, it is important that they should be placed on permanent record. All residents of the city and Ohio Valley will devoutly pray that it may never be exceeded, nor even approached, in height. Another flood a few feet higher would be productive of appalling results. May it and the Johnstown calamity stand alone in history.

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURES.

STATISTICS AND FACTS BEARING ON THE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES OF CINCINNATI—ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR MANUFACTURING—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVESTED AND THOUSANDS OF HANDS EMPLOYED—ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE BREWING BUSINESS—CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

OWING to her peculiarly eligible location, Cincinnati has always been a manufacturing centre, and her industries are destined to increase as the years roll on. Her advantages for transportation by rail and water are exceptionally good. It has been shown that twenty railroads, either by direct lines of their own, or traffic arrangements, converge within her borders. The Ohio and other rivers afford the means for the movement of certain kinds of heavy freights at cheap rates, and in supplying the manufacturers with abundance of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio, they can not be surpassed as vehicles of communication. The Board of Trade and Transportation has taken special pains to gather facts and statistics bearing on the subject of manufactures, and these facts have been admirably grouped by W. J. Shaw, assistant secretary, for the quick comprehension of those who may be interested in this matter: Great industries are the true sources of trade, commerce and wealth; they build up cities and develop population. Cincinnati and Hamilton county possess some of the largest, most costly and valuable manufacturing plants on the continent. Nearly one-third of the population consists of producers. Commercially speaking, Cincinnati had a population of about 450,000 in 1890, notwithstanding the census of that year gave her but 296,908. This arose from the fact that she did not receive credit for her numerous suburban villages. Sixty-three suburban towns connected by electric and other rail lines at commuter's rates, aggregating from directory estimates 55,630 population, and numbers of other villages and thickly settled neighborhoods estimated at 20,000, were omitted, which would have swollen the number to 372,538 north of the Ohio. Then on the south side of the river are Covington, 37,371; Newport, 24,918; and Bellevue, Dayton, West Covington, Ludlow and other villages with street car and railroad commuter rate connection, aggregating a closely estimated population of 20,000. This gives a population south of the river of 82,289, and a total legitimate population for the city of 449,827, in 1890. These Kentucky corporations are practically a part of Cincinnati, because their inhabitants largely do business in the city, but as they are located in another State, she never can have credit for them. Her contiguous suburban villages on the north side of the river, however, will be annexed in a short time, and the census of 1900 will show her population vastly increased.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The number of industrial establishments given as within the limits of Cincinnati by the United States census of 1890, is 7,664. A local report by the Board of Trade gives 1,292 in the suburbs north of the river, making a total, to which the city is practically entitled, of 8,956. The true number at the present time will not fall much below 10,000. Those on the Kentucky side can not be included, although Cincinnati is the distributing center. The report made by the census department is not only very incomplete but misleading, and can not be depended on as a correct exhibit of the industries, and capital employed, by the manufacturers of Cincinnati.

The Board of Trade local report gives \$106,599,037 as capital invested, while the United States report is only \$89,886,796. To further show the unreliability of the United States report, among the classified industries given, it may be mentioned that under the head of "liquors distilled and malt," Cincinnati is credited with twenty-five establishments, having an invested capital of \$8,747,282, and a total product of \$16,796,890. "An actual count," says Mr. Shaw, "of the concerns gave, in 1890, of liquors distilled, nine, and malt thirty-nine concerns, a total of forty-eight, with a capital of \$17,609,090 invested, and a product of \$18,774,648. That the showing for Cincinnati in this industrial line may appear small, the rectifying houses are excluded entirely, and these numbered fifty-eight, with a product of \$9,427,480 more, making \$28,202,128 represented by this interest." In a word, the whiskey trade of Cincinnati is immense; in fact she is the only great market for standard brands on the continent. There are sixty-seven firms engaged in distilling, rectifying and wholesaling, and the product for 1890 was \$18,852,241. The product of the Kentucky distilleries for 1892-93 was 34,843,362 gallons. The withdrawals from bond during the year were 30,266,869 gallons, and the quantity remaining in bond was 90,171,968 gallons. It is apparent that the conditions are permanent and peculiar, and that Cincinnati must continue to hold her dominant status as a whiskey market; and therefore remain the great whiskey mart of the continent.

Reference, with like results, may be made to another important industry, that of soaps and candles. The census "allows" Cincinnati 16 establishments with an employed capital of \$1,938,000, employing 727 hands, and a product of \$3,826,480. The facts, according to the Board of Trade, are that there were, in 1890, 36 establishments, with an invested capital of \$8,195,000, and a product of \$10,616,000. "And," adds Mr. Shaw, "everybody knows that on a reorganization lately, one concern was capitalized at more than the whole capital 'allowed' to Cincinnati for that industry."

In the manufacture of clothing the census credited Cincinnati with 459 establishments, with an invested capital of \$14,841,040, a product of \$17,982,123, and hands employed, males, 2,197; females, 2,772; children, 30, and piece makers, 10,234; making 15,233 all told. The facts are the city had at that time 502 establishments, a capital invested of \$19,815,764, a product of \$23,713,000, and 22,325 hands employed. A material difference indeed.

Many more glaring inaccuracies might be cited. In fact hardly a leading industry is an exception. But it is useless to expatiate further on these industrial topics. The fact has been frequently referred to, that in no city in the world does so large a portion of employees occupy their own homes; and in no city in the world are so many building associations or peoples' banks—360 in number—the chief medium through which the money has been saved and those homes built. These results are directly traceable to low rents and a cheap provision market. Cincinnati, in the cost of labor, therefore, has an advantage over other western cities. Manufactured products of equal grades are produced and sold cheaper here than in any other competing city.

As a great iron market, Cincinnati stands at the head of the list. Along the southern slopes of the Cumberland lies the great iron-producing section of the country, and in close proximity, along the northern slopes, are unlimited supplies of coal. The supply of pig iron, therefore, is only limited to demand and practically inexhaustible. Coupled with cheap water transportation, her advantage in this line of trade is apparent.

Another of the exceptional and exclusive resources of the Queen City, in a manufacturing and commercial line, is White Burley tobacco. This is a superior quality that is raised only in the counties of Kentucky and Ohio immediately surrounding the city, which is its exclusive market, and from which the manufacturers everywhere are supplied. In 1891-92 the shipments amounted to 130,861 hogsheads of leaf, 21,068 cases and bales, and 247,905 manufactured packages. There are eight great warehouse companies, six of which are incorporated. Here the tobacco is received in hogsheads from the producers, inspected and sold at public sale. It is often very lively on the market. Sometimes, when the bidding is spirited, the auctioneers average the sale of a hogshead a minute. According to the report of Tabb & Blades, inspectors, the sales in 1892 amounted to 83,073 hogsheads, for which \$9,954,350.92 was received. The sales for 1893 amounted to 57,703 hogsheads, which footed up the handsome sum of \$8,235,880.31. These figures will give the reader a clear idea of the immensity of the business.

It is a notable fact the water and water-power of the Miami valley have peculiarly adapted it to the manufacture of paper, and by its mills are produced the great bulk of the paper of all kinds used in the West. A hundred years ago the manufacture of paper was commenced on the Little Miami. And while Cincinnati is not the exclusive market for all these paper manufacturers, yet they are directly tributary to her. The value of the paper product is seen in the large number of papers and magazines that have existed here during the last century. Its cheapness was an inducement for their appearance. And to-day the city continues to lead in the paper traffic, and is recognized as the lowest paper market in the West.

In the manufacture of cigar boxes Cincinnati takes the lead, poplar being most extensively used. It was here, too, that originated the great wood-working machinery plants, whose product now exceeds probably that of all other such concerns in the United States, and finds a market in all quarters of the civilized world. Her wood-working machines are used in arsenals, fortifications and factories in all parts of the globe; and one firm alone ships more wood-working machines to Europe than all the rest of the United States. In the manufacture of machine tools she is also a leading city, and among her establishments of that kind is one of the largest on the continent. And this country as well as Europe has been largely indebted to the genius of her mechanics for the invention and supply of laundry machinery, and her cigar-making machines supply the government factories of Spain, Italy and other countries of Europe.

SOME LEADING MANUFACTORIES.

Within the scope of a work of this kind it is impossible to notice in detail the ten thousand industrial establishments found in Cincinnati and Hamilton county; we therefore close the chapter on manufactures by referring individually to a few firms representing the various lines of goods manufactured:

George Striebley, head of the firm of Striebley & Co., is the pioneer in the manufacture of *boots and shoes* by the aid of machinery. As early as 1849 he began the manufacture of shoes in quantities by cutting out and distributing them among shoemakers to be made by hand. He introduced the machine for cutting uppers in 1852 and 1853, which greatly facilitated the work. In 1862 or 1863 he introduced the first McKay machine for sewing soles, which revolutionized the business. The trade now amounts to about ten millions of dollars per annum in volume, and is

constantly growing. There are more than thirty firms, and the average number of hands employed will reach four thousand.

Printers' Supplies.—The Cincinnati Type Foundry is one of the industries of the city deserving of special notice. It was established in 1817, and was the first type foundry west of the Alleghanies. Its growth was slow at first, as it had to await the development of the printing business in the West and South. To-day everything used in a printing office, except wood type, is produced by the foundry. The company make all their machines for casting type, and manufacture presses. They made the famous press for the Russell-Morgan Printing Company, which prints 72 entire decks of cards in four colors in one minute, feeding two hundred feet of paper in the same time. As a complete piece of mechanism it is in reality a wonder. In this establishment was made the first cylinder press west of the Alleghany Mountains. By an automatic type-casting machine the letters drop in a box finished and ready to be put up in packages. In a word, the liquid metal comes out finished type.

Books, Music, etc.—The oldest, most extensive and best-known publishing house in the West is that of Robert Clarke & Company, West Fourth street, Cincinnati. It was originally founded in 1857. The business of the firm is that of publishers, booksellers, stationers, importers, printers and binders. Their immense stock of books embraces both home and foreign literature. All new American books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., are promptly received on the day of publication. The Americana department is exceedingly rich in rare publications relating to the history of this country, and attracts the attention of historians and literary people from all parts of the country. Mr. Clarke is a ripe scholar, and as he has given many years to the study of early history in the Ohio Valley, he stands at the head of the list of local historians. Much of his time has been given to editing the works of others and preparing them for publication. He has republished many local works which had gone out of print, and therefore could not be obtained; notably among them may be mentioned "The Olden Time," in two volumes, first published by Neville B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, as a monthly, in 1846 and 1847. Recently the house published a "Bibliotheca America," prepared by Mr. Clarke, which covers 274 pages, giving 7,488 titles of American books arranged by States, with an appendix of 56 pages of publications issued by Robert Clarke & Company. It is an exceedingly valuable catalogue, and indispensable to all librarians, historians and collectors of rare American books pertaining to history, biography, science and literature. Connected with the house is a law book publishing department, which is very extensive, upward of two hundred law books having been issued. The most costly law books ever published by the house were six volumes of the celebrated Fisher's Patent Cases, at twenty-five dollars a volume!

The firm is constituted as follows: Robert Clarke, Roderick D. Barney, John W. Dale, Howard Barney, and Alexander Hill. The firm also maintains a London office.

In the manufacture of *schoolbooks*, Cincinnati has one of the largest schoolbook publishing houses in the United States, where a finished book is turned out, to use the emphatic phrase of a local writer, "with every swing of the pendulum of a clock." The American Book Company, incorporated, own the large schoolbook publishing business lately the property of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, which was established in 1832 by Truman & Smith, afterward, successively, W. B. Smith & Company; Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle; Wilson, Hinkle & Company, and Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company. The original schoolbook list of the Cincinnati house of the American Book Company was the Eclectic Educational Series, comprising McGuffey's Readers and Spellers, Ray's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, and a few others prepared by well-known western educators. These books attained a widespread popularity, and other texts were from time to time added to the list, until in 1890, when the transfer was made to the American Book Company. At the time of the transfer the house of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company was the largest schoolbook

publishing concern in the world. Since the dissolution of the old firm the manufacturing facilities of the company at Cincinnati have been greatly increased, perhaps one-third, making the total manufacture of schoolbooks, in the printing offices and binderies here, about seven million volumes per annum, or nearly twenty-five thousand for each working day in the year. The business is conducted in four large buildings, ranging in height from five to eight stories. The plant is admirably equipped with the best machinery and appliances for turning out work well and rapidly. The presses, twenty-eight in number, are of the best manufacture. This busy hive of industry gives employment to 500 hands. Before the dissolution of the old firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, Mr. L. Van Antwerp had retired; the other members of the firm, C. S. Bragg, H. H. Vail, A. H. Hinkle, and H. T. Ambrose, are members of the board of directors of the American Book Company. Mr. Ambrose is treasurer, W. B. Thalheimer manager, with S. H. Dustin, Frank R. Ellis and George A. Howard, as assistant managers.

The John Church Company, publishers of music, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. The business was established thirty-four years ago. Recently it was incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of one million and a quarter dollars. Branch houses are maintained in New York and Chicago. The great bulk of their business consists in disposing of the product of two piano factories that rank as high as any in the market—the Everett and the Harvard—the publication of music and music books, the importation of band instruments, and also the manufacture of violins, guitars, mandolins, banjos, drums, and other instruments. The firm occupies a magnificent seven-story building fronting on Fourth street, which gives them 58,000 square feet of warehouse room. In addition to their own music they keep a stock of all other popular music and music books published throughout the world. The firm employs 840 hands in their own establishment and that of the piano factories in which they hold controlling interests. The corporation is officered as follows: W. Hooper, president; Edwin Ranson, vice-president; A. Howard Hinkle, treasurer, and Frank A. Lee, general manager.

The Strobridge Lithographing Company has built up an immense business in this line of work. Its beginning, which dates back to 1854, was very modest, but its progress was always continuous and upward, until it now stands at the head of all similar establishments of this kind in the country. At first its business did not amount to \$75,000 annually, but the yearly income now makes this sum appear insignificant. The company had its fine building destroyed by fire in the winter of 1887, but it immediately rebuilt the elegant structure which it now occupies on Canal street. A large number of skilled workmen are constantly employed, and the finest grade of lithographic work is turned out.

Wood working machinery.—The J. A. Fay Company was established in 1835. The Egan Company was established in 1873. On March 1, 1893, these two concerns were consolidated under the firm name of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, of which Thomas P. Egan is president; Frederick Danner, vice-president; Albert N. Spencer, second vice-president; Edwin Ruthven, secretary; L. W. Anderson, treasurer, and S. P. Egan, superintendent. About 1832 Mr. Fay, then in Keene, N. H., invented the first wood working machine, rather crude, but it was the beginning of wood working machinery. The J. A. Fay & Egan Company is recognized as standing at the very front of enterprise in its respective line, and its machinery is to be found in every State and Territory in the United States, and all the civilized nations in the world. The capital invested amounts to millions of dollars, and several hundred men are employed.

Charles Davis is president of the Lodge-Davis Machine & Tool Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States. It was organized in 1880, and became a stock company in 1888. At first it was small, employing only about fifty hands, and its output was about sixty-five thousand dollars annually; now 550 men are employed, and the annual output reaches seven hundred thousand dollars.

Billiard Tables and Organs.—The manufacture of billiard tables is one of the great industries of Cincinnati. The capital invested is given at about twenty-five million dollars, but there are those who think it is a great deal more. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Manufacturing Company, organized in 1842, makes billiard and pool tables on a large scale. The home factory and business centre of the company, located in Cincinnati, employs about one thousand men. The company has branch factories in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and San Francisco. No figures showing the value of the output are available. Charles W. Huss is president of the Huss Brothers' Company, which manufactures bar, store and bank fixtures. About two hundred thousand dollars is invested in the plant and business.

D. H. Baldwin & Company take high rank among organ and piano manufacturers. Their house has been in the business for fully one-third of a century. In addition to their own productions, they sell for other houses. Their great success is due largely to the fact that their instruments give universal satisfaction wherever they are introduced. Agencies are maintained in fully ten States of the Union, and the demand for their instruments is constantly on the increase.

Great Tool Company.—Another great manufacturing industry is the Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company. It was first incorporated in 1880, and again in July, 1888, under a reorganization. Everything in the way of tools used in the manufacture of iron is manufactured, as well as steam engines, locomotives, traction machinery, railroad and street cars, dynamos, electric motors, sewing machines, typewriters, and all metal articles that in their manufacture have to be handled by machinery. The company also makes machinery used by the government in the manufacture of fire-arms, cannon and ordnance of all kinds, as well as projectiles and shells. Nearly all the government arsenals have been furnished with machinery manufactured by this company. Their trade extends throughout Europe and Asia and South America. Half a million of capital is employed, about six hundred men are on the payroll, and the output reaches about two million dollars annually. The company is officered as follows: Charles Davis, president; William H. Burtner, vice-president; Henry Luers, secretary and treasurer.

Headquarters for Safes.—In the manufacture of safes and vaults Cincinnati distances all competitors. The Herring-Hall-Marvin Company is the largest concern in the world. The Hall Safe and Lock Company was established by James L. Hall in Pittsburgh in 1845, but soon afterward moved to Cincinnati. There are fourteen large buildings in use here, and about 800 men are employed. They also have branches in New York and Philadelphia, which, combined, are as large as the home works. By the consolidation of the various companies named in the title of the corporation the concern grew into its present mighty proportions. The machinery used is of the finest kind, and the factory floors cover 1,200,000 square feet. The output is about ten thousand safes annually, and the capital employed is \$3,300,000, all paid up. They have over twenty branch stores in the United States, with branches in London and Berlin. In all their shops over two thousand skilled workmen are constantly employed. The Central office is in Cincinnati, and the corporation is officered as follows: Edward C. Hall, president; Richard F. Pullen, secretary, and William H. Hall, treasurer.

Rookwood Pottery.—The Rookwood Pottery, a high art institution of Cincinnati, was founded in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, daughter of Joseph Longworth. Her father was the founder of the Art School, and chief patron of the Art Museum. In 1883 W. W. Taylor became associated with the enterprise as manager. When Mrs. Storer retired from the business in 1890, the present company was organized by Mr. Taylor, and the buildings and manufactory erected on the commanding position overlooking the city. The conception of the idea by Mrs. Storer was the result of beholding the ceramic display of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Being an enthusiast in this line of art, a

school for pottery painting formed part of the scheme at first, and from the beginning the commercial side of the enterprise was subordinated to the artistic. It attracted the attention of those possessing a cultivated taste, and steadily grew in popularity. The ware "is a true faience," made of clays found in deposits in the Ohio Valley. The decorators, with the exception of one native Japanese, and including the founder, are graduates from the Art School of Cincinnati. The artists are encouraged to give each piece an individual character, and, as no painting process is in use, duplications in design seldom occur. Mr. Denny, in his interesting description of the pottery, says that "these conditions, aided by the native inventive faculty and the ample capital at command, have developed an American pottery which possesses marked originality. The coloring in both grounds and decorations is entirely underglaze, and a distinguishing mark of Rookwood faience is the decorative quality of the color grounds. Their harmonious blending is carefully studied with reference to the decoration, and to fine examples, especially of the darker-toned glazes, their softness, depth and lustre impart a rare beauty." Clarence Cook, an art writer of high distinction, declares that outside of Japan and China he does not "know where any colors and glazes are to be found finer than those which come from the Rookwood Pottery." Other writers speak in the same high terms, and affirm that "this is the only pottery in this country in which the instinct of beauty is paramount to the desire of profit." As a result of such care in the production of pieces, and the consequent development of genius, awards of gold medals have been received at exhibitions all over the world; and high hopes are entertained that future achievements in the line of decoration will excel those of the past.

Extensive Bakery.—The Langdon Bakery of the United States Baking Company, originally established in Cincinnati in 1865 under the firm name of G. R. Worthington & Company, has met with marked success during its career. At first the business was small. In 1874 the firm became Solomon Langdon & Son, and in 1885 it was incorporated. In 1890 thirty or forty of the large cake and cracker bakeries in the Central States, including several in Boston and elsewhere, were consolidated into one immense company, known as the United States Baking Company, and the Langdon Bakery became the chief Cincinnati branch of that great combination. The capital is between five and six millions of dollars. The Cincinnati branch is of great size, and specially supplied with the best modern machinery. A large force is constantly employed in turning out over 150 varieties of cakes and crackers. Everything about the establishment is kept scrupulously clean, and the productions are packed with great care.

Bells of All Kinds.—The bell manufactory of The Van Duzen & Tift Company is one of the oldest and best-known manufactories in Cincinnati, having been established in 1837. All kinds of bells for churches, academies, farms, courthouses, steamboats, machine shops, etc., are made. Bells weighing as high as 2,000 pounds are cast. Steam jet pumps, and chimes, are among their specialties.

Engine Builders and Steam Fitters.—The William Powell Company manufacture every description of engine builders,' steam fitters,' and plumbers' brass goods. In their new factory, recently completed, they have abundance of room. The original firm was established in 1846, and incorporated as a company in 1886. Their plant is one of the largest of its kind in the city, and employs 200 operatives. The works are run by a 125-horse power Corliss engine, supplying not only the motive power for the machinery, but operating an 80-horse power electric generator to supply 300 incandescent and ten arc lights, besides furnishing 35-horse power to four electric motors for running the more distant departments of the factory, thus dispensing with long lines of shafting. Their business consists largely of specialties in globe valves, gate valves, guard, steam and water cocks, steam whistle chimes, patent lubricators for stationary and traction engines, locomotive and air brake lubricators, and

a multitude of other articles in this line. Their specialties have a world-wide reputation for excellence, and they are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. The corporation is officered as follows: James Powell, president of the William Powell Company, proprietors of the Union Brass Works, and Theodore Albert, secretary.

Pump Manufacturing.—The John H. McGowan Company had its inception in 1862, the firm being John H. and T. J. McGowan. Their plant for manufacturing steam-power pumping machinery was located in a small three-story building on Pleasant court, between Elm and Race, and Fourth and Fifth streets, adjoining the old Fire Engine Works where John H. McGowan had served as superintendent, and where in 1855 he built the compound pumping engines for pumping out the excavations, and sawing timber for the foundations of Fort Proctorville below New Orleans, now known as Fort Jackson. The engineers in charge who tested and accepted this machinery were G. T. Beauregard, then brevet major of Engineers, and Lieut. Wetzel, later an officer in the Federal army, and subsequently an engineer-in-chief of government works west of the Alleghany Mountains.

In March, 1863, the McGowans removed their factory to Nos. 94 and 96 Elm street, where they remained until their dissolution in 1870. In 1869 they erected large buildings for the several departments of their business, in Fulton (Cincinnati) along the river bank, and removed their stock and machinery therein. After T. J. McGowan withdrew, the firm of John H. McGowan was established at Nos. 134 and 136 West Second street, and continued there until 1881 when the present company was incorporated. It soon became necessary to secure new quarters to accommodate their rapidly increasing trade, and accordingly their present factory and warehouses were located at Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Central avenue, Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Phoebe street, and Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Commerce street. The floor space of the manufacturing plant covers 50,000 square feet.

This, however, does not include the blacksmithing or iron foundry department, which are necessarily large to turn out the forgings and castings. The company is again looking for additional space to permit a large increase in the manufacture. This is required to meet the rapidly-growing demand for their special goods, and particularly for those made under John H. McGowan's patents issued during the years 1888 to 1894 inclusive, orders for which come over from foreign countries. The capital stock is now over \$200,000, besides the real estate on which the plant is located, valued at \$45,000.

The company has an office in Richmond, Va., located on one of the principal streets, with a full line of the output of the concern, and in charge of a resident manager to look after instructions from the home office. The company is officered as follows: John H. McGowan, president; Robert B. McGowan, vice-president; John W. Neil, secretary and treasurer.

Among Mr. McGowan's recent inventions are the McGowan Patent Pump Valve Seat, which is universally recognized by experts as being the most perfect device for maintaining the capacity of pumps without increasing its speed, and also insures a longer life of valves used in connection with it; Twin Lever Valve Gear, for use in connection with Duplex Steam Pumps, which dispenses with all pins and knuckle joints and the shafts operating on a common center, governs the stroke of pistons uniformly; McGowan's Artesian Air Jets, for elevating water from tube wells, mines, and other excavations by means of compressed air, and it having a surface adjustment gives it precedence over other devices in this class; his patent covers two distinct devices for the purpose, each adapted to special conditions of water supply; The McGowan Noiseless Back Pressure and Condensing Valves, which have no metallic straps, and is provided with piston valves having graduated ports to regulate the escape of steam; Improved Sand Screen for use in deep wells; number of patents covering the regulation of pumping appliances by means of elec-



Engraved by J. P. Newell & Co. N. Y.

John H. McGowan

tricity, together with an automatic pump governor and pressure relief valve. The first patent was issued in 1854, and he has added a number each year since.

Pumps, Tobacco Machinery, etc.—The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company is also one of the most widely known in the manufacturing line. They manufacture pumps, tobacco machinery, iron pipes and fittings, and deal largely in railroad and general mill and factory supplies. Among their notable manufactures is the Cincinnati Standard Duplex steam pump, which is of great capacity and substantially built; and, all the parts being interchangeable, a broken piece can be quickly removed and duplicated. The firm of Laidlaw & Dunn was formed in 1887. Cope & Maxwell removed to Hamilton from Cincinnati many years ago, and the company became Gordon & Maxwell, and after some years Mr. Maxwell retired, when the company became the Gordon Steam Pump Company, with the largest water works plant in the West. Recently the Gordon Steam Pump Company's business was consolidated with the Laidlaw-Dunn, under the title as given above. They employ about 400 hands in their factory at Hamilton. Their products are shipped to Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Canada. The officers of the company are: Robert Laidlaw, president; Walter Laidlaw, vice-president and general manager, and J. W. Dunn, secretary and treasurer. The main office of the company is in Cincinnati.

Manufacture of Furniture.—In the manufacture of furniture, Cincinnati was "only allowed," to use the language of Mr. Shaw, of the Board of Trade, sixty establishments in the census report of 1890, with an invested capital of \$4,376,278, and a product of \$4,055,924. The capital includes real estate, machinery, etc. The fact is, that all told, there were, in 1890, 134 household furniture establishments, exclusive of other cabinet lines, with an invested capital of \$5,213,850, and a product of \$7,349,000. The number of hands employed was 3,213, instead of 2,982 "allowed." The business has been greatly increased since 1890, both in the number of hands employed, and in the value of the output.

Cincinnati, at an early day, led all other cities of the West—that is for purposes of general trade. Before any other city, east or west, essayed to supply more than local demands, she was making and shipping furniture by large quantities down the Ohio and Mississippi to supply the demand of the South and West. She was thus early the only considerable manufacturing city of the West, and to-day she is the leading producer of high household furniture. Not only was furniture first manufactured here to supply distant demands, but in comparatively recent times bank and bar fixtures were first made for general trade. In this department of cabinet product she excels every other city of the Union in both quality and quantity. In common with high grade and specially designed household furniture, her bank and bar fixtures go to every quarter of the continent between the Atlantic and Pacific, where solid, highly artistic and finished work is required. Other branches of cabinet product, represented by numbers of large firms, are picture frames and mouldings, and wood mantels, in the manufacture of which she is also a leading city. And her combined cabinet product exceeds in quantity and excels in grade that of any other city. Her bar and bank fixtures are for the most parts works of high art, and are among the evidences that art as applied to manufactured product has here its highest development. This speaks volumes in praise of her mechanics and artisans.

It is a fact that Cincinnati is the greatest market on the continent for cabinet and other hard woods, and poplar, for which other cities are largely dependent upon her. The receipts of lumber for the year ending August, 1892, were 39,500 car loads. The product of her own mills is immense, and from all the eastern tributaries of the Ohio, poplar is rafted to her levees. Those woods, of which as a market and for purposes of manufacture, she has practically a monopoly, and of which that monopoly will become more exclusive as the years roll by, are cherry, hickory, walnut, yellow pine and poplar, while no city has a better or cheaper supply of ash, elm, maple,

gum, oak and sycamore. It is among the remarkable facts, illustrating the exceptional advantages of the city in the way of manufacturing resources, that the only territory on the continent producing first-class, second growth hickory, is immediately tributary to Cincinnati. It grows in Southern Indiana and Ohio, and to the southward in the Cumberlands and their foot hills. Cincinnati, therefore, has immediately and exclusively tributary to her, the only practically inexhaustible supply of cabinet, carriage and other woods east of the Rocky Mountains. These three commodities, coal, iron and wood, are alone a sufficient foundation for well nigh unlimited industrial development.

Ivory Soap.—The Procter & Gamble Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Ivory soap, deserve more than a passing notice for the great energy they have displayed, and the beautiful village they have built up. The plant, now grown into such enormous proportions, was founded as early as 1837. At first only soap was manufactured, but candles was soon afterward added, together with glycerine, oils and other residuary products from the stock used. As the business gradually developed it soon became apparent that more enlarged quarters for manufacturing purposes were required. In 1885, therefore, the firm determined to build new works in a suburb where there was abundant room and railroad facilities for shipping their products, and where the whole plant could be designed and so laid out as to meet future as well as present wants. A spot seven miles west of the city, situated on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads, was selected and named Ivorydale, after the famous brand of soap. The grounds were properly laid out, and the foundations not only laid for an immense manufactory, but a beautiful village besides. The surroundings are picturesque; there are lawns, flowers and shrubbery in abundance to please the eye and regale the senses; many of the dwellings are stately and graceful, and convey an impression of good cheer and comfort not only to the visitor, but practically to those whose good fortune it may be to occupy them. The manufactory is a mammoth concern. Marvelous and costly machinery of new design and novel construction fill the buildings. There are storage tanks for material of three millions of pounds capacity; systems of powerful steam and hydraulic engines; monster kettles, each of one hundred tons capacity; crutching machines, as they are termed, for stirring or mixing one-thousand-pound lots; copper stills and cloth and charcoal filters and condensers in endless variety; batteries of twelve Galloway boilers, and six special high-pressure batteries of boilers, and water storage tanks of 530,000 gallons capacity. Over a million gallons of filtered water is used daily. There are miles of tunnels and underground steam, water and other pipes; an immense elevated 85-foot stand-pipe, ten feet in diameter; reservoirs, some of the capacity of four million gallons; dozens of great and small pumping engines; nine 6,000-pound hydraulic elevators, and artesian wells 1,635 feet deep. Locomotives and tracks belonging to the company run from building to building, with sidings from all roads passing through the town, on which 150 freight cars can stand, and there is a system of automatic carriers for everything. An electric plant supplies the buildings and yards with incandescent lights, and there is a system of drainage which is perfection itself; there are coal bins for countless tons of coal; resin sheds and sheds for oil barrels, lye, lime, etc., machine shop, cooper shop, millwright shop, paint shop, carpenter shop, perfumery shop, blacksmith shop, tub makers' shop and other shops without number, and a box factory, where six million feet of lumber is consumed annually, and where there are employed all kinds of machines required in the manufacture of boxes. There are fire engines as well as every other appliance requisite for the quick extinguishment of fire, a corps of regularly drilled firemen, and a bucket brigade. Telephone wires from the main office communicate with every building on the grounds. The factory covers sixty-five acres. A greenhouse, heated by steam, to supply plants and flowers for lawn decoration, is kept up in winter time;

and over all these numerous buildings towers a smokestack 230 feet high, ten feet internal diameter at the top, with a concrete base 42 feet square, and deeply planted in the ground. This immense stack or chimney contains 200,000 bricks, and cost \$12,000. The entire plant represents a cost of over three million dollars, and hundreds of skilled workmen are employed. A cake of Ivory soap can be purchased anywhere for five cents. Such, in brief, is an outline of Ivorydale, the largest manufacturing plant not only adjacent to Cincinnati, but in the world. Soap goes hand in hand with civilization, and in proportion to its uses are the refining influences of the latter increased.

This vast establishment has been conducted on the profit-sharing plan since 1887. The sales of soap, etc., bring in an annual revenue of about ten millions of dollars. The company is officered as follows: President, William A. Procter; vice-president, James N. Gamble; second vice-president, H. T. Procter; general manager, William Cooper Procter; secretary and treasurer, D. B. Gamble; manager sales department, H. L. French; assistant manager, H. W. Brown; cashier, J. H. French; assistant superintendent, J. W. Donnelly.

Wheeled Vehicles.—Another notable fact should not be omitted in this connection. It was in Cincinnati that the manufacture of vehicles was first systematized and produced at a cost that puts them within the reach of the masses. To-day her yearly output of vehicles is about one hundred and fifty thousand in number, representing a value of about ten million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, exceeding both in quantity and value that of any four cities in this country. From the cruder product of twenty years ago, the trade buggy has risen to a high grade, so that nowhere in the world can as good and cheap a vehicle be bought for the money as in Cincinnati.

A committee at the recent Carriage Makers' Convention reported eighty shops. There are now eighty-six, and the annual output is about 150,000 vehicles. These, estimated at an average of \$75 each, would give a total of \$11,250,000. Mr. Lowe Emerson, president of the Emerson & Fisher Company, claims that the city stands to-day as the great carriage mart of the world. The census returns show that out of the 300,502 vehicles built during the year, Cincinnati produced 115,672. G. H. Burrows, president of the Standard Carriage Company, and the Davis Carriage Company, and connected with other concerns, says: "At the convention of October, 1891 [over which he presided], a committee fixed the output at 115,672—value of product \$8,668,613, but I think the committee's work was incomplete; 150,000 carriages would be more correct."

Manufacture of Harness.—Where there are so many vehicles there must be harness. This business, therefore, is one of the leading productive industries of the city. There are some eighty factories, and their yearly output reaches about three million five hundred thousand dollars. There are firms that turn out as many as from 20,000 to 52,000 sets of harness, from 10,000 to 30,000 riding saddles, and from 100,000 to 180,000 horse collars yearly. Some of the factories are mammoth in proportions, and their facilities are great. The firm of Graf, Morsbach & Company turns out annually from 25,000 to 30,000 riding saddles, 40,000 sets of harness, and from 15,000 to 20,000 dozens of collars.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

Cincinnati is one of the great brewing centers of the continent. Its peculiarly eligible location makes it possible to successfully meet the competition of other brewing centers, and as a distributing point it is unexcelled. To Mr. Shaw, of the Board of Trade, and industrial articles published in the *Commercial Gazette*, we are indebted for a vast array of "facts and figures" relating to this colossal industry, the material portions of which are condensed and given herewith. The thirty-two breweries in and about Cincinnati pay the United States revenue department for

stamps yearly nearly a million and a half of dollars. The local brewers are thoroughly up to date in all the improvements in the line of their business, and as a result their products find a market not alone in every State of the Union, but in Canada, Mexico, South America, China, Japan and far away Australia. The export beer of Cincinnati has achieved a high-class reputation all over the world, and has made serious inroads into the export trade of Germany.

The Cincinnati brewers fear no competition, because the excellence and fame of their brews create a demand for them even in cities whose brewers have a greater aggregate capital invested. The trade has increased steadily, and all plants been enlarged and improved to meet the demand. There is not a brewery in this city and vicinity to-day whose plant is adequate to the demand for its product. Twenty years ago the aggregate output of the breweries here scarcely amounted to a half million barrels. In 1891-92 the aggregate output was 1,350,865 barrels, which record will this year be greatly increased. In 1872-73 the shipments of beer from Cincinnati breweries aggregated only 123,625 barrels; in 1891-92, 600,000 barrels were shipped. This shows the enormous growth of the brewing industry of Cincinnati, a growth which is being maintained despite the competition from all sides.

The local consumption of beer and ale is big enough to consume the product of many breweries, being last year some 815,000 barrels, representing 22,265,000 gallons, or an average of fifty gallons per capita for a population of 500,000. The amount paid by local consumers was approximately \$10,000,000, or \$20 per capita. The consumption of malt was about 2,200,000 bushels, and of hops 1,525,000 pounds. The breweries of Cincinnati employ a vast number of men. Wages are good, from that of the brewmaster at from \$15,000 a year to \$7,500, down to the common laborer, who gets \$1.50 a day and all the beer he can drink. This industry of the city is one of its most progressive and valuable. Its wage rolls are immense, and this money finds its way into the various channels of trade. To notice all the brewing industries in detail would be impossible in the scope of this chapter, but a few of the firms will be described in brief for the purpose of showing more clearly the magnitude of the business.

The Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company was incorporated in 1881, with a capital stock of \$100,000 paid in. Before this the firm was known as C. Windisch [see biographical sketch], Muhlhauser & Bros., the original business having been established in 1867. The success these gentlemen have met with is astonishing but, nevertheless, deserving. Strict attention to business, and the placing on the market of beer of the very best quality, soon gained for the firm an enviable reputation.

The Windisch and Muhlhauser boys are well known over the entire country and State. Being young men, always ready to help a friend in distress, it did not take long to build up for them a lucrative trade. To-day the brewery is one of the largest in the country, manufacturing no less than five brands of beer: The Lager, the Pilsener, the Standard, the Lion Brew and the Lion Export, the latter being bottled beer only.

The brewery, the product of which is shipped into ten different States, is situated on Liberty, Wade and Fifteenth streets, having a frontage of 1,100 feet on both sides of the canal. In the first year 20,000 barrels were brewed, in 1868, 30,000 barrels, in 1880, 100,000 barrels, and in 1892, 175,000 barrels.

Gottlieb Muhlhauser is president of the company; Henry Muhlhauser, vice-president; Henry Muhlhauser, Jr., treasurer; Charles F. Windisch, secretary; William A. Windisch, assistant secretary, and Edward Muhlhauser, brewmaster.

The Herman Lackman Brewing Company.—No property is more familiar to the student of Cincinnati's prosperity and of the factors thereof than that of the Herman Lackman Brewing Company. With a frontage on Sixth street, extending from No. 503, corner Stone street, 300 feet, to No. 525, it runs back 200 feet to Carlisle avenue, and on the latter rises a monument, indeed, to the founder of the business,

a model mill-house, brew-house, engine and boiler-house, whose cap-stone was laid three years after the founder's death [see biographical sketch], and just that long after he had superintended the building of the foundations. In this building, except one small house, there is not an inch of wood. Stone, iron, steel and brass are its components. It is fireproof, and enduring, like the memory of the good man who planned it, whose four sons carried out his designs.

One of them, Edward H. Lackman, has since followed his father to his long rest. He was the youngest son, an athlete and an enthusiast, like his brothers, in physical sports, but died early—not, however, before he had contributed his portion of loving labor to the enterprise with which the family name is identified.

In the new building all modern methods of brewing are perfected. The company does its own milling. Its malt is made from the cream of the barley market. No steam arises from the brew kettle. The great engines move without noise or smoke. The vast ice machines are silently at work. Everything is as neat as the parlor of a painstaking house-wife, from floor to ceiling. Stone floors are clean and ceilings shine. Brasses are burnished and steel glitters.

The father of the Lackman boys believed in beer as an agent of good—as a promoter of temperance. He held, however, that to accomplish this good it must be pure—made of the pure malt of barley and hops alone. His principles became known and became part of his capital. In 1855, as one of the firm of Landman & Lackman, he leased the Schneider Brewery. At this site he remained until 1860, when the present location was chosen for enlargement of capacity, by Landman & Lackman. In 1868 the title became Herman Lackman, and in 1890 the present company, with \$600,000 capital stock, was incorporated.

In 1855 the sales were 2,000 barrels, in 1870, 10,000 barrels, in 1880, 30,000 barrels, in 1890, 45,000 barrels, and in 1893, with the increased facilities described, the output was 60,000 barrels, or 240,000 kegs—the results of the merits of the goods alone and as rapid an increase as the company desire, being what is considered legitimate or about ten per cent. increase per annum. The founder's methods and principle of business have been religiously followed. There has been nothing but pure barley malted at the brewery, and hops used—all, with commendable patriotism, purchased in the United States. Well water from five wells on the premises is used in the process of manufacture. With no rice, no corn—in fact, no substitutes or adulterations whatever, the goods have marketed themselves. The consequences have been no drummers, no spending account, no chattel mortgages from the retail dealers or leases carried for them. And all this purity of method the government records will show. The model character of the brewery plant is carried into the discipline and administration of the business. No immoderate use even of the pure product of the brewery is permitted, and though it is not measured to the men, all seem to understand the rule, and the example of the officers—abuse of privilege means “quit.” The “tone” of the establishment is throughout good.

J. H. Landman, having retired from the business in 1868, died in 1872, with the respect of all who knew him. Herman Lackman conducted the business alone, and, as said, became the real founder of the present company. His first brewery work was with Foss & Schneider, where his wonderful energy and strength, backed by giant-like stature and unfailing good nature, made itself felt, and, as shown, he was soon a proprietor himself. He became prominent in city affairs, and served with honor in the school board, as president of the German Orphan's Asylum, as president of the Third German Reformed Church, as trustee of the Bodmann's Widows' Home, director of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, major in the militia, and president of the Cincinnati Brewers' Association—which position his son Albert now so worthily fills. Open-hearted and charitable, thoroughly believing that his life work was one of real practical temperance reform. His death, just as he was beginning extensive improvements to his business, was a public bereavement. He left four sons to take up his work where he left it off, one of them since deceased, as mentioned.

Albert Lackman, president of the company, and also of the Brewers' Association of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport (which has a membership of twenty-six without the Aurora, and an output in 1893 of about a million and a half of barrels), was born in this city in 1855, and is therefore just as old as the brewery business of which he is the head. Tall and commanding in stature, he does not run to adipose, perhaps because beer does not agree with him, and he has preferred other stimulants in moderation for the last fifteen years. He is one of the few of the big brewers who are frequently on 'Change, and takes a keen interest in public affairs. After a business education he entered the iron architectural iron works of M. Clements, and in the office of that concern received a sound financial education. In 1884 he joined his father in business, and has since been there a controlling influence. He is a man of affairs, being a director of the Atlas National Bank, and has served in the town council of Glendale, where he makes his home, and active in other enterprises than that which commands his immediate attention.

The Moerlein Brewing Company.—The Cincinnati brewery covering the largest area of ground is owned and operated by the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company. The office of the company is situated on Elm street, while right opposite is the immense plant where the beer is manufactured.

The success of the firm is due to the indefatigable efforts of Christian Moerlein, who was born in Germany in 1818. Believing that he could better his condition in this country he crossed the ocean, landing in Ohio in 1841, with very little money. A year later he became a resident of the Queen City. He established a blacksmith shop on the west side of Elm street, near McMicken avenue, and upon the ground, where many a hard stroke was made, is the malt-house of the well-known brewery. Fortune smiled upon him. In a few years he had established a large and lucrative business, and in 1853 he concluded to go into the business at which he has accumulated such a deserving fortune.

Very few people then thought that Mr. Moerlein, who was brewing about three barrels a day, would at this time be at the head of one of the biggest breweries in the country. It required hard work to accomplish the object in view. He was a business man in every sense of the word. Being a man of good judgment, and far-seeing, he took advantage of every opportunity that afforded itself, and it was not long before he had acquired the reputation of being one of the shrewdest men in his line of business. He is often sought after for advice, and is always ready and willing to lend a helping hand. He is charitably inclined, but never cares to tell of his many kindly acts.

Mr. Moerlein's first partner [see biographical sketch] was Mr. Dillman. At his death, in 1854, Mr. Windisch became associated with him, and remained a member of the firm until 1866, when his interests were purchased by Mr. Moerlein.

In 1881 the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company was formed with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 paid in. In 1853 common beer was brewed; in 1856 lager beer was introduced, and in 1864 common beer was discontinued. The output in 1853 was 1,000 barrels; in 1860, 20,000 barrels; in 1870, 60,000 barrels; in 1880, 100,000 barrels, and the steady increase since has placed this brewery as the largest one in the State of Ohio, and one of the largest in the United States. During all these years of competition, and during the panics of 1857 and 1873, the reputation of this house, as far as the finances are concerned, was never questioned. It is now on as solid a basis as it ever has been.

When first reorganized under the articles of incorporation, in 1881, the officers were as follows: Christian Moerlein, president; George Moerlein, vice-president; John Goetz, Jr., secretary; Jacob Moerlein, treasurer; John Moerlein, general superintendent. After the death of George Moerlein, August 31, 1891, the following officers were elected September 15, 1891: Christian Moerlein, president; John Moerlein, first vice-president and general manager; John Goetz, Jr., second vice-president; Jacob Moerlein, treasurer; William Moerlein, secretary.

They are all well known as efficient officers and business men. The capacity of their immense establishment is 500,000 barrels a year. The machinery is of the modern pattern. In the last twelve years a great many changes have been made in the way of erecting buildings and cellars, and the second largest refrigerating machine plant in the United States can be seen here.

In a recent interview with a representative of the *Commercial Gazette*, on the subject of beer and its manufacture, Mr. Moerlein said: "I believe Cincinnati, through producing lager beer, is destined to play a still more important part as a temperance factor. Why," said the gentleman, with great emphasis, "here are 23 lager beer breweries, and the output for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1891, is 1,254,848, the increase over that of 1890 having been 139,795 barrels. By these figures Cincinnati ranks seventh in the United States as a beer-brewing center. The population of Cincinnati is 296,309. Baltimore numbers in inhabitants 433,547, and brews 540,951 barrels; Boston has a population of 448,477, and its output is 865,416 barrels. San Francisco numbers 297,990 inhabitants, and has an output of 509,234 barrels. Chicago with a population of 1,099,576, brews 2,034,696 barrels. New York City, with 1,513,501 inhabitants, has an output of 4,488,314 barrels; Philadelphia, whose inhabitants number 1,044,891, manufactures 1,705,915 barrels. All these figures are favorable to Cincinnati as a brewing center. Why," ejaculated Mr. Moerlein, "look at New York, with a population of more than five times that of Cincinnati, and having more Germans in it than any other city in the world, save Berlin and Vienna, brewing but $3\frac{3}{4}$ barrels more than the Queen City."

The *Foss-Schneider Brewing Company* is one of the oldest enterprises in its line in Cincinnati, having been started in 1849, on Augusta street, between John and Smith, and removed to the present site in 1863. Since then there have been four firm titles, namely: The Louis Schneider Brewing Company, Foss, Schneider & Brenner, Foss & Schneider, and the present one, the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, which was taken in 1884, when the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$600,000, all of which has been paid up. The growth of the business has been sure and steady.

The plant is located on Freeman avenue, and is about 250 feet square with a frontage of 250 feet. The structure is an imposing one, and never fails to arrest the attention of the passer-by. The front is of pressed brick, trimmed with decorations of cut stone and terra cotta. Three hundred and fifty barrels per day is about the average production, though no less than 40,000 barrels can always be found on the premises in various stages. The bottling department was added to the brewery in 1879, and the building is located on Fillmore street, or just north of the main building, and has proved a complete success, since the innovation was started.

In 1883 the output was but 5,000 barrels a year. In 1870, 20,000 barrels were manufactured; in 1880 this had increased to 40,000, and in 1890 it had reached 80,000. Since then the increase in the output has been remarkable, and it is now estimated to be no less than 130,000 barrels per year. Since the reorganization in 1884 all the latest and most modern devices that ingenuity could construct have been placed in the brewery, and to-day it stands forth second to none in the country. Of the five directors of the concern, John H. Foss is president, A. Foss, vice-president, and P. W. Schneider, secretary and treasurer.

The Gerke Brewing Company.—This company is also one of the oldest in the State. It has been in operation now for nearly forty years, during which it has been well and favorably known to the residents of the Queen City. The very excellent brands of beer that it produces are due in no small degree to the substantial management which has existed since the plant was first erected in 1854. The Gerke Brewing Company is located at the corner of Plum and South Canal, and when first erected was thought to be on the outskirts of the city. Great changes have, however, taken place in this locality since the brewery was erected, and it is now in the very heart of the city.

The annual capacity of the plant is in the neighborhood of 140,000 barrels, and 35,000 barrels can always be found on the premises. Since the structure was built many important changes have been made. The cellar capacity has been increased, and Arctic ice machines have replaced the older process of cooling beer. These various improvements have cost considerable money, but the benefit derived has repaid the extra outlay. In 1890 the vacuum process was added, and in the fall of the same year the bottling department was also started, which to the present day has proven a complete success.

The first title of the firm was Schaller & Schiff; the second Schaller & Gerke, and the third the Gerke Brewing Company, which was adopted in 1881, when a corporation was formed with \$600,000 capital. Joseph Schaller, John Schiff and John Gerke [see biographical sketch] died in 1888, 1878 and 1876, respectively.

The following figures showing the sure and steady growth of the concern are interesting: In 1860 the output was but 3,000 barrels a year; in 1870 it was 15,000; in 1880, 40,000; in 1890, 80,000; and last year's report showed that the figures had jumped to 140,000. The present officers of the firm are: Robert M. Kuerze, president; E. Kuerze, vice-president; J. Herman Grueter, secretary and treasurer; directors, Jacob Dorse, Jacob Walter, J. G. Closterman, and attorney Louis Kramer.

The John Hauck Brewing Company.—This great company was incorporated in 1879. Previous to that, for fifteen years, it was known as the Hauck & Windisch Brewery. John Hauck, the founder and president of the business which bears his name, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1826, coming to this country at an early age. Shortly after his arrival he secured employment in the brewery with his uncle, Mr. Herancourt. There he learned the rudiments of the brewing business. A few years after this he made a trip to Europe, sojourning there for over two years, and when next he came to America he landed at Philadelphia, obtaining employment there with his father-in-law, Mr. Billiod, as a foreman in the brewery.

With thrift and assiduity he soon accumulated a small fortune. With this he made his first venture in 1864, forming a partnership with Mr. Windisch. This partnership lasted until 1879. Mr. Hauck bought his former partner's share, and has since continued the business under his name.

The present vast establishment at the corner of Central avenue and Dayton street, covering nearly five acres, occupies the site of the original plant, which covered only about one and a half acres. The site of the old Protestant graveyard is also now occupied by the brewery. In 1882 a stock company was formed, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The brewery has a capacity of 300,000 barrels per annum, which will compare favorably with the most extensive plants of this kind. It is supplied with two 150-ton ice machines, which are, perhaps, the second largest in the country. At this time the following officers, who still retain their offices, were elected: John Hauck, president; Lewis J. Hauck, vice-president; F. J. Werner, secretary and treasurer. John Hauck has figured very little in political life. He is president of the Western German National Bank of this city, which position he has been holding for several years.

The Jung Brewing Company.—To this company belongs the distinction of turning out a grade of beer not excelled anywhere in the United States. Since 1885 the business has almost doubled, and between 1891 and 1892 the increase in sales was 12,000 barrels.

The plant, which is located on Freeman street, has a frontage of 200 feet by 290 deep. The structure is one of the most imposing along the avenue, and never fails to arrest the attention of passers-by and visitors to the Queen City. Important additions have been made from time to time, one building erected in 1890 costing \$75,000. Everything in and about the place is modern, newest ideas have been adopted, and not a single improvement or invention in any way applicable to the requirements of the building has been left untested. The old methods of cooling



Christian Moulin

beer by ice have given way to three handsome sixty-ton ice machines. The capacity of the plant is about 175,000 barrels a year. Three hundred barrels a day are the average production. The bottling department, which is situated in the rear of the building, was an important addition, made in 1887. It has proved an indispensable adjunct to the brewery.

Since the plant was started in 1862 there have been three titles to the brewery—Weyand & Jung, Weyand, Jung & Hellman and the present title, the Jung Brewing Company, which was taken in 1885, when the plant was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, which has since been increased to \$1,000,000, all of which has been paid up. Peter Weyand and Daniel Jung are dead. They were estimable citizens, who always had the interests of the Queen City at heart, and the regret at their death was universal. The concern is to-day managed by a board of directors, of which M. Butz is president, and Alvin Carl vice-president and general manager.

John Kauffman Brewing Company.—This company was incorporated under its present title in 1882, with a paid-in capital stock of \$700,000. John Kauffman, the founder, is a native of Lorraine, France, where he was born February 10, 1830. He came to this city when not yet fifteen years of age, and immediately obtained employment with his uncle, John Kauffman, who owned the Ohio Brewery at that time. By close application to business, and with economical management, he had amassed a fortune in a few years. When his uncle died in 1856, young John bought the Ohio Brewery, and remodeled it to suit the growing demands. Soon after this transaction he married, becoming the son-in-law of G. T. Eichenlaub, on Walnut Hills. In 1858 Mr. Kauffman, together with G. T. Eichenlaub and Rudolph Rheinboldt, purchased the Deer Creek Brewery. This firm in 1859 built the establishment situated on Vine street, where the business is still in successful operation.

Mr. Kauffman was three times a member of the board of city equalization. He was a member of the city council in 1869 and 1870. He was always an active worker for liberal revenue laws. He generally carried his point with that indomitable pertinacity for which he is truly remarkable. He soon retired from political life, as he found it required more of his time than he could afford to lend to it. Mr. Eichenlaub retired from the business in 1865, and Mr. Rheinboldt retired ten years later. Mr. Kauffman conducted the business from 1875 to 1882, at which latter period it was incorporated as The John Kauffman Brewing Company. The first year Mr. Kauffman began business the output was about one thousand barrels annually. To-day it reaches the enormous aggregate of seventy thousand barrels.

The company have a malt house with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, and their plant covers nearly five acres of ground. The business is conducted by M. A. Kauffman, president; M. L. Schmitt, vice-president and treasurer; Charles Rheinboldt, secretary; Charles J. Kauffman, superintendent; John R. Kauffman, brewmaster.

The Buckeye Brewing Company.—About nine years ago Louis Hudepohl and George Kotte formed a partnership to engage in the brewery business, and established a plant on the site years ago occupied by the Koehler Brewery, Buckeye street, now called Clifton avenue. When they first went into business the building was a comparatively small one, but the sale of their beer increased so rapidly that in a few years they were compelled to erect a much larger one, and to-day it is the handsomest building in that vicinity. It is a pressed brick building, and has frontage of 240 feet and a depth of 120 feet. The capacity of the brewery is 100,000 barrels per year. In 1886 the output was 25,000 barrels; in 1890, 40,000 barrels, and during the last three years the sales have been increased to such an extent that to-day it ranks as one of the largest breweries in the State.

Cincinnati's Oldest Brewery.—The Herancourt Brewing Company is the oldest brewery in Cincinnati, having been established in 1840. The plant is located on Harrison avenue, near Brighton Station, having a frontage of 640 feet on Harrison avenue, and an average depth of 350 feet, comprising about six acres in all, and cov-

ering the original site. The business was originally carried on under the firm name of The G. M. Herancourt Brewery, but assumed its present title in 1881 on the incorporation of the company with a capital of \$500,000. The output for the first year was 600 barrels; last year it exceeded 35,000. The executives at present are R. Lutterby, president and treasurer; Casimer Werk, vice-president; Robert H. Herancourt, secretary; Louis A. Herancourt, superintendent, the remaining directors being B. Herancourt, F. Egner, M. Egner, John Hauck and M. Schwartz.

Germania Brewing Company.—This company, whose plant is on Central avenue, was established in 1885. The first year the output was 10,000 barrels; in 1893 it reached 40,000. The company have supplied their brewery with the latest and best machinery that has yet been devised for the manufacture of beer, and a great demand has been the result of their liberality. The nucleus of the plant was first laid by John Wetterer in 1863, by the establishment of the Queen City Malt House, which he successfully carried on for twenty years, when he turned it into the present brewery. The firm consists of John Wetterer, president; F. J. Wetterer, secretary and treasurer, and Charles Wetterer, collector.

In 1873 Mr. Wetterer was elected a member of the city council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, which office he held two years, after which he retired from politics wholly. F. J. Wetterer was born in the same house as his father. He graduated with high honors from St. Xavier's College in 1879, and shortly thereafter entered his father's employ. It did not take him long to master all the details of the brewing business, and to-day he is considered one of the city's most expert maltsters. In 1885, when the brewery began its existence, he was elected to the position which he holds at present. Charles Wetterer graduated from St. Xavier's College in 1891, since which time he has been in his father's employ.

Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company.—The firm of Schmidt Brothers was started in 1870, when they purchased of H. Frohmeyer the old Herancourt Brewery, on Denman street, for \$1,500. Here they brewed the so-called common beer, which was at that time the most popular beer. In 1875 Henry Schmidt withdrew from the firm, thus throwing all responsibilities on to Fred Schmidt, who continued with brilliant results. In April, 1875, Fred Schmidt associated himself with Henry Adam, and purchased the entire Bach Brewery on McMicken avenue. In the fall of the same year Mr. Adam disposed of his share in the concern to Louis Prell, and the firm was changed to Schmidt & Prell, until 1876, when Prell died, and his interest was purchased by Fred Schmidt. In October, one month after the decease of Prell, Fred took his brother, Henry, with him as partner, running under the name of Schmidt & Brother until April 1, 1891, when the present stock company was formed under the name of the Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company.

Fred Schmidt was chosen by his associates as president, which office he has held until the present day, serving with utmost integrity and ability. Fred Schmidt purchased all the shares of his brothers in August, 1891, and is running the business with himself at the head of it with great success. Mr. Schmidt is at present one of the best-known German citizens in Cincinnati, being a member of most all leading German societies, and a liberal contributor to all just causes which may bring about good results, either to the public at large or the city. The Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company, of which Fred Schmidt is president and manager, Aug. Forn, vice-president, and Jacob Frey, secretary and treasurer, is one of the most prominent in Cincinnati, having all the latest devices and improvements, and, in fact, is a model plant in every respect, and the product (Crown beer) has reached a reputation second to none in the city.

The Banner Brewing Company.—Although founded in 1885, this company has built up a reputation second to none in Cincinnati for the excellence of its product. Its plant was built at a cost of half a million dollars, from designs by Frederick Wolf, architect, and has every modern facility for turning out a perfect beer—as

may be surmised from the fact that the output for the very first year was nearly twenty thousand barrels, from which rather large send-off there has been a steady and healthful increase year by year, until the brewery is up among the dozen leaders.

Henry Varwig is the president, Conrad Burckhauser, the vice-president, Alexis Darusmont, treasurer and secretary, the remaining directors being William Darusmont and J. N. Feurstein. These officers need no introduction in Cincinnati. Mr. Varwig became one of the original stockholders in 1885, and was elected president in 1888. He was already widely known to the brewing interests of the country, being the inventor, in 1870, of the self-ventilating beer-faucet, seen everywhere, and known as "Varwig's patent."

The Henry Adam's Brewery.—The Adam Brewery, Camp Washington, occupies about two acres of ground covered with malt, machinery and brew-houses. Henry Adam erected the present plant in 1881, and has so successfully coped with his more pretentious neighbors as to enable him to enlarge his business to almost double its original capacity. Last year a new brew and machine house were erected at a cost of about \$75,000. The brewery turns out about fifteen thousand barrels a year, and supplies the majority of the malt for other brewers in the city, aggregating twenty thousand bushels a year. Mr. Adam and his son Fred manage the business themselves, with about twenty brew hands, washers, maltsters and drivers.

The J. Walker Brewing Company.—This plant is also one of the oldest in the city. It was established on the present site—Sycamore street, north of the canal—in 1825, and has remained there to the present time. Improvements have been made each decade, until the capacity is now 60,000 barrels per year. The concern was incorporated May 1, 1885, with a capital of \$200,000. J. Walker, the founder, died in 1860. That the present management have manifested great push and enterprise is shown by the rapid advance in sales each year, the output of 1885 having been 18,600 barrels. Conrad Schultz, the vice-president of the company, has had great experience in the business, is a representative man, and has served in the council and held other city offices. The superintendent and general manager, F. Bartels, has been connected with the brewing business from his youth, and has learned every part of it thoroughly.

The Bruckman Brewery.—The Cumminsville, or J. C. Bruckman Brewery, began its existence in 1865. The founder, Mr. Bruckman, was born in Thieringen, Germany, in 1829, and came to America in 1845. He secured a position with his brother, learned the brewing business, and after a few years formed a partnership with his brother, since which time the business has been conducted under the present firm name.

J. C. Bruckman died in 1887, at the age of fifty-eight. After his estate was settled, about three years ago, a brother and sister, who had an interest in the business, retired, after which a partnership was formed, consisting of William M. Bruckman, Henry A. Bruckman, and Henry Dreman. The first year the brewery was in operation the output was 1,200 barrels; to-day it is 25,000 barrels. There are $17\frac{3}{4}$ acres of ground belonging to the J. C. Bruckman Brewery plant, and its equipment is first-class in every respect.

The Becker Brewing Company.—This is the youngest brewing company in the city, having been established in March, 1892. The Adam Schultz Company plant was purchased at that time, and the present firm, of which Casper Becker is the head, founded. The success of the firm has been remarkable on account of the superior article of beer manufactured. Valentine Becker, son of the head of the firm, is bookkeeper, and Conrad Werner brewmaster.

There are several other breweries contiguous to the city, but they are located outside the limits of Hamilton county, and therefore do not come within the scope of this chapter. Covington, Newport, and other Kentucky towns, have a number also. The foregoing, however, will give the reader a clear idea of the magnitude of the beer industry of Cincinnati and the millions of dollars invested in its manufacture.

Manufacture of Barrels.—Where so many millions of barrels and kegs of beer are produced annually, this review would not be complete without some reference to the manufacture of these vessels to contain it. In the village of Riverside, just outside the city limits, is found the vast plant of the Cincinnati Cooperage Company. Its buildings and extensive yards adjoin that of the Fleischmann distillery, and on the south is the broad sweep of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills. It is a just claim made without boasting that the Cincinnati Cooperage Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world, as statistics will tell.

So great is its business that it owns vast tracts of timber land in a dozen States, from which is derived the stave and heading supply. About one thousand men are kept constantly at work in the lumber camps getting out material ready for shipment to the Riverside factory. As the company uses none but thoroughly seasoned wood, an enormous stock is kept year by year in the yards. So enormous is it that at the present time fully fifteen million pieces of staves and headings are stacked up in the Riverside yards. Averaging the length of these pieces at thirty inches each, they would, if placed end to end, reach a distance of over six thousand miles, or a quarter of the earth's circumference.

The company owns its own barges and steamboat for the transportation of material from the timber districts, which are accessible by water, though a great deal of the wood supply comes by rail. There are eight stave and heading mills located in the various forest districts owned or operated by the Cincinnati Cooperage Company. At the Riverside shops five hundred men are employed, making a total of about fourteen hundred altogether who derive wages from this great company. The full manufacturing capacity of the plant averages six thousand packages a day, an indication of the immense business done by the concern.

Brass and Copper Works.—Another great manufactory, a market for whose wares has been created by the beer industry, is the copper and brass works of F. C. Deckenbach Sons' Company. These works are the oldest as well as largest in this city engaged in this line of work for distilleries and breweries. Sixty men are employed. The firm is constantly increasing its facilities and introducing new machinery. Its specialty is the manufacture of brass and copper work for breweries, and nearly all the great breweries of Cincinnati have received their outfits from this establishment, as well as many others in adjoining States. But the product of the company is not alone confined to the city and a few adjoining States, but finds a market throughout the United States. The head of the firm admits that there are larger factories than in Cincinnati, but comparatively few, since it is claimed that there is more copper consumed here than in any other city on the continent.

CHAPTER XXI.

INDIAN WARFARE—WAR OF 1812.

[BY COL. D. W. McCLUNG.]

THE "MIAMI SLAUGHTER HOUSE"—INDIAN WARFARE AND TREATIES—CINCINNATI A STRATEGIC POINT IN WAR, COMMERCE AND TRADE—FORT WASHINGTON—EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS—FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY—CINCINNATI IN THE INDIAN WARS—WAR OF 1812-14—WARLIKE FEELING IN CINCINNATI—RECRUITING—MILITARY SENT TO THE FRONT—CONCLUSION.

CINCINNATI owed its beginning to military considerations, and its first history is of garrisons and campaigns. Even before the title to the fertile and beautiful hills and valleys lying about her had been transferred to the United States, the region had acquired among the aborigines the designation of the "Miami Slaughter

House." The Northern tribes whose villages were in the uplands of central Ohio and Indiana and around the lakes, and the Southern tribes, whose abiding place was along the upper waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland, knew nothing of peace, and only enjoyed a truce, when separated by the whole diameter of the "Miami Slaughter House" and the "dark and bloody ground."

After the early settlers had occupied the region about Lexington and Harrodsburg, and immigrants were floating to Louisville and other points on the lower river—for twenty years before Cincinnati was occupied—the "Slaughter House" increased its distinction. Many of the expeditions and raids made into Kentucky followed the Miami and the Licking, others from the Miami passed down the Ohio and up the Kentucky river. The vengeful expeditions of the Kentucky pioneers, in retaliation for the plundering and murders of the Northern marauders, followed the same routes.

Unwittingly the government of the confederation prepared the way for a continuance of the bloody experiences that have given the Slaughter House its suggestive name. The Indians of the North and Northwest had, during the struggle for independence, been the cheap and efficient allies of the Mother country. Their murderous forays were a constant menace. Their hostile attitude compelled many of the most intrepid and courageous of the frontiersmen to keep watch over their own homes. In this way the Indians had kept from the Continental forces a large number of men who were the finest material for soldiers. They were compelled to do frontier duty, while others fought the armies of the great enemy. Indeed the warfare with the Indians continued without cessation after the Mother country had ceased efforts to subdue the rebellious colonists.

The savage allies of the British were not mentioned either in the provisional or definitive treaty that announced a new nation. Their territory was given over to their enemies, and they were abandoned to their fate. Enmity and suspicion, the memory of appalling wrongs, would not allow the storm of war to settle to the calm level of peace. Hatred and jealousy were to do their perfect work. The government of the confederation, as a means of breaking the Indian power, disregarded the Indian confederacy, and proceeded to make treaties with tribes in detail. At Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.) a treaty was made with the famous Six Nations. At Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and at Fort Harmar (Marietta), separate treaties were made with other tribes. Last of all a treaty was made at Fort Finney, situated less than a mile above the mouth of the great Miami, and about 150 yards from the bank of the Ohio. This treaty was supposed to complete satisfactory arrangements with the last of the Indians that menaced the frontier.

The most sagacious and experienced participants in these negotiations had no expectation that they would result favorably, except as they might be enforced by military power. It soon developed that Gen. Harmar, George Rogers Clarke and their associates were wiser than the committees or the Congress that directed their actions. But as soon as these abortive treaties had been concluded, by which it was supposed that the Indians had forever abandoned all eastern and southern Ohio, the Ohio Company and Symmes and his associates made their purchases, and eagerly pushed forward their colonies. The true condition was soon made manifest. The treaties had been made with irresponsible detachments, whose authority was repudiated by the great Confederacy. Gifts, largesses, provisions and blankets had been bestowed in vain. Not for these things, nor by such methods, were the Indians to abandon the most beautiful and inviting region in the world. We can not wonder at their tenacity. Savages though they were, they rebelled against being dispossessed of the heritage of their fathers by bargains made as they believed under the influence of bribes and threats.

Just before the coming of Symmes and his colony, a flood in the Ohio had submerged the site of Columbia, and also of Fort Finney. The little garrison at the

latter place had escaped from the upper story by the only boat left them by the ice, and floated upon the flood to Louisville. The first cry of the defenceless settlers was for protection. Fort Harmar and Fort Steuben (at Jeffersonville, Ind.) were too distant to watch over the infant settlements. Not only were the Indians dissatisfied and threatening, but the treaty stipulations with Great Britain had not been observed. The Americans had failed to give the promised protection to those who had adhered to the Mother country, and, in retaliation, Great Britain still held the Northwestern posts, within the territory ceded to the United States, and in the midst of the turbulent Indians. There was urgent need for vigorous action.

Maj. Doughty of the regular army of the United States was sent by Gen. Harmar to select a site for a fort near the mouth of the Great Miami river. The site of Fort Finney and of Columbia had already been condemned by the great flood in the Ohio river. He visited North Bend, examined the river at various points, and in a few days decided that Cincinnati was the most desirable place for his purpose. Selecting fifteen acres of ground, bordering on the section of land which had been sold by Symmes to Mathias Denman, he appropriated it to government uses for the building of a stockade. This site was east of Broadway, extending from the Ohio river northward. There is no reason to suppose that any other than military reasons influenced Maj. Doughty in his selection. The situation at that time made Cincinnati a strategic point of great importance, as well as a most convenient base of operations. Doubtless Judge Symmes had expected that the garrison and the city would go to North Bend. For very plausible reasons he had chosen that as the site of the coming city. At that point the Ohio river makes its extreme north bend; the Miami river sweeps southward, until the distance between the two is but little, if any, more than a mile. In the days before railroads or steamboats had been dreamed of, it was reasonable to suppose that this location would be most advantageous. It was natural that the Miami river should be regarded as of commercial importance. And it is true now, as it was then, that a city located so as to front upon two rivers, would have many advantages. Doubtless Judge Symmes believed that other than military reasons had influenced the gallant Major. Nevertheless, the military reasons are sufficient, and the short time during which Maj. Doughty held the question under advisement, would make it almost incredible that any affair of gallantry could have been involved. His examination began at the Little Miami August 16, 1789, and on the 21st of the same month he dates his report to Gen. Hamar, stating that he had found the place opposite the Licking to be "the most proper position for the purpose."

To the southward, already not less than forty thousand people were living in central Kentucky. The valley of the Licking river furnished easy access to that region, where supplies and soldiers might be found. To the northward the open valley of the Mill creek afforded access to the heart of the Miami valley, more directly and more conveniently than from North Bend. This last feature of the surroundings of Cincinnati explains, not only the military advantages at that time, but also the growth of the city. It has been the open gateway for trade and commerce, as it was the convenient route for armies. If the range of hills, that so nearly encircle Cincinnati, had been closed across the valley of the Mill creek, it would never have been chosen as a military station, and never would have become an important center of commerce. As so often happens, the highway of armies and the highway of commerce are the same. The strategic points in war become the strategic points in commerce and trade.

Fort Washington was first occupied as headquarters by Gen. Harmar, December 29, 1789. Two companies were left at Fort Harmar, and the remainder of the regiment was transferred to Fort Washington. The Indian raids and murders still continued. Immigrants passing down the Ohio river were daily in danger of being attacked from the shore. Settlers upon the Miami Purchase were in hourly danger

of being shot down by enemies lying in wait for their appearance. The tide of immigration to the West during these years may be estimated from the statement of Gen. Harmar dated Fort Harmar, December 9, 1787. He says he had caused careful count to be kept, and from the 1st of June to the day of his report, there had passed to Kentucky 146 boats with 3,196 souls, 1,371 horses, 167 wagons, 191 cattle, 245 sheep and 24 hogs.

The people of Kentucky complained that Indian murders had already cost them more than 1,500 lives. It was clearly evident that the treaties had failed and that force must be employed. The first attempt to chastise the savages, with which Cincinnati and Fort Washington were directly associated, was the expedition of Gen. Harmar, a most accomplished and high-minded soldier. On the 15th of July, 1790, Governor St. Clair issued his call for militia to the officers of Kentucky, and the western portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. On the 19th of September when the troops were assembling at Fort Washington, he addressed a note of explanation and friendly assurance to the British commandant, notifying him of the expedition, and assuring him that it had no unfriendly significance toward Great Britain. By the 5th of October, the little army was on its march. Its destination was the Indian village near where the city of Defiance now stands. It took its course over the highlands, northward of the city, the line of march being east of the water-shed, between the two Miamis. The line passed not far from Lebanon. It ran between Dayton and Xenia, and then bearing a little to the west was directed to Defiance. The motley assemblage bore little resemblance to an army. There were 320 regular soldiers, and 1,133 raw militia, without drill or discipline, without camp equipage, or axes, or intrenching tools; with defective arms, and many of the soldiers without the skill to remove and oil their gun locks, or even place the flints in the hammers.

On the 14th of October the advance guard reached the Indian villages, but the inhabitants had all fled. On the 17th, the main army arrived, and for four days the troops were employed in burning villages and cornfields. Five villages were destroyed, and more than twenty thousand bushels of corn burned. Before the return, however, detachments of the army, sent out to find the Indians, were involved in ambuscades, and suffered severely. The usual results of want of discipline were made manifest. On the part of some, great personal courage was shown, but on the part of the majority, only an eager desire to flee from danger. The losses were heavy, the army was demoralized, and the return march was resumed at once. The only effect of the expedition had been to exasperate the enemy, and to inflate him with pride in his superior prowess. The Indians fully believed that they had won a great victory, and were more than ever determined to prosecute the war. Want of preparation and discipline had brought the campaign through humiliating failures to an ignominious conclusion. The next year Gen. Harmar was fully exonerated by a court of inquiry, as he has been by the judgment of history. Nevertheless, he retired to his charming home near Philadelphia, and the government lost a most capable and patriotic officer. The government, in its haste and poverty, had sent him to certain disaster, and a proud soldier finds it hard to bear undeserved popular obloquy. He was too proud to complain, and too magnanimous to throw the blame upon those to whom it belonged.

Up to this time, the entire army of the United States consisted of but one regiment, which had never reached its maximum number. After the ineffectual campaign of Gen. Harmar, Congress authorized another regiment, the second of our army, and also an additional force of artillery. Preparations upon a larger scale were made for subduing the Indians. In the month of June an expedition of militia under Gen. Charles Scott, of Kentucky, marched from the mouth of the Kentucky river against the Indians on the upper Wabash. In August an expedition under Col. Wilkinson moved from Fort Washington northward, marching rapidly until it had reached the neighborhood of the Indian villages on the Maumee, then turned

due west, to attack the villages on the Wabash that had been harried by Gen. Scott a few months earlier. Neither expedition accomplished any permanent result, either in breaking the power or in overawing the Indians. The killing of a few warriors, the capture of women and children, the devastation of cornfields and the burning of villages only exasperated the savages, and made peace more remote.

Governor St. Clair had been appointed a major-general, and designated to command the expedition against the Indians. He was given command of the two regiments of the army, with the artillery and an additional force of militia, which should have raised his army at least three thousand men. The General himself was a model of energy, courage and fidelity. He did all that was possible to prepare the expedition and make it efficient. The object of the expedition, as set forth in the instructions given him by Secretary of War Gen. Knox, was to establish a chain of posts from Fort Washington to the Maumee river, at the mouth of the Auglaize. At the latter place it was designed to establish a strong fort in the heart of the Indian country to overawe the hostile Indians, and to strike as necessity might suggest.

The time allotted to Gen. St. Clair was too short for the purpose, even if he had at his command a disciplined army. The work of building the forts and transporting provisions through a difficult country could not by possibility have been executed within the time allowed. From the first, ill omens seemed to warn him of impending disaster. It was not until the 7th of September that Gen. Richard Butler, the second in command, reported at Fort Washington. On the same day the chief quartermaster made his appearance, and the chief commissary did not appear at all, except at the Treasury Department in Philadelphia. There was no time given for discipline or drill, or forwarding military stores. In order to protect the army from the drunkenness and disorder about Fort Washington, Gen. St. Clair early moved a portion of his command twenty-five miles to the north, and established Fort Hamilton. Even while the troops remained at Cincinnati, the place of encampment was fixed three miles to the northwest of Fort Washington. The precise spot is unknown, but it must have been near that part of the city still known as Camp Washington. From the first, desertions were almost daily occurrences. Adj. Denny, in his *Journal of the Campaign*, states: "On the 3d of October a sergeant and twenty-five militia deserted. On the 4th a sergeant and nine militia;" and so on with the dismal record.

Gen. Harmar declined to take any command, and warned Gen. St. Clair that he was going out to certain overthrow. His experience of the previous year had been sufficient warning to him to keep away from coming doom. On the 4th of October the army moved from Fort Hamilton by way of Eaton and Greenville. A stockade fort was erected near Eaton, and another six miles south of Greenville, called Forts St. Clair and Jefferson. Desertions continued to increase until, five days before the final slaughter, the General was compelled to detach the first regiment, the best in his command, to march to the rear and guard the supplies from being plundered by deserters. This veteran regiment was not in the action at Fort Recovery. The second in command became seriously offended with Gen. St. Clair, and held no communication with him. Under such conditions, the army, being reduced by desertions and detachment to 1,400 men, on the 4th of November the great slaughter at Fort Recovery took place. The undisciplined militia fled at the first fire, and the camp was shortly in confusion. It affords some relief to the dismal picture, that personal courage and a very limited discipline held the bulk of the soldiers to a desperate fight for more than three hours. But the retreat was a rout in which nothing but speed was desirable. The army, which had moved forward at the rate of seven miles a day, was able on the retreat to reach Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the field of action, before nightfall on the day of the battle. It had required thirty days to move from Fort Hamilton to the battlefield, but the return was made in forty-eight hours. When the army reached Fort Jefferson on its retreat, not a



S.W. McClung

single ration had reached that point. The flight from the enemy was of necessity changed to a hurried and eager race for food.

Another expedition had failed, more imposing and better armed than Gen. Harmar's, but in other respects not better prepared. Want of discipline, of supplies, of all things needful for an army of conquest or occupation, had led to the most deplorable slaughter ever witnessed in the United States.

In November, 1791, at the time when the remnants of St. Clair's army were drifting homeward through Cincinnati, William H. Harrison, a young ensign, who was to be a conspicuous figure in the history of this region, appeared on the scene. The youth, fresh from his stately home at Berkeley and from the society of Philadelphia, was appalled at the dissipation and drunkenness he witnessed in the embryo city. He says: "I certainly saw more drunken men in Cincinnati in forty-eight hours than I had ever seen in all my life."

Searching official inquiry acquitted Gen. St. Clair of blame, but the hero of a disaster rarely escapes popular odium. The slaughter at Fort Recovery was the end of hasty movements and half preparation. Congress at last became aware of the gravity of the situation. Great Britain on the north and Spain in the south and west eagerly watched the infant republic, and their agents fomented Indian hostilities. International questions of the gravest character were pending between the United States and the two unfriendly powers. Evidently a crisis was at hand. The army was raised to 5,168 men, and Gen. Wayne was appointed to the command. He dictated his own conditions, and made them wholly different from those imposed upon St. Clair and Harmar. He would have no raw levies, no more six-months soldiers, no more hurried incursions into a hostile country. All was careful, deliberate, comprehensive. Every preparation was thorough, and every movement indicated permanent occupation and final results.

In order that no means might be neglected to secure peace, the government entered upon further negotiations. Two of its emissaries, bearing flags of truce, were assassinated. One, under the guidance of the missionary Heckewelder, reached Vincennes and held an ineffectual conference. Three commissioners reached the northwest by courtesy of the governor of Canada, and were entertained at the mouth of the Detroit river in the house of a British subject. All the negotiations ended in nothing. The Indians demanded the Ohio river as the perpetual boundary line. This the United States could not grant.

While Fort Washington was the strong defense of the settlers, there were block-houses at Ludlow Station, at Colerain, at Columbus, at North Bend, and, possibly, elsewhere. These heavy log structures, loop-holed for rifle practice, with overhanging second story to permit a vertical fire by the garrison, were a safe refuge in danger. They were impregnable to Indians, except against blazing arrows. Captures and murders of settlers, hairbreadth escapes, and attacks upon block-houses, kept in mind that the war was actual and its dangers always imminent. A vigorous attack upon Colerain Station was long remembered, and its stirring incidents told at frontier firesides. The name of Bloody Run perpetuates the memory of a stubborn miniature battle near Carthage between a few Indians and whites, in which the percentage of casualties far exceeded our bloodiest battles. It was only an obscure skirmish, but it illustrated the personal courage that defied death, a courage that did not depend upon oaths, or discipline, or the commands of officers. There seems to have been generally peace and quiet about North Bend, a result ascribed to the wise conduct of Judge Symmes. In July, 1792, Rev. John Heckewelder, the good missionary of the Moravians, writes: "The most singular circumstance is that for two years they have been troubled with no Indian raids" (at North Bend); and he adds: "Judge Symmes, who is looked upon as a father by this people, has, by his kind treatment of the Indians, who at first came here very

frequently, gained their friendship, and this has proved a better protection than a regiment of soldiers."

During the winter of 1792-93 Gen. Wayne had his army in a camp of instruction twenty miles below Pittsburgh. In the month of April, 1793, he reached Cincinnati. He called his encampment "Hobson's Choice," because on account of the river being very high it was the only encampment possible at the time. It was situated near the foot of Fifth street. The cavalry of his army was sent to the Kentucky side of the river, where Covington now stands, and during the following summer both the cavalry and infantry were continually drilled and practiced in all the evolutions and exercises that might fit them for their work. On September 17, 1793, he took up the march to Greenville, where he established a strong fort, and supplied it with ample provisions. True to his original determination, he left no means unemployed that might show to the enemy that he was able and eager to seize and hold. In December he took possession of the battlefield of St. Clair, twenty-three miles beyond Greenville, and erected Fort Recovery. During the autumn he had been reinforced by a thousand mounted men from Kentucky under Gen. Charles Scott. They were employed in guarding wagon trains and in scouting the forest. When he put his army in winter quarters he dismissed the Kentucky horsemen with orders to return the following season.

In June, 1794, the Indians made an attack upon Fort Recovery, which was characterized by unusual fierceness and persistency; but after a struggle of two days they were driven away with heavy loss. This was the first serious check suffered by the confederated Indians of the Northwest. Gen. Wayne had taken no backward step. Every foot of ground once occupied was held, and he had defiantly pushed his posts into the enemy's country. On the 28th of July he moved from Greenville, fully prepared to bring the war to a decisive end. Before this time he had been rejoined by the Kentucky mounted troops under Gen. Scott, and his army was in the highest state of efficiency. Fort Defiance was erected almost upon the ground recently occupied by Indian villages, and from this fact it received its name.

On the 20th of August was fought the battle of Fallen Timbers, near the rapids of the Maumee river, and in one hour the Indian confederacy was hopelessly broken and dissolved. It was a victory of far-reaching consequence. It aided greatly in securing a treaty with Great Britain in the following year, which settled the most dangerous questions in controversy. It gave to the Spanish power, in the west and south, a new idea of the vigor and patriotism of the young republic.

It may seem somewhat surprising that so few of the men conspicuously identified with the early campaigns about Cincinnati made that city their home. Gen. Harmar retired to Philadelphia. Gen. St. Clair, as soon as he had discharged his duties as governor of the Northwest, returned to Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county, Penn., where he lived in extreme poverty, caused by the sacrifices he had made for his country, and by the neglect of Congress to repay him the money he had actually advanced out of his private fortune. Gen. Wayne died shortly after the treaty at Greenville, at Erie, Penn., on his return eastward. Gen. Charles Scott and other Kentuckians returned to their own homes. George Rogers Clarke lived at Louisville, neglected and disregarded until his death in 1818.

A notable exception, however, is the case of Maj. David Zeigler, who was the first mayor or president of Cincinnati, as the office was then styled. A native of Germany, an experienced soldier in his native land, he came to this country in 1775, for the purpose of entering the army of Independence. He was almost continuously in the military service until after the campaign of St. Clair, when he settled in Cincinnati. He became a prosperous merchant, and, from his experience and culture, he was easily one of the leading citizens of the village. In 1804 he was appointed the first United States Marshal of the District of Ohio, and from 1809 to his death he was surveyor of the port.

Ephraim Kibbey, one of the original company that settled Columbia, was captain of the famous forty scouts who kept Gen. Wayne accurately informed of every movement of the enemy. He retained his legal residence at Columbia, but continued in the military service, and dying at St. Charles, Mo., in command of that military fort, about 1812, his remains rest in the old cemetery at that place. Some of his descendants still live in Cincinnati, among whom Thomas S. Royse may be named. His widow, Rachel (Stites) Kibbey, daughter of Benjamin Stites, the founder of Columbia, died in 1864 at the age of eighty-one, and was buried in the old Columbia graveyard.

By far the most distinguished acquisition brought to Cincinnati by these wars was Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was first ensign, then a lieutenant serving on Wayne's staff, during his campaign; then secretary of the Northwest Territory, then governor, and in the next war a distinguished and successful commander.

During these years of war and danger, Cincinnati was only a cluster of cabins attached to a garrison, the inhabitants never exceeding five hundred. None of the arts of peace was possible, and there was nothing to attract thrifty and virtuous citizens. The people lived by the military expenditures of government, and suffered all the ill effects of uncertain occupation, and the disorders that attach to a floating and irresponsible population. All accounts agree in presenting a dismal picture of an idle, drunken population, whose vices were neither relieved by refinement, nor awed by public reprobation. Peace brought change, but the growth of the city was scarcely noticeable until after the turn of the century. In 1800 the population was only 750—with few houses except log cabins. Even in this modern Sardis there were those who kept their garments clean. It is noteworthy that the gentle ministry of women was not wanting among the soldiers—anticipating by more than half a century the work of Florence Nightingale—forerunners of thousands, who, three-quarters of a century later, gave themselves to the work of mitigating the hardships of war.

The embryo city slowly took on the habits and practices of peace. The corrupting influences of armies and garrisons ebbed away. The modifying influences of law, and of a more exacting public opinion, restrained vice or drove the incurably lawless to the receding frontier. The country to the north and south rapidly filled up with a hardy and industrious population. The forests, year by year, went down before the axe, and disappeared in flame. The plow furrowed the fertile soil—ere long selling and buying demanded a common point of exchange, and the growth of the city had fairly begun.

WAR OF 1812-14.

The animosities toward Great Britain caused by the war of the Revolution had never been allowed to cool. The unfortunate and exasperating failures to comply with the requirements of the Treaty of Paris, with their charges and counter charges of bad faith, would have been sufficient to prolong distrust and alienation; but the continuation of the border wars for twelve years brought the frontiersmen to a frenzy of hatred and resentment. They were in no mood to weigh the counter claims of Great Britain. They knew only of murderous forays and desolated homes. They heard of Elliott, McKee and the Girtys, renegades who lived among the Indians, and were reported to receive British pay and to move according to British inspiration. When that evil influence was ended by the Jay treaty with Great Britain, and the treaty of Greenville with the Indians, the wars of the French Revolution were raging, and the ends of the earth soon felt the shock of nations in battle array.

The disturbance, caused by this unequal upheaval, could not be confined to the eastern continent. As the contest deepened and intensified, the two giant gladiators seemed to divest themselves of everything but deadly weapons, and to struggle without regard to the rights or comfort of spectators. The contention between the

United States and Great Britain arose about the practice of searching American ships for contraband goods, and for British subjects, who might be pressed to service in the British navy. For years these aggressions continued, both the great belligerents partaking in them, each according to his means and opportunities. There is reason to conclude that hostile feeling toward Great Britain was too valuable a party capital in those days, to be either dissipated by a treaty of peace, or risked in war. Thus a condition between peace and war, without the advantages of either, with more than the rancor of war, but without its seriousness or dignity, continued more than a decade.

Not the least striking feature of the history of that period is the fact, that the feeling of resentment, and the demand for war, was strongest in the West, among a people whose goods were in no danger of seizure, and whose neighbors were not exposed to impressment. It was also a general feature of the strife throughout the whole country, that the political party, seemingly in favor of war, was opposed to preparation, while the party that favored peace urged vigorous armament as a means of securing peace, or, if the worst came, to make war effective.

In Cincinnati there seems to have been a unanimous clamor for war. The publications of that day, and the items of information preserved in the only newspaper, all point to the same conclusion. Every aggression of Great Britain was exploited, and many were announced with no better support than the tongue of rumor. Every aggression of France was palliated or explained away. If a British regiment landed at Quebec, the fact was carefully noted, and a deduction made plain. If a squad of Indians was seen in the woods north of Greenville, their passage was chronicled, and a sinister meaning intimated. Party zeal and national hostility were fed with the same exciting food. The diplomatic correspondence between the two governments was largely published. A rupture in the cabinet of Mr. Madison—Robert Smith, Secretary of State, resigning because he differed from the President about the negotiations with Great Britain—is more fully discussed, with more documents, letters and comments, than would now be accorded to a similar affair by our huge daily papers. Constant efforts were made to impress the popular mind with the belief that England was exhausted, moribund and tottering to her fall. It was asserted that the old King, "blind, and lame and crazy," was a complete representative of the government. The battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811, was taken as full confirmation of every charge made against the British, and added greatly to the spirit of war. Congress was called to meet in 1811, a month earlier than the prescribed date. The British minister and the Secretary of State had dropped the courtly circumlocution of diplomacy, and were bluntly making "demands" upon each other.

In Cincinnati, people met at the "Columbian Inn," on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets or at the "Wheat Sheaf Tavern," and drank toasts as hot as their liquors. We read that on Sunday the 19th of May, 1812, one month before the declaration of war, "the Cincinnati Troop, commanded by Capt. James W. Sloan, with a great concourse of people assembled at the stone meeting-house, and listened to an eloquent discourse by Rev. R. W. Burke from the text: 'Prepare for war; wake up the mighty men; let them come up; beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears; let the weak say, I am strong.'" If anything was wanting to the furor of war, it could be supplied from that text.

The government ordered the army to be increased by an addition of twenty-five thousand men. Out of the whole number of officers to command this army, Ohio was allowed one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, seven first lieutenants, seven second lieutenants, six ensigns, and one surgeon. Such distribution of offices would hardly be satisfactory to the Ohio men of the present day. Congress also authorized the President at his discretion to accept the services of the militia of the different States, not to exceed fifty thousand in number. About this time war songs,

with more blood than poetry, appeared in the "poet's corner" of the only newspaper published in the town.

To stimulate recruiting, a bounty of sixteen dollars was offered to each recruit, with three months' additional pay, and 160 acres of land, upon receiving an honorable discharge. For each acceptable recruit, the officer in charge of that service was allowed a premium of two dollars. Stimulated and encouraged by this bounty and premium a recruiting office was opened in Cincinnati, and the roll of life and drum was heard almost continually on the streets. The Light Dragoons, under Capt. Sloan, drilled regularly at their "usual place of muster," and the Light Guards, under Capt. John Fenno Mansfield, were preparing for expected war. The 22nd of February, 1812, was proclaimed in solemn and warlike phrase, and the spirit of Washington was invoked to arouse the people to deeds of arms. The banquet of that day at the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" was enlivened by sentiments, calling upon the government "to immediately direct the storm of war," and by the promised spectacle of "The British Lion crouching beneath the talons of the American Eagle."

Early in April Gen. John Stites Gano was ordered, by Governor Meigs, to raise eight companies in his division of the militia for service in the field. A similar order had been given other major-generals in the State of Ohio, and the rendezvous for the State troops was fixed at a camp three miles above Dayton, on Mad river. Governor Meigs was repeatedly in Cincinnati during these days, making his arrangements here and in Dayton. The companies of Capts. Sloan and Mansfield were received into the service among the first. Before leaving for the camp at Dayton, we read that these companies "assembled with a very large concourse of citizens at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, and heard a very learned, patriotic and impressive discourse by Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, from the text: 'Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.'" If the intrepid and clear-headed preacher took occasion to denounce the double-minded Christian, and the cowardly reluctant soldier, he could find full warrant in his text, and a ready response in every true and brave heart.

On the 30th of March, Governor Meigs proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer to be observed on the 15th of April, in which peace was designated as the chief subject of prayer—peace at home and peace throughout the world. On the 4th of April, the President approved the act of Congress which laid an embargo upon all commerce to and from ports of the United States, for the ensuing ninety days.

On the 10th of the same month, Gen. John S. Gano, by a circular order, notified the militia of this portion of the State, that 800 men were required for immediate service from his division. These were to be obtained by volunteering if possible, otherwise by a draft. By the 25th of the same month, the volunteers called for began to arrive. A camp had been provided for them on the hill above the town. At that time the town was almost entirely built on the lower bank of the river, or what we have since called "the bottom." The location of the camp was at the top of the bluff, which then had its crown along Fourth street. These volunteers were joined by the companies of Capts. Mansfield and Sloan. Governor Meigs reviewed the troops and delivered a patriotic address, in which he foreshadowed certain war at an early day. On the same day, it was announced in Cincinnati that Col. Lewis Cass, afterward the famous senator from the State of Michigan, was passing down the Muskingum river with 250 men, destined for Cincinnati and the camp above Dayton. On the 7th of May 500 militia paraded the streets of the town, and were reviewed by their officers; and on the day following took up their march for Camp Meigs. The soldiers had scarcely found themselves in camp, when the want of military supplies was made manifest. Governor Meigs issued his proclamation, setting forth the want of blankets and other articles necessary for the comfort of the soldiers, and appealing to the good people of the State, especially to the mothers and sisters, to furnish supplies without delay.

Three regiments of Ohio troops were organized at Camp Meigs commanded by Cols. Cass, McArthur and Findley. The last mentioned colonel was a resident of Cincinnati, and was long known as one of her foremost citizens. He had been receiver of the Land Office, and after the war served in Congress. Col. McArthur was a resident of Chillicothe, and Col. Cass, of Zanesville. On the 25th of May, Governor Meigs, by formal order, transferred the Ohio militia, now organized and officered, to Gen. Hull, then governor of the Territory of Michigan, who had received the commission of brigadier-general. He had served in the Revolutionary war with distinction and honor. He led one storming column at the capture of Stony Point. He was a brother of the famous Capt. Hull, whose intrepid and persistent courage displayed signally in command of the frigate "Constitution" helped to make our navy illustrious. He was the father of Capt. Abraham F. Hull, who served on his staff, and later was killed in the midst of the fierce conflict at Lundy's Lane, and lies buried where he fell. There was ample proof of fighting qualities, but Gen. Hull had grown very fleshy, and had long passed the meridian of military life. At sixty years he was a totally different man from the daring youth whom Gen. Wayne selected to lead a desperate night attack with empty muskets and fixed bayonets. Ill-informed and worse supported by his government, hope and courage failed, and he became the vicarious sacrifice for the blunders of others, more than his own. He should have vindicated the honor of a soldier, by fighting and marching, as long as hope remained. Hard campaigning, much suffering and a long death roll, would have handed him on to the fame of a hero.

On the first day of June the Fourth United States Infantry arrived in Cincinnati, from Vincennes, by way of Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and marched through the town to the encampment on the hill. These men were mostly the survivors, and, in the popular mind, the heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe. They were received with extravagant demonstrations of welcome. The military organizations of the town had already moved to the northward, but the older men, whose gray hairs announced that they had passed the limit of military service, had organized themselves into a company called the "Cincinnati," under Gen. William Lytle. These had prepared for their coming by the erection, on Main street near the courthouse, of a triumphal arch over which they had emblazoned the inscription: "THE HEROES OF TIPPECANOE." They did not tarry, but on the following morning set out upon the march to the northward, joining the army of Gen. Hull at Urbana.

The regiment was accompanied by the twelve-year-old son of Capt. Spencer, who had been killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. The father received his death wound with the child at his side. A boy with such an experience attracted much notice. It was commanded by that Col. James Miller—firm, taciturn, undemonstrative—who afterward at Lundy's Lane made the terse and famous reply: "I will try, sir," when he was ordered to attempt a work, in which success was remote, and death and failure about equally probable.

The declaration of war was made June 18, and at that time the authorities at Washington supposed that the Northwestern army had already reached and occupied Detroit. In fact, it was making roads, building blockhouses, and slowly making its toilsome way through the swamps and forests of northwestern Ohio. It did not occupy Detroit until July 5. Information that war had been declared did not reach Gen. Hull until July 3, though it reached the British authorities in Canada June 25, more than a week in advance of our own army.

The announcement of an actual declaration of war was received in Cincinnati June 29, and seems to have met general approval. The village of 2,300 inhabitants, straggling along the lower bank of the river, had for months, if not years, kept itself in a tumult of excitement with the passions and apprehensions of war. The little community had sent out, at the first call, a number of volunteers, equivalent to fifteen thousand men from her present population. Out of their own enthusiasm, they

had wrought up exaggerated hopes and expectations, making little account of material obstacles, or the energy of a brave foe, and the proverbial fortunes of war. The declaration was hailed with a hearty welcome, and at the celebration held in a few days, on the thirty-sixth anniversary of American independence, it served to heighten the interest and impressiveness of the festal occasion. The Declaration of Independence and the declaration of war were both read to the assembly by David Wade. An oration was delivered by William Hendricks, and the ceremonies were emphasized with music and song and salvos of artillery. Gen. Gano presided, supported by Gen. William Henry Harrison and Hon. John Cleves Symmes. It strikes us strangely to read that the ceremonies were conducted "*in an orchard on the south side of Columbia street.*" The oration and the toasts read at the banquet were much more sober than the utterances of a few months earlier. Actual war is so different from its mere pomp and circumstance, and many of the homes had been bereft of their jewels, and there was concern lest there might be no return.

For a short time the community was amused with rumors of brilliant success, curiously mingled with unfounded reports of Indian massacre. A little later the rumors that flew about were serious and discouraging. Gen. Hull's baggage and papers had been captured—a British war vessel had audaciously placed itself where it might damage the army—Gen. Hull's line of communication had been cut—the army had fallen back from Canada—Mackinaw had been captured. These disquieting reports were followed by authentic information that Hull had surrendered his entire army, and with it the Territory of Michigan, and the whole frontier was left defenseless. It was soon known, too, that Fort Wayne was besieged, and that Fort Dearborn (Chicago), had been evacuated, and that almost the entire garrison with the women and children had been treacherously massacred.

A dismal summer ensued. Governor Meigs ordered out the military of the State. Governor Scott of Kentucky sent 1,800 troops with a State commission to Gen. Harrison. The enterprising British general, Isaac Brock, was called to the Niagara frontier, leaving the work in the northwest in the feeble hands of Proctor, and before the season closed a fair defensive array had been secured.

The troops surrendered by Hull were paroled, and sent across the lake to Cleveland, and Capt. Mansfield reached home to die—of a fever it was said, but his friends believed that his failure to recover was due to disappointment and humiliation, which sit so heavily upon a proud and sensitive soldier. He was a cousin of E. D. Mansfield, so long a well-known citizen of Cincinnati, and an elder brother of Gen. Joseph Mansfield, who fell at the battle of Antietam, a half century later.

It is a curious fact that no writer seems ever to have found any record of the part taken by Cincinnati in the war of 1812, after the first troops were sent out. No list of her soldiers has been published. The only newspaper printed in the town fails to give facts or names. So far as the writer can learn the later history of the city in that war can not be written.

Gen. Harrison was the chief actor. Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, the founder of the well-known family of that name, was quartermaster-general of Hull's army. Col. William Stanley Hatch, of Cincinnati, was assistant quartermaster-general. Stephen McFarland was lieutenant in Mansfield's company. Thomas Heckwelder was ensign, and James Chambers orderly-sergeant. Soldiers are rarely historians—rarely keep journals or make records of names or events, but it may well cause surprise that no patriotic citizen with a taste for preserving notes, facts and memoranda lived in the town at that time.

CHAPTER XXII.

CINCINNATI IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

[BY COL. D. W. McCLUNG.]

ANTI-SLAVERY VERSUS PRO-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS—INTENSITY OF POPULAR FEELING—THE FIRST GUN FIRED—CINCINNATI'S NOBLE RESPONSE TO THE FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—LATER ENLISTMENTS—HER SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS—THE BURNET RIFLES—MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY CLUB IN THE SERVICE—THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION—THE CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SAME—WESTERN SANITARY FAIR—THE CINCINNATI CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—EXCITING ALARMS—CONCLUSION.

FOR many years the people of Cincinnati were extremely reluctant to take a hostile attitude toward the South. Her history from the first was closely associated with Kentucky, going back to the years when the elder State sent her sons to defend the infant settlement. Continual social and commercial relations—visits, intermarriages, friendships and common interests—made her people feel as if those beyond the river were her kin. The growth of anti-slavery sentiment had been slow, and its expression cautious and mild. The enraged populace of Cincinnati had destroyed anti slavery printing presses, and mobbed negroes because they were black. Anti-slavery speakers had scarcely been tolerated, and anti slavery meetings were a dangerous experiment.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, much as it was condemned and deplored, did not give the control of the city to the party of opposition to the extension of slavery. At the outbreak of the war, the mayor of Cincinnati represented the extreme sentiment of deference and concession to the Southern people, even after seven States had proclaimed themselves foreign territory, and committed many acts of undisguised hostility. But as events hastened to a climax, the public temper grew impatient and resentful—the feeling so tense and eager that it required but a signal to create an explosion. The bombardment of Fort Sumter brought out all the feeling hitherto suppressed, and roused patriotism which had never diminished, but had forborne demonstration in deference to angry and misguided friends.

Crowds of people eagerly scanned the bulletins announcing the progress of the assault, and when the surrender was announced an excited populace poured along the principal streets, cheering for the Union, and displaying the American flag. In those days it fared ill with the man who expressed sympathy with rebellion, or seemed lukewarm in the national cause.

The President's proclamation calling for troops appeared April 15, 1861, and without delay three companies of the organized militia of the city offered themselves for service. On the 18th, the Rover Guards, the Lafayette Guards, and the Zouave Guards of Cincinnati were mustered into the Second O. V. I. at Columbus. Without pause or remission of zeal, other organizations were rapidly formed and prepared for action. The County Fair grounds were converted into a camp of instruction, and named Camp Harrison. The choice military company of the city, the Guthrie Grays, was expanded to a regiment, the Sixth O. V. I., and reported at Camp Harrison on the 18th. The Fifth Regiment entered camp on the 20th, the Ninth on the 22nd of April, and the Tenth on the 7th of May. These regiments were made up entirely of young men from Cincinnati and Hamilton county, and numbered about four thousand men. They were all transferred to Camp Dennison, their first route, marching on the 23d of May. They all performed faithful service to the end of their three-years term of enlistment, and one of them (the Fifth), though "fought to a frazzle," re-enlisted for the war.



Thomas P. Heath

The zeal in behalf of the country did not slacken with the first offerings, but became a steady and systematic force. At the close of the year the county of Hamilton had sent to the field more than eight thousand men. These, in addition to the regiments already named, were mostly in the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fourth, Seventy-fifth Regiments of Infantry, and the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Cavalry, and in the First and Second Kentucky which were organized at Camp Clay (Pendleton) within the city. Less than half the soldiers of those two Kentucky regiments were citizens of the State in whose name they enlisted.

The prompt and vigorous response to the country's call by a people so conservative, with such great resources and wealth, situated on the border of disputed territory, was a gratifying and memorable surprise. On the part of many, the first feeling was one of apprehension for the tempting stores so near to danger; but there was soon an unanimous feeling that the only way to avoid danger was to meet it manfully.

The first subject pressing for immediate settlement was her commercial relations with the people of Kentucky and other southern States. The attitude of Kentucky was most unfortunate, not only for the national cause, but for her own fair fame. She was not prepared to join the Rebellion, and not ready to defend the nation. Her governor had defiantly—even insolently—refused to respond to the call for troops, and the governor of Ohio had offered to fill her quota, after answering all demands upon his own State—an offer which was made good. The people of that State were so nearly balanced between conflicting interests and feelings—their governor bent on mischief as far as his ability and courage might serve—that, like a double-minded man, their hesitation and instability made them the derision of men, and set them helpless in the pillory of history. It could not but be a question of deepest solicitude whether Cincinnati was to have a hostile or a friendly population within gunshot of her banks and warehouses, and great manufactories. Hon. Thomas M. Key, of Cincinnati, was sent by Governor Dennison to confer with the recreant governor of Kentucky. The latter gave assurance that he would not permit anything to be done that might seem like a menace to Cincinnati. But the people of Cincinnati had better judgment than to put implicit confidence in the professions of a governor that could not determine on which side of the great contest he belonged. They insisted in a rather irregular and menacing way that shipments to Kentucky, of everything which might aid rebellion, should cease at once. This action brought a large delegation of citizens from Louisville whose trade was menaced by this popular embargo.

They were received in the Cincinnati Council Chamber, April 23, 1861. The mayor, Mr. Hatch, presided, and Hon. Rufus King, after an address of friendship, appealing to old and kindly remembrances, read a letter from Governor Dennison, in which he laid down the rule that "so long as any State remains in the Union, with professions of attachment to it, we can not discriminate between that State and our own." The governor of the State could not well speak otherwise; but the people of Cincinnati were not restrained by executive limitations or diplomatic necessities. Before the meeting closed Hon. Bellamy Storer warned the Kentuckians that "this is no time for soft words. We feel that you have a governor who can not be depended upon in this crisis. While we rejoice in your friendship, while we glory in your bravery, we would have you understand that we are your equals, as well as your friends."

Evidently the people were not satisfied with the inconclusive action of this meeting, for, only four days later, an indignation meeting was held at which in speeches and resolutions the people denounced the attempt to draw fine distinctions or to refine upon rebellion. Not satisfied with this plain speaking and the prepared expression of feeling, a resolution, evidently struck out in the heat of the meeting, was adopted with a storm of cheers, denouncing as a "traitor, and meriting the doom of a traitor, anybody and everybody, who would sell any article contraband of war,

to any person or any State, that had not declared a firm purpose to sustain the government." This was sufficiently clear as to the temper of the people in Cincinnati in April, 1861. It was not long, however, until trade regulations, issued by the government, and enforced by the surveyor of the port, gave an orderly and effective operation to this determined and outspoken loyalty.

Not many days after the outbreak of hostilities, effervescent and tumultuous zeal gave way to organized effort, in accordance with the unfailing capacity of the American people for orderly movements.

Among the organizations which thus sprang into existence the *Burnet Rifles* is worthy of special notice on account of the subsequent history and achievements of its members. It was composed of members of the Cincinnati Literary Club, an association of educated and professional gentlemen, organized in 1849, and still in existence. April 17, 1861, two days after the call of the President for troops, a special meeting of the club was called to order by R. B. Hayes, one of its members, who was to be much heard of in after times. A committee of three was appointed which reported in favor of forming a military company at once, and making all necessary preparations for its equipment and efficiency. The roll of members was called, and thirty-three at once agreed to join the new company.

Robert W. Burnet was named as the commander, and the work of drilling the company in daily military exercises was begun. Capt. John Pope, at that time on duty in this city as an officer of engineers, afterward the distinguished major-general in our army, then a member of the club, was the first drill officer. After a few days a sergeant from the Newport barracks named Reichman was engaged to perform this duty, and the company was drilled by him three times daily.

In a short time, as regiment after regiment was organized, the membership of this company was drawn upon for officers in every branch of the service. The company enlisted in this service of drill and instruction a total number of fifty-one. A most remarkable fact is that of these fifty became commissioned officers of various ranks, from second lieutenant to major-general. All entered the service. The only one who did not receive a commission was Andrew J. Rickoff, who at that time was superintendent of public schools of Cincinnati.

The Literary Club gave so many members to the military service that it could hold no meetings for months. In the following October it recruited new members, and reorganized. The following summary history of its members shows strikingly its influence upon subsequent events. Our limit of space will not permit a more extended notice.

MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY CLUB IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

Anderson, Thomas M.—May 7, 1861, second lieutenant U. S. Cavalry; May 14, 1861, captain U. S. Infantry; August 1, 1864, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; March 26, 1868, major U. S. Infantry.

Baldwin, William H.—July 16, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Eighty-third O. V. I.; March 13, 1865, brevet colonel; April 9, 1865, brevet brigadier-general.

Billings, John S.—April 16, 1862, captain and assistant-surgeon U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Bond, Frank S.—March 11, 1863, major and aid-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, Gen. Rosecrans' staff; November 18, 1864, resigned.

Bonte, J. H. C.—January 24, 1862, chaplain Forty-third O. V. I.; September 3, 1862, resigned.

Corwine, Richard M.—March 21, 1862, major and A. D. C. judge advocate Fremont's staff; July 27, 1863, resigned.

Cross, Nelson—June 20, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Sixty-seventh N. Y. State Volunteers (First Long Island).

Disney, William—May 10, 1864, captain Company I, 137th O. V. I.; August 19, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Dumont, Robert S.—April 25, 1861, captain Company B, Fifth N. Y. V. I. (Duryee Zouaves); October 1, 1861, resigned; December 11, 1861, secretary and aid to Admiral Bell, commanding Pacific squadron; July 16, 1862, volunteer lieutenant U. S. Navy; May 15, 1863, naval judge advocate Pacific Department; March 1, 1864, resigned.

Ewing, Thomas, Jr.—September 15, 1862, colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry; March 13, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; September 27, 1864, wounded at battle of Pilot Knob; March 9, 1865, resigned.

Foote, Henry E.—February —, 1865, major and surgeon U. S. Volunteers (Thirteenth Missouri, afterward Twenty-second Ohio); medical director Second Division, Seventh Army Corps; November 18, 1864, mustered out with Twenty-second Regiment.

Force, Manning Ferguson—August 19, 1861, major Twentieth O. V. I.; September 11, 1861, lieutenant-colonel O. V. I.; May 23, 1862, colonel O. V. I.; August 11, 1863, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; July 22, 1864, severely wounded at Atlanta; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers; January 15, 1866, mustered out; August 29, 1866, colonel Thirty-second Infantry, U. S. A.; September 7, 1866, declined appointment.

Garrard, Israel—September 18, 1862, colonel Seventh O. V. Cavalry; June 21, 1865, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; July 4, 1865, mustered out of service.

Garrard, Jephtha—September 11, 1861, captain Sixth Independent Cavalry Company; December 10, 1861, attached to Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; September 10, 1862, major Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; December 7, 1862, colonel U. S. Colored Cavalry; April —, 1865, resigned.

Goshorn, Alfred T.—May 10, 1864, captain Company G, 137th O. V. I.; August 19, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Greenleaf, Charles R.—August 5, 1860, captain and assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major.

Hayes, Rutherford B.—May 18, 1861, major Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 24, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 15, 1862, colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; September 14, 1862, wounded severely at South Mountain; wounded slightly May 10, 1863, July 25, 1864, and October 19, 1864; October 19, 1864, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers; June 10, 1865, resigned.

How, W. Storer—May 27, 1861, private Ninth N. Y. State Militia; February 23, 1864, captain and acting quartermaster; March 19, 1865, brevet major; June 10, 1866, mustered out of service.

Ingram, Alex.—May 28, 1861, first lieutenant and assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; lost on steamboat "Brother Jonathan," Pacific Ocean.

Johnson, John Waterman—Served three months as private in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; February 19, 1862, second lieutenant in Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; January 24, 1864, private Company K, 108th O. V. I.; May 14, 1864, died from wounds received at battle of Resaca, Ga.

Jones, Frank Johnston—April 19, 1861, private Company A, Sixth O. V. I.; June 28, 1861, second lieutenant Thirteenth O. V. I.; January 1, 1862, first lieutenant and adjutant Thirteenth O. V. I.; January 9, 1863, captain O. V. I.; March 11, 1863, captain and A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers (McCook's staff); March 13, 1865, brevet major U. S. Volunteers; July 2, 1864, resigned.

Leake, J. Bloomfield—August 26, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; ———, wounded at the battle of Sterling Farm, Morganzie, Louisiana; July 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Loomis, Charles—May 31, 1861, private Company A, Sixth O. V. I.; January 14, 1862, second lieutenant Fifty-fourth O. V. I.; April 3, 1863, resigned.

Lord, Nathan, Jr.—May —, 1862, captain Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August —, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; June 29, 1862, wounded at Savage Station; ———, colonel Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; February 19, 1863, resigned.

Matthews, Stanley—June 7, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 14, 1861, colonel Fifty-first O. V. I.; April 14, 1863, resigned.

Meline, James F.—June 30, 1862, major and aid-de-camp U. S. A. (Gen. Pope's staff); March 5, 1865, lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; March 9, 1865, colonel.

Menzies, S. G.—April —, 1861, major of cavalry and surgeon U. S. Volunteer Infantry; August —, 1861, medical director First Missouri Army Corps; June —, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Mills, Lewis E.—June, 1863, captain Volunteers and aid on staff of Gen. R. B. Potter, Ninth Army Corps; September, 1863, resigned.

McLaughlin, James W.—September 10, 1862, first lieutenant Company C, Fremont Infantry Body Guard; December 11, 1862, resigned.

Morgan, Christopher A.—July 31, 1861, captain Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; January 6, 1862, resigned; January 6, 1862, major and aid-de-camp (Gen. Pope's staff); June 30, 1862, colonel and aid-de-camp (Gen. Pope's staff); January 20, 1866, died in service at St. Louis.

Mussey, R. Delavan—May 14, 1863, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; June 16, 1864, colonel 100th U. S. Colored Infantry; May, 1865, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; September, 1865, colonel U. S. A.; December 12, 1865, resigned.

Nixon, O. W.—August, 1861, major and surgeon Thirty-ninth O. V. I. and medical director; August, 1862, resigned.

Noyes, Edwin F.—July 21, 1861, major Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; July 8, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; October 1, 1862, colonel Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; July 4, 1864, severely wounded at Atlanta; March 13, 1865, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; April 22, 1865, honorably discharged.

O'Leary, Charles—August 3, 1861, major and brigade surgeon.

Owens, William—September 26, 1861, first lieutenant Company K, O. V. Cavalry; May 13, 1863, captain Company K, Fifth O. V. Cavalry; December 3, 1864, mustered out by expiration of service.

Partridge, Charles A.—October 2, 1861, second lieutenant Company G, Forty-eighth O. V. I.; December 13, 1861, first lieutenant Company G, Forty-eighth O. V. I.; January 22, 1863, resigned.

Piatt, Donn—June 28, 1861, captain and acting adjutant-general; October 30, 1862, major and acting adjutant-general; January 1, 1863, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general.

Pope, John ———, captain Topographical Engineers, U. S. A.; May 17, 1861, brigade general U. S. Volunteers; March 21, 1862, major-general U. S. Volunteers; July 14, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. A.

Rickoff, Andrew J.—May 10, 1864, private Company E, 138th O. V. I.

Skinner, J. Ralston—November 19, 1862, major and judge advocate (Gen. Rosecrans' staff); March 20, 1865, resigned.

Slocum, J. J.—February 19, 1862, captain and C. S., U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major, U. S. A.; October, 1865, colonel U. S. A.; July 7, 1866, resigned.

Smith, Thomas C. H.—August 23, 1861, lieutenant-colonel First O. V. Cavalry; November 29, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; January 31, 1866, mustered out of service.

Straub, Walter F.—August, 1861, captain and aid-de-camp (Gen. McCook's staff); October, 1862, resigned.

Warnock, James—August 31, 1861, second lieutenant Company D, Second O. V. I.; October 2, 1863, captain Company D, Second O. V. I.; October 10, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Webb, Joseph T.—July 2, 1861, major and surgeon Twenty-third O. V. I.; ———, 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel; July 26, 1866, mustered out with regiment.

White, M. Hazen—September 2, 1861, volunteer second lieutenant; January 1, 1862, second lieutenant and aid-de camp; January, 1864, first lieutenant and aid-de-camp; October 16, 1864, major Fourth Arkansas Cavalry; July 2, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

White, William Sutton—September 12, 1861, private Fourth O. V. Cavalry; November 27, 1861, sergeant Company F. Fourth O. V. Cavalry; June 12, 1862, second lieutenant Fourth O. V. Cavalry; February 1, 1863, first lieutenant Fourth O. V. Cavalry; November 21, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Williamson, Milton T.—October 29, 1861, second lieutenant O. V. I.; February 12, 1862, first lieutenant Company C, Seventy-second O. V. I.; May 31, 1863, severely wounded at Vicksburg; January, 1864, commissioned as captain, but declined commission; October 28, 1865, mustered out by expiration of service.

Wilson, Charles P.—April 17, 1861, private Company C, Second O. V. I.; August 9, 1861, mustered out with regiment; ———, medical cadet; May 2, 1864, major and surgeon 138th O. V. I.; September 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Wilson, James K.—July, 1861, first lieutenant Company ———, Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; April, 1862, resigned.

Wood, E. Morgan—May 14, 1861, captain United States Infantry; March 1, 1863, resigned.

Analysis of Rank on Entering Service.—Colonels, 2; lieutenant-colonels, 4; majors, 13; captains, 16; first lieutenants 4; second lieutenants, 5; privates, 7.—Total, 51.

Analysis of Rank Attained Excluding Brevets.—Major-generals, 1; brigadier-generals, 5; colonels, 8; lieutenant-colonels, 4; majors, 11; captains, 14; first lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 2 —Total, 50.

In May, 1861, associate members of the United States Sanitary Commission were appointed in Cincinnati, and the work of supplementing the government appliances for the comfort of soldiers had begun. The building now known as the Good Samaritan Hospital was unfinished, having been erected for the United States Marine service. Through the efforts of Dr. W. H. Mussey, it was secured as a hospital for the use of the army. A board of ladies and gentlemen was organized for its management, by whose efforts and the liberality of the people it was furnished, and in May opened for the reception of patients. Until the next August it was kept in full efficiency, with surgeons, nurses, hospital supplies, and necessary furniture provided by the citizens. It was then adopted by the government, and passed under the control of the Medical Department of the army. In this, as in many instances afterward, this voluntary action of an intelligent and zealous people anticipated and pointed the way to the slower and more regular movements of the army authorities. It was a war of the people, and the people led, whenever practicable. A little later the Western Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in Cincinnati, and continued its remarkable work of patriotism and charity, until years after the last returning soldier had reached his home. The subsequent history of this great organization from its beginning until August, 1864, is briefly told in the following extract from a report made in that month: "The Western Secretary of the Sanitary Commission having given notice to the associate members resident in Cincinnati of their appointment, the Cincinnati Branch was formally organized at a meeting at the residence of Dr. W. H. Mussey, November 27, 1861. Robert W. Burnet was elected president; Geo. Hoadley, vice-president; Charles Fosdick, corresponding secretary; B. P. Baker, recording secretary; and Henry Pearce, treasurer."

The body thus created was left almost wholly without instructions or specification of powers. It had no other charge than to do the best it could with what it could get. It was permitted to work out its own fate by the light of the patriotism and intelligence of its members. If any authority was claimed over it, or power to direct or limit its action, it was not known to the members for nearly two years from the date of its organization.

The steps actually taken, however, from time to time, were communicated to the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, and by them approved. Delegates more than once attended the sessions of that body, and were permitted to participate in its action. The Branch were requested to print, as one of the series (No. 44) of the publications of the Commission, their report of their doings to date of March 1, 1862, and 2,500 copies of the edition were sent to Washington for distribution from that point.

Previous to the organization of this Branch, an address had been issued by the United States Sanitary Commission to the loyal women of America, in which the name of Dr. Mussey was mentioned as a proper party to whom supplies might be sent. A small stock had been received by him, which was transferred to the Branch, and circulars were at once prepared and issued, appealing for the means of such useful action as might seem open. A Central Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society, for Cincinnati and vicinity, was organized, and the co-operation of more than forty societies of ladies in Hamilton county was thus secured. This Society, it is proper to add, continued its beneficial connection with the Branch in vigorous activity, furnishing large quantities of supplies of every description, for nearly two years, and until the dispiriting effect of the change, hereafter to be noticed, in the relations of the Branch to the work of distribution, paralyzed its efforts, and resulted, finally, in a practical transfer of the labors of the ladies to other fields of no less patriotic service.

The camps and hospitals near Cincinnati were subjected to inspection, and all necessary relief was furnished. Concert of action was established with the Volunteer Aid Committee, appointed at a public meeting of citizens in October, 1861, of whom Messrs. C. F. Wilstach, E. C. Baldwin, and M. E. Reaves were elected members of the Branch. Their rooms, kindly furnished, free of expense, by the school board, became its office and depot, and finally, in the spring of 1862, a complete transfer was made of all the stock in the hands of that committee to the Cincinnati Branch, and the former body was merged in this.

Under the stimulus of constant appeals to the public, and by the wise use of the means received, the confidence of the community having been gained, large quantities of hospital and camp supplies, and some money, were received, and the members entered with zeal upon the duty of distribution. The force, which the United States Sanitary Commission then had in the West, consisted of the Western secretary and a few inspectors, who were engaged in traveling from camp to camp, without any fixed headquarters. That body was not prepared, and did not profess to undertake this duty.

A serious question soon presented itself to the mind of every active member of the Branch, whether to prosecute the work of distribution mainly through paid agents, or by means of voluntary service. At times there have been differences of opinion upon the subject, and some of the members have had occasion, with enlarged experience, to revise their views. The result of this experience is to confirm the judgment that the use of paid agents by such an organization, in such a crisis, is, except to a limited extent, inexpedient. It has been clearly proved that voluntary service can be had to a sufficient extent, and such service connects the army and the people by a constantly renewing chain of gratuitous, valuable and tender labors, which many who can not serve in the field esteem it a privilege to be permitted to perform in the sick-room and the hospital.

The members of this Branch felt at liberty to pledge publicly in their appeals for contributions, that the work of distribution should be done under their personal supervision, subject of course to the control of the proper medical officers of the army; and, until late in the autumn of 1862, they faithfully kept this pledge, and were able to effect, as they believe, a maximum of benefit with a minimum of complaint. Fault-finding never ceases while the seasons change; but the finding of fault with the gratuitous services of men well known in a community has no power to injure.

While their labors were prosecuted under this plan, nearly every member of the Branch was brought into personal contact with the work of distribution. They were present on the battlefield of Shiloh. They were first at Perryville and Fort Donelson, at which point they inaugurated the system of hospital steamers. They called to their aid successfully the services of the most eminent surgeons and physicians, and the first citizens of Cincinnati. They gained the confidence of the Legislature of Ohio, which made them an appropriation of \$3,000, and of the city council of Cincinnati, who paid them, in like manner, the sum of \$2,000, and of the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General, who placed at their control, at government expense, a steamer, which for months navigated the western waters in the transportation of supplies and of the sick and wounded.

They fitted out, in whole or part, thirty-two such steamers, some running under their own management, others under that of the governor of Ohio, and the mayor of Cincinnati, the United States Sanitary Commission and the War Department.

The relief furnished at Fort Donelson by this Branch constituted a marked, and at the time, novel instance of their mode of management, which may properly receive more specific mention here, as it elicited high praise from the Western secretary, and the compliment of a vote of encouragement from the United States Sanitary Commission. In this case a handsome sum was at once raised by subscription among the citizens, and the steamer "Allen Collier" was chartered, loaded with hospital supplies and medicines, placed under the charge of the five members of the Branch, with ten volunteer surgeons and thirty-six nurses, and dispatched to the Cumberland river. At Louisville the Western secretary accepted an invitation to join the party. It was also found practicable to accommodate on board one delegate from the Columbus, and another from the Indianapolis, Branch Commission, with a further stock of supplies from the latter. The steamer reached Donelson in advance of any other relief agency. Great destitution was found to exist, on the field no chloroform at all, and but little morphia, and on the floating hospital, "Fanny Bullitt," occupied by 300 wounded, only two ounces of cerate, no meat for soup, no wood for cooking, and the only bread—hard bread; not a spoon or candlestick. The suffering was corresponding. Happily the "Collier" bore an ample stock, and with other parties on a like errand, who soon arrived, the surgeon's task was speedily made lighter, and his patients gained in comfort. The "Collier" returned, after a short delay, bringing a load of wounded to occupy hospitals at Cincinnati, which this Branch had meanwhile, under the authority of Gen. Halleck, and with the aid of that efficient and able officer, Dr. John Moore, then post surgeon at Cincinnati, procured and furnished.

This was but the beginning of very arduous and extensive services, personally and gratuitously rendered by members of this Branch. They traveled thousands of miles on hospital steamers on their errands of mercy, and spent weeks and months in laborious service on battlefields, and in camps and hospitals. They aided the government in the establishment of eight hospitals in Cincinnati and Covington, and suggested and assisted in work of preparing Camp Dennison, seventeen miles distant, as a general hospital for the reception of thousands of patients. They bought furniture, became responsible for rent, and the pay of nurses, provided material for the supply table, hired physicians, and in numberless ways secured that full and careful attention to the care and comfort of the soldier, which from inex-

perience, want of means, or the fear of responsibility, would otherwise, during the first and second year of the war, have been wanting.

During the period to which allusion has been made, the United States Sanitary Commission had few resources, and those mostly employed in proper service at the East, where the members principally resided. This Branch was called on to aid that body, and, to the extent of its means, responded. At one time (early in 1862), it was supposed impossible to sustain that organization, except by monthly contributions from each of the several Branches, continued for six months; and this Branch was assessed to pay to that end the sum of \$250 per month, for the time specified, which call was met by an advance of the entire sum required, viz.: \$2,375. This sum, small as it now seems, in comparison with the enormous contributions of a later date, was then considered no mean subsidy by either of the parties to it.

In May, 1862, the Soldiers' Home of the Branch was established, an institution which, since its opening, has entertained, with a degree of comfort scarcely surpassed by the best hotels of the city, over eighty thousand soldiers, furnishing them 372,000 meals. It has recently been furnished with 100 new iron bedsteads, at a cost of \$500. The establishment and maintenance of the Home, the members of the Cincinnati Branch look upon as one of their most valuable works, second in importance only to the relief furnished by the "sanitary steamers" dispatched promptly to the battlefields with surgeons, nurses, and stores, and with beds to bring away the wounded and the sick; and they may, perhaps, be permitted with some pride, to point to these two important systems of relief, inaugurated by them. The necessity for the last mentioned method of relief has nearly passed away; we hope it may soon pass away entirely, never to return. The Home still stands in our midst, offering food and rest to the hungry and wayworn soldier, and reminding us of the kind hearts and loyal hands, whose patriotic contributions and patient toil, supplementing the aid furnished by the government through the quartermaster and Commissary Department of the army, have enabled them to establish it. To this aid of a generous and benign government, dispensed with kindness and alacrity by the officers who have been at the heads of these departments in this city, this institution is indebted, in a great measure, for its existence and usefulness.

May we not hope this aid will be continued, and that so long as the necessity for a Soldiers' Home exists, it may be able to send forth its invitation, open at all hours—free to all soldiers; and that the efficient superintendent, G. W. D. Andrews, Esq., who, under the supervision of a committee of the Branch, has managed its affairs from its birth, may, when the necessity for it shall cease, be there to bid God speed to its last guest?

The importance of perpetuating the names of the soldiers whose lives had been, or might be, sacrificed in the defense of our government, being an anxious concern of many of the members of the Commission, and regarded by them as of so much importance, they early resolved that, so far as they could control the matter, not only should this be done, but that their last resting place should be in our beautiful city of the dead—Spring Grove Cemetery. An early interview was had with the trustees, who promptly responded to the wishes of the Commission, and gratuitously donated for that purpose a conspicuous lot, near the charming lake, of a circular shape, and in size sufficient to contain 300 bodies. In addition thereto this generous association have interred, free of expense for interment, all the soldiers buried there. This lot having become occupied, the Commission arranged for another of similar size and shape, near by, for the sum of \$1,500. The subject of the payment of the same having been presented to the Legislature of Ohio, the members unanimously agreed that, as a large proportion of those who were to occupy this ground as their last home, were the sons of Ohio, it was the proper duty of the State to contribute thereto. In accordance therewith, an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the purpose, subject to the approval of his Excellency, Governor Tod. A third circle of the same size and shape, adjacent to the others, was, therefore, secured at the same price.



A. Hickenlooper

The propriety of this expenditure was approved by the governor, after a careful examination of the ground and its value. Two of these lots have been filled, and the third is in readiness for occupancy, should it become necessary. A record is carefully made on the books of the cemetery of the name, age, company and regiment of each soldier interred there, that relatives, friends, and strangers may know, in all time to come, that we, for whom their lives were given, were not unmindful of the sacrifice they had made, and that we properly appreciate the obligations we are under to them for their efforts in aiding to secure to us, and future generations, the blessings of a redeemed and regenerated country.

In view of the work of this Branch from the commencement, we can not but express our heartfelt gratitude to that kind Providence, which has so signally blessed its efforts, and made the Commission instrumental in the distribution of the large amount of donations, which have been poured into their hands by full and free hearts, for the benefit of sufferers who are bravely defending our country and our homes.

It will be seen that one and a half per cent on the cash receipts from the commencement will cover all expenses for clerk hire, labor, freight, drayage, and other incidental matters; and this comparatively small expense is, in a great measure, owing to the extreme liberality, which should here be gratefully acknowledged, of the free use of the telegraph wires, and the free carriage of hundreds of tons of stores by the several express companies, railroads and steamboats.

With all this liberality, our supplies would long since have been exhausted by the constantly increasing requirements of our soldiers had not the sagacity and enterprise of a number of energetic and patriotic gentlemen suggested the idea of, and inaugurated, the Great Western Sanitary Fair of this city, the wonderful result of which realized (to the Commission) over a quarter of a million dollars, which will enable us to relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers for some time to come.—R. W. Burnet, president; George Hoadley, Larz Anderson, vice-presidents; S. J. Broadwell, recording secretary; R. W. Burnet, Thomas G. Odiorne, Charles F. Wilstach, executive committee; George K. Shoenberger, A. Aub, M. Bailey, Eli C. Baldwin, Joshua H. Bates, E. S. Brooks, A. E. Chamberlin, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Charles E. Cist, C. G. Comegys, M. D., George F. Davis, Charles R. Fosdick, L. B. Harrison, James M. Johnston, B. F. Baker, David Judkins, M. D., Edward Mead, M. D., George Mendenhall, M. D., W. H. Mussey, M. D., Henry Pearce, Elliott H. Pendleton, Charles Thomas, Mark E. Reeves, E. Y. Robbins, all of Cincinnati; Charles Butler, of Franklin; James McDaniel, J. D. Phillips, R. W. Steele, of Dayton; David S. Brooks, of Zanesville. Treasury, the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

The following statement shows fully the receipts and disbursements of money from the treasury to August 11, 1864. A detailed account of the variety of stores and supplies which has passed through the store-room of the branch would cover many pages. The value can not be accurately estimated, but the donations alone exceed one million of dollars.

RECEIPTS.

From the State of Ohio (part of \$3,000 appropriated)	\$ 1,000.00
“ city of Cincinnati—donation	2,000.00
“ citizens of Cincinnati—donations	38,265.73
“ “ other parts of Ohio	14,423.43
“ sale of unconsumed rations at Soldiers' Home	2,175.52
“ Sanitary Fair (per committee)	235,406.62
“ citizens of California, through the United States Sanitary Commission	15,000.00
“ interest and premium on securities	5,655.00

\$313,920.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of medicines.....	\$ 1,412.37	
“ three sets of hospital-car trucks	3,108.00	
“ expense at rooms (for salaries of clerks, porters, laborers, freights on receipts and shipments, etc.....	16,402.18	
“ Ladies' Central Soldiers' Aid Society.....	3,104.65	
“ Charter of Hospital steamboats	13,272.31	
“ disbursements on account of Soldiers' Home	5,502.49	
“ supplies for distribution to hospitals, camps, etc	146,215.40	
“ remittance to United States Sanitary Commission	2,003.75	
Balance on hand, Eighty five-twenty bonds.....	\$80,000.00	
Thirty-eight one-year certificates.....	37,184.45	
Cash in bank.....	5,720.70	
		122,905.15
		\$313,926.30

The persons whose names are signed to the above report constituted the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. They are worthy to be emblazoned upon the pages of history—that wherever the story of love of country and of mercy to suffering humanity is proclaimed their works may be told as a memorial of them.

The great Western Sanitary Fair, to which allusion is made in their report, is worthy of separate notice. Chicago had set the example of a popular fair to raise money for the Sanitary Commission, and her enterprise was in progress with good promise of liberal results. Nothing was left to Cincinnati but to accept the friendly challenge, and endeavor to excel her rival in well-doing. The Cincinnati *Times* of November 7, 1863, published a communication signed “A Lady,” which was written by Mrs. Elizabeth Mendenhall, wife of one of the best known of Cincinnati's physicians, calling upon Cincinnati to follow the example of Chicago. The summons was responded to from every side. Meetings were held composed of those who had the desire and the ability to work, and soon the enterprise began to assume definite shape. Gen. Rosecrans, who was at that time in Cincinnati waiting orders, consented to take the position of president of the great Fair. Most fittingly, Mrs. Mendenhall was made vice-president. The enterprise was largely under the management and direction of the women of Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio. So rapid was the organization and preparation that on the 27th of November, but twenty days after the first suggestion, the Fair was inaugurated at Mozart Hall (now the Grand Opera House). That building, entire, had been arranged for the use of various departments of the Fair. Also the “Palace Garden,” as it was called, situated where the “Hotel Emery” now stands, was arranged as a refreshment hall. A huge building for the purposes of a bazaar, 64 x 400 feet, was erected upon the space between Main and Walnut streets, in front of the present government building.

When completed the organization embraced sixteen principal committees, which were divided into more than seventy sub-committees, as the only means of meeting the many phases of eager liberality. Mozart Hall building, the Palace Garden, the Great Bazaar, and warehouses, according to need, were made ready to receive, forward or sell whatever might be obtained. Mozart Hall was used for lectures and concerts, while the other apartments in the building were used as store and committee rooms. An art gallery was furnished by loans of pictures and other works of art, and many works of great excellence were donated to be sold for the benefit of the cause. Curiosities, relics, objects of interest, valuable relics, added to the attractions. Churches, societies, villages, and every form of association responded in generous rivalry to the call for help. More than 150 organizations were actively engaged, most of them being women, who could only in this way testify their spirit of helpfulness and sacrifice. All railroads, steamboats and express companies gave

free transportation to all commodities consigned to the Sanitary Fair. December 21, 1863, the Fair was opened, and during the succeeding weeks the great forces set in motion by enthusiastic patriotism gathered gifts of whatever kind could be made available.

The first week in January was intensely cold. A storm, unequalled in severity, swept over the Mississippi Valley as the old year went out, which made the next day memorable as "the cold New Year." During the next six days the winds were out, and the temperature hovered about zero. Among the ladies who stood at the counters in the Great Bazaar suffering was not uncommon, and impaired health in not a few cases was an additional sacrifice. The closing of the Fair, with its gifts, labors, lectures, concerts and sales, did not take place until April 21, 1864. On that date the managers submitted their final report to the public.

In that report the chief credit is given to the ladies for inspiring the people of all classes and conditions to contribute the unprecedented amount of \$234,500 net to the Fair. The actual outlay for expenses had amounted to a little more than 8 per cent. in the net amount paid to the Sanitary Commission. It furthermore appeared that while the people of the State outside of Cincinnati had contributed \$30,000, the people of Cincinnati had contributed \$175,000. The rest came from citizens of other States. The entire history of the enterprise, from its inception to the final report, has been preserved in an octavo volume of 578 pages, published by C. F. Vent & Company.

The Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission continued its work, diminishing as the storm of war settled down to the level of peace. On February 1, 1866, a statement was made showing total cash receipts of \$330,769.53, and a total expenditure of \$296,161.02, leaving still on hand an unexpended balance of \$34,608.51 invested in United States bonds to await another call for deeds of charity.

The Soldiers' Home, which stood on the south side of Third street, about one hundred feet east of Broadway, on ground now occupied by the Lorraine building, kept open its hospitable doors from May 15, 1862, until October 8, 1865. During that period it was a "soldiers' hotel," which never turned away a guest and never presented a bill. Soldiers found lodgings, stationery, information and clothing, according to their need. The total number of lodgings furnished was 45,400, and of meals 656,704. All this was accomplished with an expenditure of \$64,000.

After February, 1866, no public statement seems to have been made, but all the books, accounts, minutes and records of every kind, now deposited in the custody of the Historical Society, show very fully the work subsequently done, and the disposition made of the remaining funds. The Commission continued to hold meetings and direct relief operations. The last Ohio soldiers were not mustered out of the service until the summer of 1866, and, after that date, waifs and strays, stranded and destitute, fell into the kindly hands of the Commission. Their pressing wants were supplied, and they were furnished transportation to their homes. An executive committee of three members, to whom the Commission at each meeting made appropriations, carried on the work of relief. Widows and orphans of soldiers, whose circumstances made them proper objects of charity, were sought out, and their pressing wants relieved. The Orphan Asylums in Cincinnati were caring for 209 orphans of soldiers, and at one time the Commission appropriated \$10,450, to aid in carrying their burden. The sum of \$500 was at one time sent to Dayton, Ohio. Aid was given to the Ohio Soldiers' Home, a temporary shelter at Columbus, maintained by private munificence, until the State and Nation could provide at public expense more efficient and permanent homes. Relief in some cases was given to certain destitute regions of the South, that had been desolated by war. Seed corn, provisions, and in some cases schoolbooks were supplied. The last of the funds was not disposed of until 1880. It was a splendid charity, worthily administered by men who were

not only honest and unselfish, but whose accounts and records, carefully kept and deposited in safe custody, remain to vindicate them, and serve for an example to others.

Another organization of great influence for good was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission. As early as June, 1861, the association of Evangelical ministers of Cincinnati put themselves upon record by formal declaration, in which they expressed their gratitude to God for his mercies to this Nation, professed their love for Him as the Author of all good, by which they were constrained to proclaim: "The rebellion which now afflicts our land, and jeopardizes some of the most precious hopes of mankind, is the result of a long contemplated and widespread conspiracy against the principles of liberty, justice, mercy and righteousness proclaimed in the word of God, sustained by our constitutional Government, and lying at the foundation of all public and private welfare. In the present conflict, therefore, our Government stands before us representing the cause of God and man against a rebellion threatening the Nation with ruin in order to perpetuate and spread a system of unrighteousness and oppression. In this emergency we can not hesitate to support, by every legitimate method, a government in maintaining its authority unimpaired throughout the whole country, and over this whole people."

From the first, the clergy of all denominations, with unanimity and inspiring zeal, sustained the authority of the Government. The venerable Bishop McIlvaine, in his address to the Episcopal Convention of that year, urged his hearers "bravely and earnestly to sustain our Government and its administration, in the use of all lawful means for preserving the integrity of the Union." Archbishop Purcell, the venerated head of the Catholic clergy, manifested his sympathy and love for his country by causing the American flag to be raised over the Cathedral in Cincinnati, and over the parish churches of his diocese.

It soon became evident that organization would be necessary, in order that zeal and enthusiasm might have due effect; and so the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission entered upon its career. It was not a new movement, but an organization of the old and spontaneous enthusiasm, which had everywhere manifested itself. The officers were as follows: President, A. E. Chamberlain; vice-president, H. Thane Miller; secretary, Rev. John F. Marley; general agent, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw. The president gave two years of his life and labor to the cause, and in addition furnished an office and store room, free of rent.

The value of this organization can never be calculated. It called into play religious motives and convictions, the deepest and most powerful of all the influences that direct and control men. The cause of the country became sacred, when the Church, the Sunday-school and the family altar, had devoted themselves to its maintenance. Around these holy places where worship is offered, and prayer ascends, clustered not only devout piety, but glowing, patriotic fervor. These became the abiding and uplifting force, that daily replenished the failing energies of the people. The cause of the country became a holy crusade. Every sacrifice made in its behalf became a holy offering. Every religious organization became a center of patriotic zeal.

During the term of its existence, the Cincinnati Christian Commission raised and disbursed cash to the amount of \$108,889, and stores and supplies of the estimated value of \$289,602. It distributed 9,994 Bibles, 55,091 Hymn and Psalm Books, 458,083 knapsack books—a compilation of valuable and interesting reading matter in pamphlet form, suitable for a soldier's knapsack—8,678 bound volumes, and almost a million copies of magazines, pamphlets, religious newspapers, and tracts of various kinds. Of course, this catalogue but very feebly indicates the work performed by that organization. Its agents and laborers were not only everywhere employed in giving moral and religious tone to our armies, comforting the sick and dying, communicating between the soldiers in the field and their friends and relatives at home, but they largely ministered to the physical welfare of the army. While the moral

and intellectual cultivation of soldiers was the leading object and purpose, the Christian Commission by no means stopped their work at that point.

The situation of Cincinnati, within cannon range of disputed territory, early gave her citizens serious concern for the security of her homes and wealth, and this feeling of apprehension was not wholly dissipated until the war was drawing to a close. It was early awakened into painful activity whenever the hostile force came near enough to be a menace. After the first awakening at the outbreak of the war, this feeling subsided, especially during the period of earlier victories in the West. The battle at Mill Spring, and the capture of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, had thrown the rebels back to the southward of Nashville, but unfortunately, after the evacuation of Corinth, the race for Chattanooga was won by the rebels, and East Tennessee, the citadel of the continent, was still in the hands of the enemy, in which he had a safe retreat, and from which he could make dangerous sorties at will. The campaign of 1862 gave proof, never to be forgotten, of the commanding strength of that mountain fortress.

The effective national troops were in distant fields, and neither the State nor the city was prepared with arms or soldiers for defense. The line of attack and defense had receded, until danger was scarcely apprehended even by the most cautious. Suddenly, in the afternoon of July 11, 1862, it was announced in Cincinnati, that John Morgan with his troopers, was at Tompkinsville, Ky., with no efficient force to oppose his march to the Ohio river. For the next few days he was dashing about central Kentucky, capturing outposts, paroling prisoners, burning bridges, securing horses, enlisting adventurous young men in the rebel service, mystifying his enemies and spreading general alarm and confusion.

The city became thoroughly alarmed, and on the 13th a public meeting was held. Speeches were delivered, and the people made eager responses. The city council resolved to pay all necessary expenses of protecting the city, and at once made an initial appropriation of \$5,000. The police force, under Chief Dudley, and a single field piece manned by firemen under Capt. Glass, were forwarded by the Kentucky Central railroad. In the absence of the police, rioting broke out in the city. The lowest class of whites manifested their riotous disposition in assaults upon the negroes, and the city was menaced with serious disorders. Leading citizens met and organized a force of 1,000 men to patrol the city and enforce the peace. The stay of Morgan was brief, but just before he started upon his return he captured Cynthia, and, among other men and material, the gun and firemen from Cincinnati.

The only abiding result was that the people were reminded of the urgent need for enlistments in our army, and that their own safety depended upon their success in upholding the National Government. Liberal donations were made to encourage volunteering, and to care for the families of soldiers during their absence. Public opinion was intensified, meetings were held, and the people became more determined as the final object seemed to become more remote.

The guerilla dash under John Morgan was only an overture. It demonstrated the ease with which a movement might be made to the rear of the Union armies, so as to threaten the cities along the Ohio river. It revealed to the most obtuse observer the startling fact, that the mountain ranges of East Tennessee had innumerable passes, which might serve as sally-ports for the enemy concealed within.

In August Gen. Kirby Smith with probably 15,000 men moved from his camp at Knoxville, Tenn., upon Lexington, Ky., avoiding the National forces at Cumberland Gap, and turning their position by a rapid movement. That force was compelled to fall back to the Ohio river by the valley of the Big Sandy. Gen. Buell with his army was still in Tennessee. Almost before the military authorities were well advised of this movement, a battle was fought at Richmond, Ky., on the 29th of August, 1862, in which the National forces were completely routed. They were undisciplined troops, recently enlisted, and hurried directly to the front. News of this disaster reached

Cincinnati Saturday evening, August 30, 1862. It was supposed by the people of the State that the defeated army at Richmond, re-inforced by other troops, would fall back upon Cincinnati. But on Monday evening it was known that these troops had retreated toward Louisville, and that there was no force worth mentioning between the enemy and Cincinnati. On the 1st of September, Kirby Smith's army entered Lexington without opposition. All at once the people of the city apprehended the fact that they were utterly defenseless. The city council was convened in special session. The credit and faith of the city were pledged for all expenses necessary for the public defense. The mayor was authorized and directed to order the suspension of business, and to call the citizens to arms. The Military Department at that time was commanded by Gen. Horatio G. Wright. The city council and mayor put all the military resources of the city at his command. He responded to the situation by sending from the front Gen. Lew Wallace, who arrived at 9 P.M. September 1st. The mayors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport waited upon him at the "Burnet House" soon after his arrival. The executive officers of the three cities had the same message to deliver, from the respective councils and people. Everything was placed at his disposal, and all were willing to obey his orders and uphold his hands. Before two o'clock of that night, a proclamation of martial law was prepared by him, which appeared in the newspapers of the next morning.

In that proclamation the people were warned that an active and powerful enemy threatened them with all the consequences of war; announced that the cities must be defended, and that their inhabitants must at once engage in the work; that there should be no distinction of classes, and no exemption from any duty while the danger was imminent; that at nine o'clock the next morning every business house in the cities must be closed; and that citizens must an hour later assemble in convenient places ready for orders; that this labor ought to be a labor of love, but that anyhow it must be done. Martial law was proclaimed in the three cities, and it was ordered that it should be enforced by the police, until soldiers might arrive. Even the schools were closed, and the ferry boats were forbidden to ply after four o'clock A.M.

The order was indeed a sweeping conscription, and an absolute prohibition of all kinds of private pursuits. It soon appeared that even in such great danger the order had been too comprehensive and inclusive. It was soon afterward modified so as to allow the schools to proceed with their work, drug stores and bakeries to conduct their usual business, physicians to visit their patients, and bankers to open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily. It would not seem unnatural if so drastic a measure had caused complaint and ill humor, but on the contrary it seemed to produce the highest satisfaction. Every citizen beamed upon his neighbor, as if there had been a proclamation of a great festival. They not only perceived that the way to avoid the threatened danger was to meet it, but they seemed to take pleasure in the prospect of defending their homes.

Governor Tod hurried down from Columbus, and, as soon as the situation was fully understood, issued telegraphic orders for all available enlisted men to be sent to Cincinnati, and for a full supply of arms and ammunition. He sent out a warning to all the border counties to organize for their defense. In response to numerous offers of assistance from neighboring counties, he announced that all bodies of men who were armed would be received, that they must repair at once to Cincinnati and report to Gen. Lew Wallace, who would complete their organization. None but armed men were to be received, and all the railroad companies were notified to pass such at the expense of the State. Exception was made of armed men residing in the river counties; who were directed to remain for the protection of their homes. These orders and proclamation were issued by Governor Tod on the 2nd of September. Next morning, the first companies from the rural parts of the State, who have passed into history as the "Squirrel Hunters," began to appear in Cincinnati. They were a motley but enthusiastic assemblage of people. Without uniforms, without

practice in marching, or in the manual of arms, ignorant of the duties of a soldier, possessing nothing but arms and courage, they had hurried to the scene of threatened war.

At that time there was no bridge across the Ohio river in front of Cincinnati. Those splendid arches, high in air, springing from one State to another, and spanning the mighty river, have all been constructed since our Civil war. Rapid and certain communication between the two States, menaced by this invasion, was an imperative necessity. As soon as it was known that Cincinnati must prepare for her own defense, a pontoon of novel construction was laid almost in a night, under the direction of Wesley M. Cameron. Coal barges were laid side by side, parallel with the current, and anchored firmly in position. On top of these, timbers were laid from shore to shore, on which were placed the bridge planks, wide enough for four wagons abreast. It served every purpose of a permanent bridge.

For two days after the first appearance of the first Squirrel Hunters, they kept pouring along the streets from all the railroad depots, and moving across the huge pontoon. Every necessary preparation for their comfort had been made by the liberality of the citizens. The Fifth Street market-house, which stood where the famous Tyler-Davidson Fountain now stands, was turned into an eating establishment, where all were bountifully fed before crossing the river. In addition to the committees of citizens who were busy providing for the wants of the defenders of the city, the Sanitary Commission was energetic and liberal in the performance of all duties that came within its reach.

At the front, as it was called, that is, the hills to the southward of Newport and Covington, details of citizens were kept busy with pick and spade under the direction of competent army engineers, constructing earthworks at every available point. Whatever may have been possible, if a rapid movement had been made at first by the enemy, it became clear within three days that the city could not be taken by a hurried assault. Time had been gained, and time assured final safety. The enemy had halted three days in Lexington, and, even when the movement on Cincinnati was made, it had not the energy and rapidity that betokens serious business. On the 5th of September the governor announced to the public that no more volunteers would be needed for the defense of Cincinnati; but he advised that all military organizations be kept up for future needs.

At this time about 15,000 of these picturesque citizen soldiers had reached the city. On the 6th of September Gen. Wright, commanding the Department, issued an order permitting resumption of all lawful business, except the sale of liquors until 4 o'clock of each day. After that hour, all business houses were required to be closed, and the citizens were to respond to requisitions which were daily made for laborers, and these were equitably distributed among the different wards of the city.

The enemy did not attack or even provoke a collision of any kind, until the 10th of September, when some forward movements were made, which indicated a purpose to assault. There were some trifling skirmishes, but no attack. The general commanding the Department again appealed to the governor, and the march of the Squirrel Hunters from the interior was resumed. On the 13th this movement was checked, and the volunteers were turned back. It was ascertained on the 12th of the month that the enemy had quietly departed. The advance of the army under Gen. Buell from Nashville threatened Bragg's main army so that he was compelled to concentrate his forces. The relief of Cincinnati from threatened attack was at last secured by the movements of an army more than a hundred miles away. On the 15th of September Gen. Wallace took leave of the city. All restrictions upon business were removed, and all apprehension ceased.

Nothing occurred to bring hostilities near Cincinnati until midsummer, 1863. While Gen. Rosecrans with his army still lay inactive along Stone river, John Mor-

gan, the rebel guerilla chieftain, crossed the Cumberland river at Burkesville on the 2nd of July, and moved directly for the Ohio river. He had been ordered by Gen. Bragg to make a raid through Kentucky, so as to break up communications between Gen. Rosecrans and his base of operations. Disregarding the orders of his commanding officers, he crossed the Ohio river below Louisville, and started upon his aimless march through the States of Indiana and Ohio. He was closely pressed by the National cavalry under the command of Gen. Hobson, so that his march partook more of the character of a flight than a military expedition. Navigation was suspended upon the Ohio river above Louisville, and all river craft put in position to be out of his reach. On Monday July 13th at 1 p. m. he entered the State of Ohio at the town of Harrison. The military forces at hand were sufficient to intercept Morgan's forces, and with the assistance of the forces of Gen. Hobson completely destroy them. Gen. Burnside has been criticised for his failure to end Morgan's career in Hamilton county; but that general purposely declined, as he expressed it to himself, to fight a battle in the suburbs of a great city. His opinion was that to bring on a conflict would result in useless destruction of property, and unnecessary suffering. So he purposely allowed the enemy to pass to the eastward, taking care that his march through the populous and wealthy regions about Cincinnati should be as harmless as possible, intending to capture or destroy his forces somewhere on the upper Ohio.

As soon as it was known that Morgan was pushing energetically toward Cincinnati, martial law was proclaimed in Cincinnati, and hurried preparation was made to overhaul his forces. The city was in a tumult and confusion of futile preparation. But before an organized body of men could be formed, the great raider had passed to the eastward, through the village of Glendale, and continuing in an easterly direction, had reached the Little Miami by daylight on the morning of the 14th. There was no destruction of property in this county, except the burning of a bridge over the Great Miami river at New Baltimore. There was considerable loss by the exchange of broken-down and worthless horses for good ones taken from the farmers along the route. Morgan's flight continued eastward until he reached the Ohio river at Buffington Island, where he had intended crossing the river. The night was pitch dark, the ford was guarded by a battery, and precious time was lost by the enforced delay. Gunboats arrived to make the crossing impossible, and Hobson's cavalry had time to overtake the enemy they had pursued so far. About one-half of Morgan's force was captured, the rest escaping to continue their flight to the eastward, until they finally found it necessary to surrender.

The final capture of Morgan and the remnant of his force occurred at Salineville, in Columbiana county, on the 26th of July. He had been thirteen days in crossing the State of Ohio, had plundered many small towns, taken many horses by the way, had fought several skirmishes, and so rapid had been his movements that, although 50,000 men from all directions were hurrying to overthrow him, he was within a few miles of the eastern limits of the State when he was captured by soldiers who began their pursuit from Wheeling. The total loss to the citizens of Ohio by this raid was about a half million dollars.

After the Morgan raid the tide of war drifted away to the southward, so that Cincinnati was never again disturbed by the approach of a hostile force. The wasted armies of the rebellion were too remote to be a menace, and too feeble for diversions. Nevertheless, during the entire period of the war, the city was the center of military activity. Its situation on the border of loyal territory, and upon a great system of navigable rivers, in the center of a populous, wealthy and patriotic region, abounding in all military supplies, fully established as a manufacturing and commercial center, had necessarily become a great depot, and was continually alive with the hum of military preparation. Millions of dollars were expended here in the purchase of clothing and camp equipage, harness, wagons, forage,



W. A. Baldwin

horses and mules. The ordinary business of the city was much reduced. Traffic in army supplies, and manufacturing of army stores, largely disturbed its labor and capital. In this respect it was the foremost city in the West, if not in the United States. The pursuits of peace were made secondary to these temporary diversions to the necessity of war.

The city suffered permanently by this forcible interference with her growth and trade. Her rivals to the northward, far from danger and apprehension, grew and prospered in the permanent occupations of peace. Extensive shops were busy turning out army wagons and ambulances, others in manufacturing harness, others in turning out clothing; horses and mules were bought by thousands, often at the rate of 400 per day. In addition it was a distributing point for great quantities of supplies purchased elsewhere for army use. Steamboats and railroad trains were daily loaded with the material and supplies of war, to be forwarded wherever needed. Soldiers daily marched through the streets, at first filing southward, but afterward tattered remnants of regiments passed through the city on their homeward march. Recruiting officers were everywhere, and the sound of the fife and drum was continually heard in the streets. Courts martial sat side by side with our civil courts throughout the whole period. Some of the trials by these courts have become famous in history, the most notable being the trial and conviction of Clement L. Vallandigham for treasonable utterances in violation of the orders of Gen. Burnside.

The history of the city during that period of trial and danger will always be remembered to her credit and honor. She responded to every call made by the constituted authorities. She went beyond these requirements and furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars to be put to charitable uses. The work of the Sanitary and Christian Commission is itself a splendid and enduring monument to the liberality and patriotism of her citizens. Nor was she less willing in furnishing soldiers for our armies. As early as September 1, 1862, she had to her credit 14,795 volunteer soldiers in the field.

From that time until the end of the war she responded to every call, and at the close she had filled every requisition without resorting to a draft. Nearly or quite one-third of all her citizens liable to military duty were in the military service of their country.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CINCINNATI SANITARY FAIR.

[BY LIDA BICKHAM LAIR.]

IT was a bitter, bitter winter. War had been stalking through the land long enough to leave a very shiny trail. Trains had been pouring in their sad loads of wounded and sick; steamboats had been emptying into our midst armies of men gathered up after the battle, and schoolhouses, hotels, shut-down factories, turned into temporary hospitals, were equipped with volunteer nurses from the ranks of mothers and sisters "left behind." The great Sanitary Commission had been born of the hour of need, and yet with all its ramifications, all the free giving, the more than generous donations, the time had come when still other resources were to be taxed, and so sprang into being the great Sanitary Fair with its beautiful Bazaar—as we christened the old Fifth street market-house, now a thing of the past.

We who look back at Cincinnati from Race to Walnut on Fifth, not as those who look to-day, pointing with pride to its Fountain Square; but we point with

The shooting took place in the southeast angle of the fort, which had just been erected by Maj. Doughty.

THE FIRST RIOT.

The first riot or unlawful disturbance occurred February 12, 1792. Lieut. Thomas Pasteur, belonging to the garrison of Fort Washington, having quarreled with John Bartle, who kept a little store at the corner of Broadway and Front streets, decoyed him, on pretense of business, to the garrison, when he assaulted him in the presence of his friends, and beat him severely. Bartle prosecuted the lieutenant for the outrage before a magistrate, and at the hearing his attorney, a Mr. Blanchard, pictured the officer in a light so contemptible as to draw on himself the indignation of the latter. Smarting under the tongue lashing he had received from Blanchard, the lieutenant detailed a sergeant and thirty privates to personally chastise the lawyer and all who might be disposed to defend him or his cause. The sergeant and his detail started on their mission, and an affray took place on Main street between the military and citizens, eighteen in number, headed by Magistrate McMillan and John Riddle. The fight was a severe one, but the citizens succeeded in driving the soldiers off. The affair naturally created great excitement. Gen. Wilkinson, then in command, after an investigation, reduced the sergeant to the ranks, and would have inflicted greater punishment, had it not been proven that he and his men were acting under orders. A general order was then issued in which the attack on the magistrate was severely denounced, and the affair characterized as a dishonor to the military, and forbidding the recurrence of anything of the kind under severe penalty.* Lieut. Pasteur was tried by the court for assault and battery, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars!

FIRST EXECUTION BY THE CIVIL LAW.

John May, convicted of the murder of Wat. Sullivan, was the first man hanged in Hamilton county. The crime was committed in 1792, soon after the military riot, and the particulars are as follows: May and Sullivan, who were old acquaintances, had been drinking and carousing for several days, when they quarreled about some trivial matter, which finally ended in blows and the punishment of May. Friends interfered, and they were separated; but May brooded over the idea that he had been worsted by a man much smaller than himself, and openly made threats that he would kill Sullivan at the first opportunity. A few evenings afterward a party was given at the log cabin of Hardin Smith, which stood near the corner of Sixth and Main streets, and May and Sullivan were both present. The latter asked May to "let by-gones be by-gones," and for the resumption of their former friendship; but May said he had sworn to kill him (Sullivan), and there would not be a better time; then, suiting the action to the word, he drew a hunting knife—an article found in the belt of every backwoodsman at that time—and plunged it into Sullivan's heart, who sunk lifeless on the floor of the cabin. May was arrested, tried, convicted, and executed by Sheriff John Ludlow. The gallows was erected on a spot on the south side of Fifth street, east of Walnut. This took place toward the close of the last century, and, as executions were all public at that time, the whole population of the country for a distance of fifty miles in every direction came to see the vindictive May hanged. The bill of Sheriff John Ludlow, in which he charges the county of Hamilton for "boarding May after sentence, his execution and expense of gallows and grave," is dated November 15, 1792, and is for £15 8s. 9d. It was not paid until six years after it was rendered.

PRO SLAVERY RIOTS OF 1836.

The pro-slavery riots, which began April 11, 1836, raged unremittingly for several days. At that time the most bitter feeling existed against the negro in Cincin-

* Cist, 1859, p. 133.

nati, and it required but a slight provocation to cause this popular feeling to find vent in mob violence. Two boys, one black and the other white, became involved in a quarrel from some trivial cause, when the white boy was beaten. The cause of the white boy was championed by those who wanted to rid the community of the negro, and a mob soon collected. Violence began at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth streets, known as "The Swamp." The houses of many negroes were burned to the ground, and their occupants shot down like dogs. The police were called out and made heroic efforts to put down the rioters, but without avail. Members of the force were compelled to stand and see unoffending colored men killed, without lifting a hand to save, so overwhelmed were they by the mob. Finally the governor of the State declared the city under martial law, and fixed his headquarters in Cincinnati. The stringent measures adopted by him soon quelled the mob, and restored law and order. On July 30, of the same year, several men clubbed together and destroyed [See chapter on the Press] the *Philanthropist* newspaper, when the police were called out and succeeded in suppressing the riot. A remarkable feature connected with these pro-slavery demonstrations was the eminent respectability of the men who acted as leaders and urged the rabble to commit deeds of violence and destruction.

THE BANK RIOT.

Howe, in his "Recollections," informs us that Monday evening, January 10, 1842, the Miami Exporting Company assigned its effects, and Tuesday morning following the Bank of Cincinnati closed its doors. The news spread rapidly, and by 11 o'clock angry crowds of depositors had assembled, had broken in the doors of the bank, destroyed all movable property, and whatever books, papers, etc., could be found. The excitement became so intense, and the mob was so demonstrative, that ten of the city guards, headed by Capt. Mitchell, were called out by the municipal authorities. After some effort they succeeded in driving the rioters away, and for a time maintained their position. The mob soon rallied and drove the police away, firing upon them and wounding one or two. The rioters then had undisputed possession of the city. An attack was made upon Babe's Exchange Bank, and then upon Lougee's exchange office, both of which they sacked, making havoc of everything which was destructible. A very bad feeling existed for several days, but it finally died away, and peace was restored.

THE JAIL RIOT OF 1848.

Soon after the close of the Mexican war, two discharged soldiers came to Cincinnati with the view of settling here. They procured boarding with a German family living near the "Brighton House," and obtained work in a down-town factory. Things passed on smoothly for some time, when the proprietor of the boarding house commenced trying to get their land warrants. The boarders expressed a total unwillingness to part with their papers, when the keeper thought he would try another method. He swore out a warrant against the ex-soldiers charging them with having assaulted his little daughter who was only seven years of age. They were arrested, when the father, mother and child appeared as witnesses, and swore that the charge was true. The prisoners were required to give \$5,000 bail each, which of course they could not do, and they were sent to jail to await trial.

A Mob Assembles.—The report of the affair came out in the papers, and caused much indignation among the people. Finally the excitement culminated in the assembling of a great mob in front of the old jail for the purpose of taking the prisoners out and lynching them. Sheriff Weaver went out and expostulated with them about their conduct—told them not to let the good name of the city be tarnished by the disgraceful proceedings of a mob, and if the prisoners were guilty they would assuredly be punished; that he had called on the militia (Citizens' Guards and Cin-

cinnati Greys) to assist him in preserving law and order; that it was his sworn duty to protect his prisoners, and he was going to do it, and if they attempted to take the prisoners out of jail he could, with the assistance of the militia, repel any attack. He then read the riot act, and retired within the jail. The mob then commenced a furious attack on the prison. At first they were fired on with blank cartridges; this not seeming to deter them in the least, the sheriff then ordered ball and buckshot to be put in the guns; then at the risk of his life he went out and informed the mob what he had done, and implored them to desist and prevent the effusion of blood; he was only hooted and laughed at, and the attack became stronger than ever. The fences were torn down, the pavements torn up, and a general scene of riot ensued. The mob had almost reached the jail door; one platoon of the troops was ordered to fire, when several of the rioters were killed and wounded. The mob now found that they had more than they had counted on, and beat a hasty retreat. As is usual in all such unfortunate affairs, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and it was found that one or two had been killed and a similar number wounded, who had had nothing to do with the affair at all. A lady living across the street was shot while attending to her domestic duties. Jackson Carnahan, a hard-working, intelligent, and highly respectable mechanic, had his dinner bucket with him on his way home from work. He stopped to learn the cause of the excitement and was killed.

The Prisoners Acquitted.—At the next session of the court, the prisoners were placed on trial. More than twenty of the first physicians testified that after a careful examination they were satisfied that no assault had been committed on the child. When the little girl was placed upon the stand, it soon became apparent that she had been carefully instructed what to say, and the lawyers for the defense soon made her tell that her father and mother had taught her what to say. One of the jail turnkeys swore that he heard the father of the child in jail tell the prisoners that if they would give him their land warrants he would go away and not appear against them; and when they declined to accede to his request, the "old man" said: "If you had given me your land warrants when I asked you to, this would not have been." In fact, the proof was overwhelmingly in favor of the prisoners, as there was not the least evidence against them, and they were promptly and honorably acquitted of the charge. What must be thought of a father and mother who could concoct such an infamous scheme to acquire land! History fails to record the names of the participants in this celebrated trial, and as nearly half a century has rolled away, and the records have been burned, they are buried in oblivion.

THE BEDINI RIOTS.

What is known in the police history as the Bedini riots occurred in December, 1853. At that period quite a large colony of Germans, who had taken part in the rebellion of 1848, and who were known as "Forty-eighters," resided in Cincinnati, having been compelled to fly from their native land. In this country they organized a "Society of Freemen," made up of bold, determined men, whose hatreds engendered five years before still rankled in their breasts. They believed in the universal equality of man, and it was the attempt to put their doctrines on this point into practical operation that had caused their banishment to the United States. With them the belief was popular that they had been betrayed, and among their betrayers they thought they recognized Father Bedini, who had in some way got mixed up with their affairs in Europe. When, therefore, in 1853, as the Pope's Nuncio, he reached Cincinnati, and took up his residence with Archbishop Purcell, they were confident that his coming had something to do with the rebellion in which they were prime movers. They called an indignation meeting, the result of which was the framing of a request for the Nuncio to leave the city.

Upon the adjournment of this meeting, a crowd of the "Forty-eighters," to the number of two hundred or more, started for the Archbishop's residence, where it

100. 100. 100.

two body-snatchers were accused of dissection table, was viewed with ordinary example of manslaughter in a the courts, continues Mr. Tunison, were d of such conditions, but they had fal- as taken advantage of by the law- scape from punishment was easy.

the focus of all the excitement and irritation. In a stableman in West Eighth street, near the crime scene, was one brutal and one as accused—William Berner, a young Ger- who-increased the public resentment against them. The murder was known the universal feel- ing was that the case was to be submitted to a jury. The case, from the arrest of the accused man, was watched with feverish interest and the evidence went to show that the murder was done for the first thought of the crime was in the mind to aid him: that the two beat their Indirectly the testimony and the conduct of the prisoners, except in the matter of physical form, the two as human beings. They showed a singular absence, and of feeling or sympathy for their that they gave the impression of two-footed destructiveness and self-preservation had been of every other faculty. After the murder it to the outskirts of the city and threw to be tried, T. C. Campbell, counsel for the statements, and had the trial of Berner taken of this preference was the well-known to the author to suppose, therefore, that the popula- reference to previous violations of law had given of discontent that were now common in the middle of the year it seemed, to although there had been hanging done by a in sight of the city, it was presumed that the frame indignity and available to that of appeal to lynch law.

of the population which frequented the beer ring with an energy and purpose all their own. and the fact, and to be seen on the wa- catures of the jury, the attorneys and the court those caricatures were accompanied with explana- and the merchants. Myriads of marks and ballads in the neighborhood of the city announcing meetings the avowed purpose of which A vigilance committee was the subject of common and every night of the city who to organize a vigilance committee and to



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons Philada.

C. J. Prudden.

The trial of Berner came to an end at last.* He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, the maximum time under the law. There was a decorous interval between the day of the verdict and that when sentence was pronounced. The anger of the people was shown as soon as the verdict was known. Nothing less than the death sentence was considered a fit punishment for Berner's crime. Various things were thought of as reasons why the measure of the popular will had not been fulfilled in this instance. The judge before whom the case was tried was Samuel R. Matthews. The jury was selected according to law on challenges by counsel for State and defendant, out of a venire issued by the trial judge. It did not occur to anybody that the methods of the courts, and the popular sentiment as shown toward murderers for years previous in the Ohio Valley, had been such as to make the verdict against Berner one of astonishing severity.

The Music Hall Meeting.—Naturally the thought was of a public meeting, to demand reform in the treatment of criminals. The call for the meeting was issued and the meeting was held, regardless of the fact that the resentment of the people had taken the form of a murderous frenzy. Among the 8000 persons who crowded into Music Hall there were great numbers of the wisest and most prudent citizens of Cincinnati. They hoped to secure a calm but emphatic expression of public opinion in respect to the abuses of the courts. But they had evoked a spirit which they could neither exorcise nor control. No remarks by the speakers met with applause unless they could be applied to the objects of popular feeling. Ropes suitable for a lynching party were openly displayed, and threats of mob violence were frequently heard. The speeches of the night were ill-advised in view of the manifest temper of the audience; ill-advised, that is, if the purpose of the meeting was to demand reform and not to encourage a lynching party. The resolutions,† which at any other time would have seemed vigorous enough, were assented to by the assemblage without enthusiasm, and the adjournment was no sooner ordered than a cry "to the jail," rang through the hall. Vast numbers of the crowd went to the jail merely because of curiosity. They manifestly looked for a conflict, but they did not expect to take part in it. A small number showed from the first a determination to hang Berner if he could be found. But while they were actuated by a single desire, they were without a leader, and no man capable of leading them was found during the three days of disorder and bloodshed which followed. Although there had been every reason to expect an attack on the jail sooner or later, the supposition was that instead of the sudden dash on Friday night (March 28) the mob contemplated a deliberate attack on Saturday or Sunday night. The sheriff and his subordinates were by no means as well prepared as they might have been. The fact that the building was impregnable except to a well-armed force, and could in a few minutes be made strong enough to resist anything but artillery, was the principal dependence after the populace began to show signs of temper. For in the first instance even the most determined among the people masked their designs under a laughing indifference. They crowded into the jail by the main doors, and met with little or no resistance until they had ranged through most of the corridors. The indecision of the officials created a feeling that the mob was to have things its own way. In the hour during which hundreds of men were running about from cell to cell, Berner would certainly have been caught and strangled if he had been left in the jail. Fortunately for him, he had been secretly taken out by an officer who succeeded in getting his prisoner to a train for the penitentiary at Columbus.

* After a jury was impaneled the taking of testimony commenced March 12, 1884, and the trial ended March 24 in his conviction for "manslaughter," and he was sentenced on the 28th. So intense was the feeling against the jurors that when they emerged from the courthouse they were hooted at and hissed, and there were cries to "hang them." Several of them were so frightened that they ran up the back streets in mortal terror.

† The resolutions, which are lengthy, may be found in a bound file of the *Enquirer*, under date of March 29, 1884, in the Public Library. They are particularly severe on the jurors, and denounce them as men unfit to live in the community.

How easy the conquest would have been is shown by the fact that the mob reached the cell of Joseph Palmer,* Berner's partner in crime, and were baffled only by the coolness and presence of mind shown by the prisoner himself. When asked if he was not Palmer, he came to the front of his cell and said: "No, can't you see that I am a white man?" The mob turned away satisfied, and, after some difficulty, were pushed out of the cell room. The gate was closed, leaving the unwelcome visitors in possession of the jail office, and, in fact, of the entire front which faces Sycamore street. How easily the jail could be defended was shown later, when a party of men forced their way into the gallows yard, and, with a heavy beam of wood, burst the door leading into the corridor of the jail. The police met these men with decision, and took them prisoners as rapidly as they entered the building, reminding each one, with a sound rap on the head, that he was a violator of law. An attempt to burn the building by setting fire to some small wooden houses showed how easily the jail could be defended in this particular.

Altogether, the experience of Friday night was sufficient to convince cool-headed men that, with some very simple precautions, a small force of policemen, well armed, could defend the jail against a mob of many hundreds of men. Inside of this structure, the militia were from first to last useless. They should have been used to defend the courthouse, which faced Main street, and at the rear overlooked the jail. The entire block was practically in a state of siege, and should have been defended at all points. So extraordinary was the defect in the plan of defence—in view of the fact that the sheriff, M. L. Hawkins, was a military man and had seen some service—as to persuade many persons that the burning of the courthouse on Saturday night was the work not of the mob, but of men in the employ of corrupt officials who desired to efface the records of their crimes. In any case, there is no excuse for the incompetence which left the building, second in importance in the State of Ohio, to the wild vagaries of a mob. The only excuse ever attempted was the statement that the forces in hand were insufficient. If they had been properly disposed there were enough men available from the first. Indeed, the Gatling gun, belonging to the police department, which was of little or no use during the riots, if it had been handled promptly, would have driven the mob out of Main street at a less cost of life than that which followed the desultory and indecisive firing of the militia.

Throughout the three days of disorder the defect in the conduct of the authorities was a lack of energy and decision. As it was, no effort was made to protect the firemen, who might have saved the courthouse; the populace found it easy to throw firebrands into the building. Fired upon by the militia, they simply gathered up the dead and wounded and retired, to return in a few minutes with fresh brands and renewed determination. When the flames had gained such headway that they could not be extinguished, the crowd made their way into the building, by battering down the front gates, and carried on the work of demolition without hindrance. Late on Saturday night, troops began to pour into the city, and the disorder was put down by mere weight of numbers. With the exception of two or three attempts to capture gun stores, and to rifle pawnshops in order to secure guns and pistols, the populace had shown no disposition to attack any buildings except those belonging to the county. The people had proved themselves capable of the most irrational and insane conduct that had ever been attributed to free citizens of the United States. No disorder known to the history of the country had been so purposeless in its origin; so difficult to quell, considering the number of persons engaged in it, and so devoid of result in the outcome. The courthouse was a ruin. The jail had resisted every attack made upon it. Even an attempt to set it on fire with coal oil had only served to prove how impregnable it was to the assaults of an ill-armed mob. Not one of the prisoners against whose lives threats had been numerous was hurt. Berner, the

* Some months after the riot Palmer was tried, convicted of murder, and executed. After the terrible experiences of March no jury would have dared to find any other verdict.

immediate occasion of the outbreak, after an eventful journey, in which he escaped from his guard and wandered about the country in mortal terror of being hanged, was caught and safely placed in the penitentiary at Columbus.

Forty-five persons had been killed and a large number were wounded. The only gain that anyone could put his hand upon, was the experience which will probably prevent the recurrence of such a disturbance, and will certainly prevent the mistakes that made the struggle more costly to life and property than it ought to have been. If Berner had been captured and hanged, the gain would have been nothing more than a gratification of popular resentment. In the years that have intervened since the riot, it has been shown by repeated instances that the effect of the murderous tumult was to increase the number of crimes in the city and in the States near to it. But the effect of the agitation has been to draw the lines of the law strictly. Capital punishment has been more frequent. Respect for the law on the part of the law-abiding has been increased, and the determination to enforce it has been strengthened.

The most extraordinary illustration of the folly alluded to in the worn proverb about "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen," was given in the effort to punish T. C. Campbell,* the attorney who defended Berner. For a generation the bar had indulged all grades of morality among its members, and now one man was to be made a scapegoat for the sins in which all had shared to a greater or less extent. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the self-respect of the profession in the future that this effort was not successful. The verdict for the defense in the trial of Campbell for bribery and subornation, may be considered equally fortunate. He became the victim of the general resentment, and the punishment of abiding unpopularity was fully equal to the offenses with which he was charged. When his house was burned, with a valuable library and other property, the wantonness and cowardice that marked the arson were such as to cause some reaction in public opinion in his favor. His courage in facing the populace, even when its expression of animosity were the most bitter, deserves the praise of all who respect bravery.

History of the Riots in Detail.—The riots of March, 1884, came suddenly. None were more astonished at the whirlwind they had evoked than the respectable citizens, who called the Music Hall meeting, and whose inflammatory speeches convinced the mob that it would have the sanction of the better classes of society.

According to some accounts it was the mob in Elm street, unable to get into the crowded hall, that started for the jail, while others maintain that it was from the audience in Music Hall that the rioters were recruited.† They were led on by four negroes, and, with constantly augmented numbers, rolled down toward the jail. The news traveled before them, and Sheriff Hawkins sent in the riot alarm. The crowd was soon battering at the jail doors, and was not long in effecting an entrance. The number of the riot alarm was known only to a few, but the multitude seemed to divine by instinct what the unusual ringing of the bells meant, and rushed for the scene of conflict. In a few minutes the mob had possession of the jail, but there were no leaders, and it did not know how to break down the cell doors. A detachment of police arrived, and by persuasion and a moderate display of force, succeeded in getting the mob out of the jail before any of the cell doors had given way before their battering. More police arrived, and the patrol wagons came dashing through the crowd, which they vainly tried to disperse. No. 1 was able to penetrate the dense mass as far as the jail entrance, when several shots were fired, and the first blood was shed, a boy of seventeen sinking to the pavement with a bullet in his brain.

*Tunison's Cincinnati Riot, p. 15.

†This account of the riot is drawn materially from the excellent account written by Oscar Edgar, and published in Mr. Tunison's pamphlet, pp. 81-93.

The crowd quickly rallied, and, breaking into the offices and residence portion of the jail, wrecked doors and windows in their passage, but spared private property. It looked strange to see a piano with its woolen covering unhurt and not even pushed away, while broken glass crunched under the feet of the rioters. The crowd first got into the jail over a plank which was thrust from the pavement into a window, and then used as a bridge to span the wide area before the office. Soon the crowd was assaulting the well, which is a circular apartment containing an iron staircase leading to the cells and corridors above. From the well four passages lead, all guarded by iron doors. One opens into the jail office, one into a long corridor leading to the bath-rooms and other offices; one to the kitchen, and another into the tunnel by which prisoners were conveyed between the jail and the court-house. Three iron doors are set in this tunnel, and while it was entirely open from the court-house end the crowd did not attempt to carry it. They filled the office and the corridor leading to the bath-rooms. From the office they attacked the barred gate with a heavy plank. In the south corridor sledge hammers were employed by men who knew how to use them, and the great lock gave way before repeated blows of the hammer. The crowd in the office was a mixture of respectable looking men, mostly young, and the worst elements of society. Most of those who swung the battering ram looked like thieves and murderers. Here and there in the crowd were men whose torn and dirty jackets were distended with the bowlders they were carrying concealed. Suddenly the gas went out. "Hold on! Stay where you are!" was the cry, and some passed out and quickly returned with lights. The darkness had little effect on the crowd. The gas was quickly relighted. "The door is giving away!" shouted another. The crowd poured through both doors and precipitated itself upon the ranks of deputy sheriffs and police, which were drawn up in front of the two entrances. Several policemen were hit with bowlders, one with an axe thrown at him. It was now midnight.

The Militia Arrives.—Then the jail rang with loud reports. This was the first intimation that the militia had been called upon. It was also the first report of firearms. Then followed more reports, and shortly the crowd surged out of the office and corridor, followed by a line of gleaming bayonets. What had transpired in the meantime is a subject of dispute. The militia, for whom Sheriff Hawkins had sent, entered the tunnel from the courthouse, and suddenly found themselves in darkness, for the gas had been turned out. They saw before them a knot of men whom they mistook for rioters. So they were, mainly, but they were captives under the charge of two policemen. The command came to fire, and Capt. Foellger cried: "For God's sake fire high!" Whether the mob fired first from the well into the tunnel is still the disputed matter. One militiaman assured a reporter that he and others in the front ranks had to jump aside to escape injury from those behind him who fired wildly. A reporter who had no sympathy with the mob accompanied the militia in the tunnel, and he heard no firing except from the militia. Corporal Cook, who received three wounds at this time, was powder-burned in the face, a result which could not have followed from the discharge of pistols fifty feet off. But Col. Hunt and most of the militia assert that they were fired upon first. Several were wounded at this time and one rioter was killed.

The jail was soon cleared of the rioters, and it is only due to the militia to say that during the remainder of that trying night most of them displayed considerable coolness. In the first flurry—coming directly from the quiet of the armory, where they had been enjoying their weekly drill—these young men, who had most of them never been under fire before, found themselves hemmed in in a subterranean passage in pitch darkness. Before them somewhere—they could hardly tell where in their confusion—a crowd of angry and bloodthirsty rioters. Who can wonder that some of the more excitable lost their heads? If they did fire first they may be well excused from it.

The Mob Still in Force.—Foiled by the arrival of the military, a factor on which they had not counted, the mob raged without. It had undisputed control of the jail yard, and, leaderless as it was, it used that advantage with considerable judgment. "Smoke them out, smoke out the murderers, the militia!" was the cry, and fire was set to two small offices attached to the rear of the jail. Then it was perceived that the jail could not be burned in this way, and two fires were built in the yard. A frame office was destroyed, and combustibles were brought from far and near. Burning planks from the fires were thrown into the boiler-room and the coal cellar. These, fortunately, did not communicate with the jail, except through two narrow passages which opened upon the tunnel. The closed iron doors kept out the smoke, and the defenders were not aware of this last assault by fire until a reporter passing through the tunnel informed them. Now the infuriated crowd assaulted the south side of the jail, and the brickbats and pistol balls rained so thickly on the building that they kept up a continuous rattle and crash.

It did not take long for the crowd to find that the garrison was not discommoded yet. The mob on the north side discovered an area adjoining the kitchen and surrounded by a wall. A hundred or so mounted the wall overlooking the kitchen and rained in missiles, with an occasional pistol shot. So long as they contented themselves with smashing glass the defenders allowed them to work their own sweet will. The crowd was not playing, however, for in a few minutes a burning plank was sent sailing through the air. It struck midway between the bars, carrying away the sash, and lay with one end projecting into the kitchen, sending forth volumes of stifling smoke. This had to be stopped, and a lieutenant of the First Regiment stationed himself at the door leading from the corridor into the kitchen, and, with a detail of men, tried to keep down the crowd. The cry rang down the corridor, "Get back there! get back! lookout! get away from there!" And then in a lower tone, "Steady—fire!" And the loud report of the rifle told that some boy or young man had dropped down from the wall with a wound in his leg or foot as a reward for his attempt to fire a pistol or hurl a rock through the window. Yet as each one dropped another would scramble to his place. Fear had no place in that mob.

It was about this time that several men were sent up to the roof on an upper part of the jail to fire over the mob on both sides of Court street, so as to compel them to hug closely the walls inclosing the jail, and thus prevent the rioters doing mischief. About an hour and a half had elapsed since at midnight the jail doors had been broken, and only the timely arrival of the militia prevented it from falling into the hands of the mob. The rattle of brickbats and pistol shots had become monotonous, when the crowd tried another stratagem. The jail office, which ninety minutes before had been filled with a surging mass of angry men, was now guarded by ten soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Coal Oil Applied.—Occasionally a knot of men had gathered at the railing overlooking the area, but they had generally retreated when warned. About half-past one o'clock this area railing suddenly became black with men, and a liquid poured down the step, the smell of which proclaimed it petroleum. Immediately the men seized the carpet and rolled it back, and conveyed the furniture into the well. By this time the barrel had been dropped in and fire was dropping upon it. The militia as one man sprang to the door and delivered a shattering volley on the mob, then pushing their way up the steps fired again on the sullen crowd. It was in this volley that Joseph Sturm was killed. He was standing by the side of patrol wagon No. 3. The soldiery were unconscious of his presence. Several bullets entered his side and he fell dead.

Blood was hot on both sides. The prospect of a horrible death by coal oil was too much for the militia. The detail that had been guarding the office was now drawn up on the pavement and reinforced from the reserve in the jail. Orders were

given to aim effectively and waste no more shots. The crowds had retreated to shelter behind the jail wall, from which numbers would suddenly emerge upon Sycamore street to fire on the troops. The young officer's voice would then ring out: "Get back! get back there! get back!" If this triple warning was unheeded, then the low command would come, "No. —, fire!" In a few minutes the crowds discovered that the militia were really firing bullets, and firing them in their direction. Then only the most adventurous would sally from the hiding-place, and one at a time. Finally about three o'clock in the morning the crowd, wearied of a warfare in which it lost so much and did so little, began to thin out. At the hour named the guard of militia, which had been twice changed, was reinforced. It was drawn up on the pavement, wheeled to the right and left, wheeled again down North and South Court streets, and ordered to fire volleys down these streets. The rioters tumbled over each other in the effort to get out of the way. Squads of police came behind them, marched through and patrolled the streets for hours, driving the mob slowly before them. The first night of horror was over.

There were but two incidents which did not occur in the vicinity of the jail. The armory of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Court and Walnut streets, was broken into and a number of stands of arms taken. The rioters found a bass drum, with which they amused themselves, but they had no ammunition. Another party broke into B. Kittredge & Company's gun store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, with the intention of getting arms and ammunition, but found none of the latter. In a short while they returned, gutted the store, and among other things seized upon a small brass cannon and three kegs of powder, but they found little or no fixed ammunition. The threat was made that they would blow up the jail, but the attempt was not made. The fire department responded at the sounding of the riot alarm, but the firemen were not allowed to use their hose. They were at the mercy of the mob, and an attempt to lay the hose would have resulted only in its being cut, and, if persevered in, the destruction of their engines. They lost \$150 worth of hose as it was. After watching affairs for awhile they received orders to return to their houses, and left amid the cheers of the crowd.

Second Day of the Riot.—The second day was one of apprehension at Cincinnati and Columbus. Many persons believed the worst was over, but such as had witnessed the pertinacity of the mob feared the approach of nightfall. Sheriff Hawkins, whose coolness during the excitement of the preceding night had won him the respect and admiration of all beholders, made preparations for a worse night than the one before. Governor Hoadly offered him the aid of the State militia. He was unwilling to shed more blood, but after consideration of the condition of affairs he reluctantly consented to accept the offer made by the State. After consultation with Col. Hunt of the First Regiment, Chief of Police Reilly and Hon. Matthew Ryan, he disposed of his forces. He had only 150 men—to extend his lines so as to cover the courthouse was to lose both it and the jail. He was bound by his oath of office to protect the jail. To barricade all approaches to the latter was the best he could do, and he could not extend his breastworks more than half a square from the jail without leaving each squad of men out of support of the others in case of an attack. The jail was strengthened as well as could be, and Sheriff Hawkins prepared to resist the expected assault of his position until reinforcements should arrive.

The crowd had been dense all day, and it gathered numbers and confidence as darkness came. The barricades looked ugly, and the crowd gathered chiefly in front of the courthouse. The riot began with the throwing of bowlders and brick-bats at the courthouse, while some fired pistols and shot guns at the windows. Gaining confidence, a storming party was formed, and the iron doors in the courthouse front were battered down in a few minutes. About the same time a gang of boys began breaking in the county treasurer's office, which was in the northwest

corner of the basement. The idea of firing the courthouse began with this collection of boys and half-grown men, who were led, it is said, by men and boys from Kentucky. The furniture and broken counters were piled up in the middle of the room, and coal oil was poured upon them. The match was applied, and a small flame quickly shot forth. It leaped from one article to another, gathered head and roared with increasing strength. The mob cheered and yelled. One office after another was fired, and soon the flames were dancing in every apartment of the front basement. When the mob reached South Court street it rushed along the side of the courthouse, intending to fire the offices on that side. It was met by a volley of musketry which made it stagger and rush around the corner again. Soon after a white handkerchief tied to a stick was waved, and then a number of the rioters cautiously appeared and carried off the dead and wounded. In a few minutes afterward the sheriff's red auction flag, through which the mob had been firing bullets, was waved, and again the mob surged around the corner, emptying its firearms at the barricade. "Fire!" And another volley made every wall in the narrow street tremble, and the multitude rushed back, some reeling and falling, others tripping over them, then picking themselves up and continuing the flight. Again the white flag was waved. "Make way, gentlemen, make way for the wounded," called out several surgeons, whom a sense of professional duty had called to the scene. "Make way," and the crowd opened lanes through which was carried many a poor fellow who had rushed around the corner but a minute before. Soon the tables of the Debolt Exchange were covered with mangled bodies, some from which life had fled, others which were gasping with feeble and perishing breath. The surgeons busied themselves with these while the battle went on without. After this the militia kept up a dropping fire on the mob whenever it showed itself, and continually the number of the wounded increased. The Debolt could not hold them all. Burdsal's drug store below Canal, and a saloon on Ninth street, were turned into temporary hospitals. This sort of skirmishing continued for hours, and amid it all the courthouse burned slowly. Steadily the flames crept from room to room through a stone building alleged to be fireproof. Anon the flames pierced the roof, dense volumes of smoke poured through the ventilator over the rotunda, iron shutters bent in the heat, iron girders sprang from their seats on iron pillars with loud explosions, records which were eloquent with human joys and sorrows turned into bright flame and vanished, while passions as hot as the fire raged around the devoted pile. Nothing could be done to stay the remorseless flames—the fierce mob would not allow it. Thus for the second time perished the Hamilton county temple of justice by flames.

Military Begin to Arrive.—But another turning point had been reached, and the insulted majesty of the law and order began to assert itself with greater force. Soldiers began to arrive from other parts of the State. First came the Fourth Regiment, but only to teach Dayton how little reliance she might place in her citizen soldiery. Appalled by the hostility of the mob, which would have made respectful room before a gleaming line of bayonets, this regiment halted within sight almost of the building, which was only beginning to burn, and ingloriously returned to the depot from which it came. Capt. Frank Brown, of Company A, after trying vainly the command, returned with several members of his Dayton company to the lines the next day and did good service. The remainder of that company left for their homes in Dayton. Companies of the regiment from Springfield and other points retrieved their fame by assisting in quelling the disturbance the following day, and some of the Daytonians were forced to return by the scorn of their wives and fellow-townsmen. But the majority of them failed to return.

Not so the gallant Fourteenth, of Columbus. This regiment arrived at half-past ten, an hour after the Fourth, and marched from the Little Miami depot to the scene of conflict. They were ordered to clear the street before the courthouse.

Marching down South Court street they drove the mob before them. Company A pushed the mob up Main street. Companies B and F wheeled to the left upon the mob in Court street, and found themselves engaged with the real rioters. At first the mob gave way; then sixteen or twenty rioters separated themselves from the mass, precipitated themselves through the first company, several falling dead in their tracks at the first volley, and were caught by the colored company, the Duffy Guard, and pushed aside.

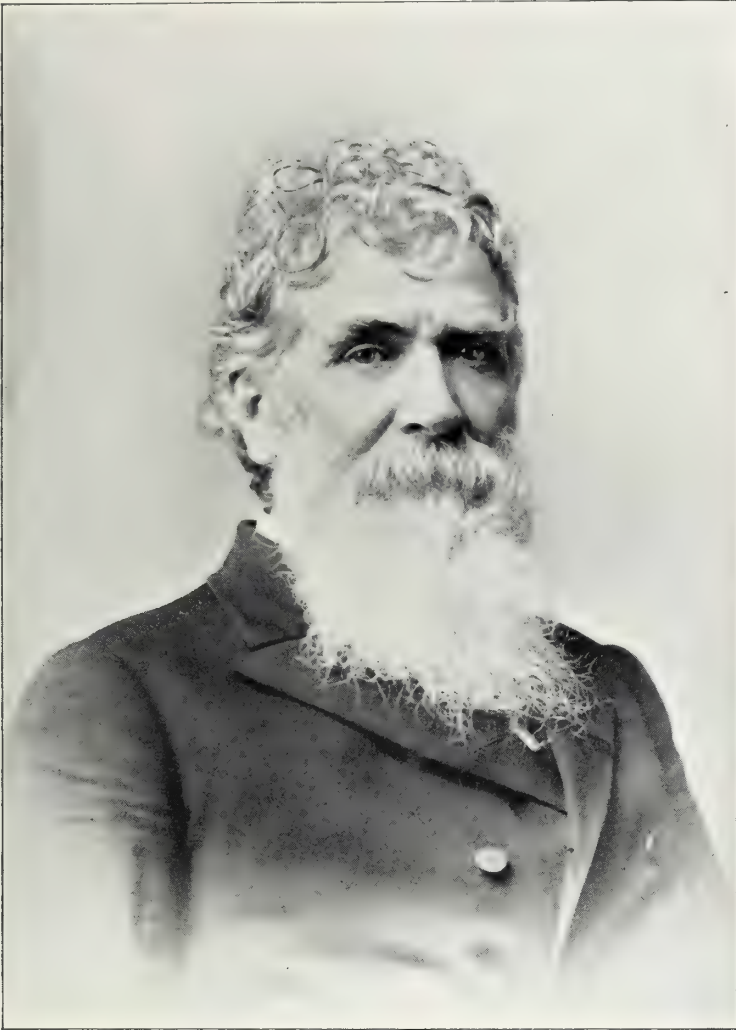
Ten of this regiment were soon wounded under the fire of the mob, and the command devolved from one officer to another until the third who took command gave the order to fire. With the precision of veterans, platoon after platoon delivered its fire. It was about midnight when the rapid succession of crushing volleys told that the tables had turned, and many an anxious citizen ejaculated his thanks, as he divined that the mob had met its master. The mob rushed up Court street. Every volley found its victims, and Kinzbach's drug store, at the corner of Court and Walnut streets, was soon filled with the dead and dying. The rush of fugitives into the store and the crashing of bullets through the windows imperiled the lives of the wounded and the surgeons, who were mostly devoting themselves to suffering humanity. It was too much for the mob. The Fourteenth held the ground it had captured, and the Gatling gun was brought up from its post near the jail to support the militia. Then the skirmishing continued. Occasionally some section of the mob, with reckless daring, sprang from behind a sheltering corner to fire on the troops. The troops returned the fire, not in volley, now, for the discharge of two or three guns was enough to disperse the crowd, and almost every such episode added to the list of the dead and wounded. Thus the night wore away, and with the gray dawn the firing gradually ceased.

Stirring Incidents.—Soon after the Fourteenth Regiment had driven back the mob, a couple of engines were sent for and brought around, under military escort, to Sycamore street. The firemen laid their hose without hindrance, and played upon the burning courthouse for the rest of the night. They were enabled to save the northeast corner of the building, including the recorder's office, the grand jury rooms, the coroner's office, and the carpenter's shop in the basement. Their success showed that the fire might have been stopped at any stage, but for the violence of the mob.

About 9 o'clock a portion of the mob started down Main street to procure arms and ammunition. William Powell & Company's gun store was attacked, and coal oil barrels were rolled up to the front of the store with the intention of burning it. The result was totally unexpected to the mob. A barricade of empty boxes had been built in the store, and behind this lay several clerks armed with repeating rifles. Guilford Stone had stationed himself at an open window in the second story. The street was jammed with heads when Mr. Stone let loose his batteries. At the first discharge five men fell, two of them dead. Soon the mob was in full retreat. About midnight a telephone message came to the Hammond street police station to the effect that a squad of the rioters had captured two cannon in Power Hall, and was then on its way up Main, from Fourth street, toward Powell's. Lieut. Burke took a squad of police with him, and came upon the rioters as they stopped in front of Powell's to get ammunition. One volley from the "navy sixes," and each rioter was seeking safety in his own individual way. The police ran down and captured several prisoners, and then trundled the cannon up to the Main street barricade, and delivered the pieces to the militia.

It was on this night that Capt. John J. Desmond, of Company B, First Regiment, was killed.* He was leading a detachment of his company through the court-

* In the corridor of the new courthouse, to the right of the foot of the main stairway as you enter from the street, is a marble tablet inserted in the wall, which bears this inscription: "In memory of John J. Desmond, attorney at law, and captain of Company B, First Regiment, O. N. G., who was killed near this spot March 29, 1884, while defending the courthouse from lawless violence. This tablet is erected by members of the bar."



R. H. Stone.

house to protect the county's property, before it had been fired by the mob. As his detachment emerged and deployed upon the street, a ruffian aimed a revolver at him and brave Desmond was no more. During the evening his murderer was taken into the jail mortally wounded, and confessed his crime before he gave up the ghost.

This is the history of the second night. Revenge was the motive of the mob—revenge for those killed during the attack on the jail. The rioters no longer thirsted for the blood of the imprisoned murderers, but for the blood of the militia who were preserving law and civilization against anarchy. During the disturbance the communistic element showed itself in a hand bill distributed around the city advising the formation of vigilance committee to “purify” the city. No heed was paid to it, and by the single act the handful of socialists in the city showed how weak they were.

Third and Last Day of Terror.—Sunday was a day of apprehension. Rumors filled the city. Threatening crowds confronted the barricades, which, with the strengthening of the military force, had been moved out to cover the smoldering ruins of the courthouse. It was rumored that Music Hall, “Hunt’s Hotel” and other places were to be attacked, and citizens and militia looked forward to a night of carnage and fire. Troops continued to arrive all day. The city buildings were turned into barracks. Soldiers stacked their arms and slept in the jail, on Court and Main streets, in the corridors of the city hall, and in the City Park. Sleep was sweet to many of them, even on a blanket spread on the hard ground behind the barricades.

The mob that confronted the barricades was noisy and demonstrative. One stubborn man was shot down on North Canal street, the only man who lost his life in broad daylight during the whole riot. Threatenings were loud and bloodthirsty. The severe handling the mob had received from the Fourteenth Regiment, the knowledge that the militia organizations were pouring into the city on every railroad, and the reaction of sentiment caused by the wanton destruction of the courthouse, were all having their effect on the mob. About 8:25 o’clock p. m., the mob at Court and Walnut streets grew more demonstrative and could not be quieted. Suddenly several shots were fired at the troops, who responded with a blank volley. The mob coolly stayed to note the effect of the fire, and, finding it was with blank cartridges, did not budge. The next volley raised a cloud of dust and dropped several of the rioters, and the balance lost no time in dispersing. This cleared the street for some time.

About 11 o’clock p. m., a gang of half-grown boys, who had visited Bohne, one of the jurors in the Berner trial, at his house, intending to adjust a noose to his neck, and, luckily, failed to find him, came down to the Court street market-house and fired upon the barricade. The gatling gun was turned loose for the first time. It filled the air with bullets* and several of the rioters dropped. The others hid behind pillars of the market-house and the street corners, and annoyed the militia for some time. Whenever a fair chance was afforded the machine gun was turned loose, and a few more added to the wounded.

The mob rapidly thinned out after midnight, and by 3 o’clock in the morning there was not so much as a knot of men to be seen at any corner of the battlefield. It soon became apparent that the mob was conquered, and a feeling of relief fell upon the watching citizens, the militia and the city authorities.

During the night a portion of the mob which had been amusing itself by throw-

* Among residents of the neighborhood who made narrow escapes, was Maj. Jesse Fulmer. He keeps a house furnishing establishment at No. 33 West Court street. His place of business was closed, of course, during the disturbance, as the mob was violent in this street. When the gun was fired one of the bullets crashed through his window, cut through a nest of tin pans sitting on a shelf, then passed through a pine board and flattened itself against the brick wall. A minute or two before the gun was fired he was at the door peering through a crack at the mob, and had just stepped back when the ball crashed through. Had he remained at the door he would have been killed, as he was in the line of the shot. The bullet holes can still be seen, and the Major has preserved the perforated tin pans as relics.

ing cars off the track at Elm and Twelfth streets started for Music Hall, firing off pistols as it went. After some parley with the officers of the building the mob entered Power Hall, and began to put together the parts of a cannon they found there. Word was sent to the city buildings, and two companies of the Sixth, the Waverly and Lancaster companies, were dispatched to the scene. The rioters fled, but three of them were captured. About the same time a raid was made on the pawnbrokers' shops on Central avenue, near Sixth, by thieves. A squad of police charged them and captured a number in the stores. In the police court next morning all these men got heavy sentences.

Scenes at the Morgue.—Ghastly were the scenes at the morgue. In a small room, lighted by two candles, lay stretched out, at one time, the stiffened bodies of twenty victims staring at the ceiling. Some with great blackened holes in their heads or breast, with hands upraised as if in the very act of hurling a missile; others with shoulders half torn away, leaving bloody gaps through which their lungs could be seen. The wounds made by those slugs were horrible. At the hospital were about one hundred and fifty wounded and dying. The sufferers bore their pain with remarkable fortitude. Few were the groans, and some of those severely wounded were ready to converse about themselves and the scenes they had witnessed, while the torn nerves throbbed with agony.

All the country had its attention drawn to Cincinnati, and bulletin boards in distant cities were watched all day by eager crowds. The suspense and agony of apprehension in Ohio and Indiana was such as was witnessed during the first great battles of the Rebellion. The most startling rumors flew through the country. Every city of the State felt it had an individual interest in the issue. Persons hurrying to Cincinnati, troops and officials, were surprised to find less excitement in the city, except in the vicinity of the courthouse, than prevailed in the smaller cities of Ohio and the neighboring States. The recklessness of the mob is what made apprehension greater. The cost in the loss of property, to say nothing of the lives that were sacrificed, was very great. The magnificent courthouse, which had cost fully seven hundred thousand dollars,* was a ruin, and hundreds of records had fallen a prey to the devouring flames.

In course of time a new building, more elegant and costly than the first, arose upon the site of the burned "Temple of Justice." It is complete in all its interior arrangements, the court rooms, and offices for the county officials, are ample in size; it is three stories in height, and a credit to the opulent county of Hamilton.

CHAPTER XXV.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—COVALT'S STATION—ORGANIZATION—FIRST PURCHASERS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP comprises that part of Hamilton county southeast of the Little Miami river. Comprising as it does the triangular area situated between the Little Miami and Ohio, its surface is much broken by the hills characteristic of the country contiguous to the last named stream. Clough creek, Five Mile creek, Little Dry run, and Big Dry run are the principal interior streams.

* The records show that in 1851 the contract for the courthouse was awarded for \$695,253.29. It had a front of 190 feet, with a depth of 190; was 60 feet in height and had three stories. The jail, which withstood all assaults of the mob, was built in 1861 of Dayton limestone, and cost \$226,520. The first courthouse, built in 1802, was burned in 1814, through the carelessness of some soldiers quartered in it. The second, which was erected on the site of the one destroyed by the mob, was completed in 1819, and burned July 9, 1849. What a strange fatality has attended the courthouses of Hamilton county!

Covalt's Station was a military post of importance during the period of Indian hostilities in this region. It derives its name from Abraham Covalt, and was situated in the Little Miami valley twelve miles from its mouth. A detachment of twenty soldiers was stationed here in 1791. The protection they afforded seems to have been inadequate, however, for Covalt was killed and scalped while hunting near the fort. Gerard's Station was situated on Turkey Bottom, near the mouth of the Little Miami.

Anderson was organized as a township in 1793, and originally included parts of Clermont, Warren, and Brown counties. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Clermont in 1800. The first township officers were John Garrard, clerk; Jesse Garrard, constable; Richard Hall, overseer of roads; Joseph Frazee and Jacob Backoven, overseers of the poor; Joseph Martin and Jonathan Garrard, viewers and appraisers.

The whole of Anderson is situated within the Virginia Military Reservation, an extensive tract between the Scioto and the Little Miami, reserved by Virginia for the payment of her soldiers in the Revolution. The following is a partial list of original purchasers: Bennett Tompkins, John Crittenden, John Anderson, Holt Richardson, Robert Blair, William Cassel, John Demsey, Benjamin Gray, John Halfpenny, Daniel Sahon, John Green, James Giles, John Steele, Robert Powells, Abram Hites, Joseph Egglestone, Robert Morrow, Theodore Bland, A. Singleton, William Taylor, Jacob Fears, James Friggin, James McDonald, James Payton, John Brown, William Moore, William Mosileye, John Parke, James Pendleton, Gen. James Taylor, Hites & Robinson, Edward Stevens, Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Edward Clark, Joseph Neville, John Mead, Gen. George Washington, Nathaniel Wilson, Gen. Nathaniel Massie, John Nancarrow, P. Higgins, John Hains, Frank Taylor, John English, George C. Lights.

VILLAGES.

Mount Washington was laid out in 1846 by John L. Corbly, and originally consisted of a limited number of lots on the Ohio pike. The first purchaser was Stephen J. Sutton, by whom the first store was established. He was also the first postmaster, and to him the village is indebted for its name. The store was conducted in a brick building at the corner of Corbly street and Ohio pike. This was the first brick building in the village, and was erected by Mr. Sutton, who still resides in the village in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age. Other early residents were Michael LeClere, Charles H. Wolff, William Dunham, David A. Garrett, and Stephen Corbly. The first mechanics were Nelson and James Fisher, carpenters; Michael LeClere, stonemason; James Judgeon, carpenter; David A. Garrett, carpenter; Robert Wheatley, James Mullen, and Stephen D. Corbly, Jr., blacksmiths. George Strasser manufactured farming implements, plows, carriages, wagons, etc., at one time, but the only manufacturing establishment in operation at the present time is the Colton canning and packing house.

Mount Washington was incorporated October 24, 1867. The first village officers were John H. Gerrard, mayor; William H. Gerrard, recorder, and George M. Short, John Bogart, Stephen J. Sutton, John B. Corbly, and Benneville Kline, council. The succession of mayors, with the year of election, has been as follows: 1867, John H. Gerrard; 1869, Benneville Kline; 1874, G. M. Short; 1876, D. W. Stevens; 1877, David A. Garrett; 1880, J. S. Martin; 1882, W. E. Atkins; 1886, A. W. Colter; 1892, David A. Garrett.

The first omnibus line to the city through Mount Washington was established in 1847 by Stephen J. Sutton. Amelia was the eastern terminus of the line. The village subsequently enjoyed the advantage of a line from Georgetown and Bethel. The Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad was constructed in 1877-78, and affords convenient facilities for travel and transportation.

Newtown, notwithstanding its name, is one of the oldest villages in the county. It was laid out by Elijah Yates for Gen. James Taylor, who gave it the name of Mercersburg, in honor of the Revolutionary hero, Gen. Mercer. There was a collection of improvements here as early as 1798, and early in this century the village had attained fair proportions. Among early merchants were William E. White, John H. Gerrard and Henry Diebolt; John D. Carr, shoemaker; Hubbard Brown, blacksmith; Henry Crossley, carpenter, and George Earhart, wagon maker, were early representatives of their respective vocations. The "Miami House," of which one Newhouse was probably the first proprietor, was an old and well-known hostelry. Originally a log building, it was replaced by the present brick structure, sixty years ago. This was erected by William Fisher. Newtown had a population of 552 in 1890.

California.—The founders of this village were Joseph Guthrie, John W. Brown, and Thomas J. Murdock. It is situated on the Ohio river, in the southwestern part of the township. A corporative industry was once conducted here under the name of the Molders' Union Foundry, but was not a success.

The remaining post villages of the township are *Clough*, on the turnpike of that name; *Sweet Wine*, in the southern part of the township; *Cherry Grove*, on the Georgetown and Ohio pike, three-fourths of a mile from the station of that name on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad; *Forestville*, a village of recent growth, on the same turnpike and railroad, and *Cedar Point*, the location of St. Gregory's College, an institution for the training of priests.

CHURCHES.

There are three churches at Newtown, viz., *Methodist*, *Baptist*, and *Universalist*. The Methodist church was originally erected in 1813, and the ground was given by Mrs. Edmond. Rev. Aaron W. Burdsal, a local preacher, organized the society. The present place of worship was erected in 1867. The Baptist church was organized in 1840 by Daniel Bryant, and the present brick church was built in 1841. The Universalist church was built in 1854, Aquilla Durham, John Gerrard, and Jacob Thomas constituting the building committee. The church was organized at Mt. Carmel in 1850.

The churches of Mt. Washington are the *Methodist Episcopal* and *Methodist Protestant*, erected in 1851; the *Baptist*, erected in 1868, and the *Church of the Guardian Angel* (*Roman Catholic*), erected in 1892. Five Mile *United Brethren* church was built in 1844; it is a stone building, and the site was donated by Jacob Markley. Liberty chapel was built in 1848, and is a brick building. Five Mile Methodist Episcopal church was built many years ago, but has been recently remodelled. Bethesda Methodist Protestant church was built in 1830, and rebuilt in 1865. Salem Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1863. The United Brethren church, of Cherry Grove, was erected in 1854. The Methodist Protestant church, of Clough, was built in 1870, and the United Brethren in 1886. The Clough Baptist church is a very old building, erected probably seventy years ago.

The churches of California are the *Methodist Episcopal* and *St. Jerome's Roman Catholic*.

CHAPTER XXVI.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PIONEER HISTORY—ROADS AND STREAMS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP is indebted for its name to John Dunlap, by whom it was conferred upon the village of Colerain, and then transferred to the township. Of this, mention will be made in the appropriate connection.

The organization of Colerain occurred in 1794, when the county court of quarter sessions ordered its erection with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the fractional township on the Big Miami, in the second entire range, thence up the Miami to the north line of said fractional township, according to Symmes' plat; thence east to the meridian on the west side of the college township; thence south to its southern boundary of said fractional township; thence west to the place of beginning." As at present constituted, the township is bounded on the north by Butler county, on the east by Springfield township, on the south by Green, and on the west by the Great Miami river, by which it is separated from Crosby and Whitewater township. Its northern boundary was established by the foundation of Butler county, which deprived it of considerable territory on the north; its present eastern boundary was established in 1803. The first township officers were John Dunlap, clerk; Samuel Campbell, constable; John Shaw, overseer of the poor; Isaac Gibson, Samuel Creswell, and John Davis, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages. Among its early justices of the peace were Judah Willey, Isaac Sparks, John Runyan, James Carnahan, Joseph Cilley, William H. Moore, Jonathan Cilley, Stewart McGill, and Noah Runyan.

PIONEER HISTORY.

John Dunlap was the first settler in Colerain township. A native of Coleraine, in the North of Ireland, he possessed the sturdy and aggressive qualities of his race, and when an opportunity was presented to become associated with Judge Symmes' colonization enterprise he eagerly accepted it. Columbia, Losantiville and North Bend were projected on the river, but, more venturesome than the projectors of either of those places, he formed the design of founding a town and settlement in the interior. The site he selected is a level plat of ground on the east bank of the Great Miami, in the extreme northwestern part of Colerain township. Here he located in 1790; a settlement of modest proportions was soon formed, and among its members were Thomas Larison, Martin Burkhardt, Michael and Nicholas Lutz, John, David and William Crum, David and Isaac Gibson, John Young, Samuel Carswell, James Barrett and Michael Hahn, nearly all of whom had families.

It early became apparent that trouble with the Indians was to be anticipated, and in order to provide for the defense of the settlement the cabins were built together, fronting toward each other and inclosing a space of about one acre. Between the cabins a stockade was constructed, and at the corners of the inclosure blockhouses were erected. The surrounding land was partially cleared.

The worst anticipations of the settlers were early realized. Says John G. Olden: "Within a few months after the station was built, David Gibson, a young unmarried man, was captured while out hunting, about a mile south of the settlement. He remained five years in captivity, during which time he married a white woman that had been taken by the Indians in Pennsylvania ten years before his own capture. He and his wife, on being released by the terms of the treaty of Greenville,

settled for a time in Butler county, Ohio, but afterward moved to Indiana. A short time after the capture of Gibson, John Crum, a lad of thirteen, was taken while out in the woods gathering grapes. He had left his hat at the foot of the tree he had climbed to obtain the grapes, and the Indians seeing it came up and ordered him down. Soon after this Thomas Larison and David Crum were chased into the station at the peril of their lives." These occurrences produced such alarm that Gen. Harmar, the commandant at Fort Washington, was applied to for troops, in response to which Lieut. Kingsbury was stationed at Colerain with thirteen men.

Early in the year 1791 a party composed of Col. John S. Wallace, John Sloan, Abner Hunt and James Cunningham was engaged in exploring the Miami valley, and encamped for the night near the present site of Venice, Butler county. The next morning they were attacked by a party of Indians. Cunningham was killed by the first volley; Hunt was taken prisoner; Wallace and Sloan succeeded in reaching Colerain, but the latter was so severely wounded that he died the next morning.

This was but the prelude to a most severe and trying ordeal which that post was to experience. The following account is taken from McBride's *Pioneer Biography*: "Before sunrise on the morning of the 10th of January, just as the women were milking the cows in the fort, the Indians made their appearance before it, and fired a volley, wounding a soldier named McVicker. Every man in the fort was immediately posted to the best advantage by the commander, and the fire returned. A parley was then held at the request of the Indians, and Abner Hunt, whom they had taken prisoner as before mentioned, was brought forward securely bound, with his arms pinioned behind him, by an Indian, or, as some say, the notorious Simon Girty, the leader of the party holding him by the rope. Mounting him on a stump within speaking distance of the garrison, he was compelled to demand and urge the surrender of the place, which, in the hope of saving his own life, he did in the most pressing terms, promising that if it were done, life and property would be held sacred. Not a single individual in the fort, however, would agree to a surrender. Lieut. Kingsbury took an elevated position where he could overlook the pickets, and promptly rejected all their propositions, telling them that he had dispatched a messenger to Judge Symmes, who would soon be up to their relief with the whole settlement on the Ohio. He failed, however, to impose on them. They replied that it was a lie, as they knew Judge Symmes was then in New Jersey, and informed him that they had five hundred warriors, and would soon be joined by three hundred more, and, that, if an immediate surrender was not made, they would all be massacred and the station burned. Lieut. Kingsbury replied that he would not surrender if he were surrounded by ten thousand devils, and immediately leaped from his position into the fort. The Indians fired at him, and a ball struck off the white plume he wore in his hat. The prisoner Hunt was cruelly tortured and killed within sight of the garrison.

"The station was completely invested by the Indians, and the attack was most violent. They commenced like men certain of victory, and for some time the garrison was in great danger. The Indians fired, as usual, from behind stumps, trees and logs, and set fire to a quantity of brushwood that had been collected by the settlers, and then, rushing in with burning brands, attempted to fire the cabins and pickets. The vigilance and close firing of the besieged, however, prevented the accomplishment of this object. One Indian was killed just as he reached the buildings. In the night they threw blazing arrows from their bows against the stockade and upon the roofs of the buildings, with the intention of firing them, but in this they were also unsuccessful. The garrison, well knowing that their lives depended upon it, met them at every point. The attack was continued without intermission during the whole of the day and the succeeding night, and until nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, when the Indians, despairing of success, and, perhaps, apprehensive of the arrival of reinforcements from Cincinnati, raised the siege and

retreated in two parties, one to the right and the other to the left, as was afterward discovered by their tracks.

"The whole strength of the garrison was eighteen soldiers and eight or ten of the settlers capable of bearing arms. The entire number in the fort, including women and children, not counting the soldiers, did not exceed thirty souls. The Indians were estimated by those in the fort at from three to five hundred, led by the infamous renegade, Simon Girty, as was ascertained seven years after, on the return of a white man who had been taken prisoner near the station a few days before the attack.

"The little garrison, although but a handful compared with the host by which they were assailed, displayed great bravery, in some instances amounting to rashness. During the incessant fire from both sides they frequently, for a moment, exposed their persons above the tops of the pickets, mocking the savages and daring them to come on. Women, as well as men, used every expedient in their power to provoke and invite the enemy. They exhibited the caps of the soldiers above the pickets as marks to be shot at. According to their own accounts they conducted themselves with great folly as well as bravery, though their apparent confidence may have induced the Indians to raise the siege the sooner. When the garrison was in danger of falling short of bullets the women melted down all their pewter plates and spoons to keep up the supply.

"The garrison, though in imminent danger, sustained but little injury. On the first fire the Indians shot into a building called the mill, where the hand-mill was kept for grinding the corn of the neighboring settlers and the garrison. It stood on a line with and near the blockhouse, and, being neither chinked nor daubed, the Indians shot between the logs, by which means they killed one man and wounded another. The body of Abner Hunt, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians a few days previous, was found near the fort, shockingly mangled and stripped naked, his head scalped, his brains beaten out, and two war clubs laid across his breast."

There has been some disagreement regarding the date and other circumstances of this attack. William Wiseman, one of Kingsbury's soldiers, and Samuel Hahn, a son of Michael Hahn, who is mentioned among the members of the settlement, gave February 7 as the date; January 10 is assigned by Col. Wallace, and also by Thomas Irwin and John Reily, who were among a rescuing party that marched to the fort from Cincinnati and Columbia. This party numbered about one hundred. The detachment from Columbia was commanded by Lieut. Luke Foster, and that from Cincinnati by Lieut. Scott Traverse, while Capt. Alexander Truman, of the regular army, accompanied them with soldiers from Fort Washington. Mr. Olden, from whom these particulars have been obtained, says that two conflicting stories have gained currency regarding the manner in which the people of Cincinnati were apprized of the conflict at Colerain. According to William Wiseman, he alone bore Lieut. Kingsbury's dispatches to Cincinnati, and accompanied the relief party on his return; Col. Wallace asserts that he and Wiseman left Colerain together, went down the Great Miami, and met the relief party, which had been raised upon information furnished by hunters. However this may be, there is substantial unanimity regarding the essential circumstances and occurrences as narrated.

Colerain township shared in the general influx of settlers that followed the successful conclusion of Wayne's campaign. As evidenced by its early organization, it was settled rapidly, and, in the first decade of this century, was already marked by the presence of a comparatively numerous population.

ROADS AND STREAMS.

The West Branch of Mill creek drained the southeastern part of the township. The principal stream on the southern line is Taylor's creek, and, north of this, the next considerable affluent of the Great Miami is Blue Rock creek. Dunlap's creek

risers near the post-village of that name, and flows a general westerly course into the Miami. Bank Lick creek drains the northeastern part of the township, and flows a general northerly course. Situated thus between the valleys of Mill creek and the Great Miami, the township presents a great variety of topographical features. Its surface is in many places quite broken.

The township is traversed diagonally from northwest to southeast by the Colerain pike, one of the most important thoroughfares in the county. Next in importance as a local line of travel is the Blue Rock pike, so named from the stream of that name. The Harrison pike passes through the extreme southwestern part of the township, and the Hamilton pike is situated upon its eastern boundary for a distance of several miles. The township is traversed by a large number of public roads, among the most important of which are: the Pippin road, which bisects the eastern tier of sections from the county line almost to the southern boundary of the township; the Stone Mill road, the Bank Lick road, the Pottenger road, the Hughes road, the Dunlap road, the Owl Creek road, the Dry Ridge road, the Thompson road, and the Taylor's Creek and Springdale road, one of the oldest public highways in the county.

VILLAGES.

Colerain has already been mentioned. It was platted by John Dunlap, and he succeeded in inducing a number of persons to purchase from him and locate upon the site of the prospective termini. Unfortunately, however, he encountered difficulty in completing his title, and this embarrassed his prospects and those of the town.

The modern village of Colerain derived its chief importance as the location of Giles Richards' cotton factory and Joseph Pinney's flourmill. The former was situated on Toad creek near the pike. The latter derived its water power from the river, and was one of the most extensive mills on that stream. Pinney employed from fifty to one hundred men in his various operations, while the farmers in the adjacent region found the transportation of the product a constant source of revenue. Pinney subsequently erected a distillery, but it did not prove a profitable venture; his mill was damaged by a flood, and finally abandoned. From this time the village steadily declined, and now scarcely anything remains to mark its site.

Georgetown (Dunlap) occupies an elevated location in the northern part of the township. William and Asher Williamson formerly owned the larger part of the village site. They sold it to a Mr. Parker, who, in 1849, platted a number of lots on the Colerain pike and Hamilton road. South of this is the Yeatman or Glisson subdivision, laid out in 1850 by Thomas S. Yeatman, attorney in fact for Oliver S. Glisson, an officer in the United States navy; here his father, Thomas Glisson, resided. The farm of George Struble was on the east side of the pike; he built several of the first houses in the village, and when the time arrived to select a name, Georgetown was chosen in his honor. The first business established was a blacksmith shop, opened by Thomas Gray, who moved here from Bevis. Asher Williamson kept the first store, and George Struble the first hotel. Dunlap post office, which was first established at Richards's cotton factory in Colerain, was removed to the incipient village, but its popular name has always been Georgetown, and will probably so continue. The village has two churches, a schoolhouse, and several stores and local industries.

Bevis is so named in honor of Jesse Bevis, its first postmaster. It was through his efforts and those of James Struble that the office was established. Before the pike was constructed Bevis conducted a hotel. In 1835 he erected a large brick building which still stands a short distance east of the pike; it was then directly upon the road, but the pike having been opened upon a more direct route, he found it necessary to build again, and in 1849 the frame hotel was erected. This was for



Chas. Kahn. Jr.



many years the polling place for the whole of Colerain township, and here Fourth of July celebrations were frequently held.

Groesbeck comprises two hotels, a blacksmith shop, and a church. Charles West was the first resident in the immediate vicinity. In 1850 Martin Lusinger's grocery store constituted the village. The first local name was West Union, for which the present was substituted by the postal authorities.

Taylor's Creek is a post-village on the Harrison pike in the extreme southwestern part of the township.

CHURCHES.

The West Branch of Mill Creek Baptist Church was constituted October 18, 1810, by a council composed of William Jones, Ross Crosby, and Henry Morton, of the Columbia church; Richard Ayers, Cyrus Crane, and Thomas Higgins, of the Carpenter's Run church; Isaac Sellers, of the Pleasant Run church, and Richard J. Compton, of the Muddy Creek church. The constituent members were Jacob R. Compton, Armena Compton, Elizabeth Brown, Catherine Larison, Martha Runyan, John Runyan, Jonathan Burge, Rachel Burge, Benjamin Runyan, Sr., Benjamin Runyan, Jr., Ann Runyan, Joseph Merrill, Charity Merrill, and Sarah Compton. The first pastor was Rev. Hezekiah Smith, and among his successors have been the Revs. James Lyon, Wilson Thompson, Flint, Southard, Joseph A. Johnson, Samuel Danks, Peter Sawin, John Weaver, Robert Thompson, and J. G. Eubanks, present pastor. The first church at the present site was a brick building, which was demolished by a tornado April 11, 1833. The present brick place of worship was erected in the same year.

Bevis United Brethren Church.—Rev. Elias W. Hoffner conducted the religious services resulting in the organization of this church. Among the first members were Jesse Bevis, Martin Bevis, David Bevis, John Hunt, Joseph Mullen, and John Looper. Mr. Hoffner preached in the brick hotel at Bevis. The first church was built in 1842, upon ground given by Jesse Bevis. It was a brick building. The present brick church edifice, which occupies the same site, was dedicated March 26, 1893, by Bishop Castle. Among the first preachers were Revs. Hadder, Scanahorn, Kemp, Emerick, and Bonebrake. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Yingling. Bevis is the residence of the pastor of Colerain circuit, which embraces the churches of Bevis, Georgetown, Zion, Mt. Airy, and Bethel.

Dry Ridge United Brethren Church is an old organization. The present frame church building was dedicated in January, 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Frank. The frame church that previously occupied its site was built many years ago.

The English United Brethren Church, at Georgetown, was organized, in 1847, by Rev. Jacob Scanahorn. The society at first numbered only four members, viz., L. Burns, Margaret Joyce, Mary Ogg, and William Pickens, of whom L. Burns was class-leader. The Joyce schoolhouse and Mrs. Margaret Joyce's residence were the first places of worship. In 1850 Giles Richards donated a building site at Georgetown, and the present church edifice was erected thereon. It was dedicated by Rev. Christopher Flinchpaugh. Its cupola has been added in recent years.

Bethel United Brethren Church.—Among the early members of this society were Parmenus Corson, Ithamar Corson, William Shipman, John Dean, Swain Corson, and Benjamin Davis, of whom the last named was the first class-leader. The organizer was Rev. Thomas Thompson. The first services were held at William Shipman's wagon shop, but in 1855-56 the present frame church was built. Its site was donated by Benjamin Davis.

The German United Brethren Church at Georgetown was organized by Rev. William Mittendorf, and worshiped in the English church at that place until 1872, when the present frame church was erected. The trustees at that time were George Luechauer, Jacob Bernhardt, and John George Horning.

White Oak Christian Church was organized August 15, 1848, by Revs. Joseph Trowbridge and B. U. Watkins. The first officers were William Pool, William Conger, Samuel J. Pouder, and Garrett Vanarsdale, elders, and Daniel Barnes and Dawson Hubbard, deacons. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. Land. The present church was dedicated in December, 1887, and occupies the site of a similar structure erected shortly after the organization.

Groesbeck Methodist Episcopal Church began its history as the Olive Branch church, of which the place of worship was located on the Blue Rock pike. The site of the present church was deeded, November 28, 1849, to William Biddle, Sr., Charles West, James B. Crail, Joseph Sparks, and George Gosling, trustees, and in the same year a brick place of worship was erected thereon. The present frame church was built upon the same site in 1882. This church, and Asbury church, in Green township, are united to form the Groesbeck charge, of which Rev. William Brown is the present pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church is an organization of the Missouri Synod. Its organizer was the Rev. Polloch. The site was given by a Mr. Biermann, and the church building was erected in 1851. It is a substantial stone building, popularly known as "The Old Stone Church."

Pleasant Run Presbyterian Church is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Colerain township, and is the most northerly place of worship in Hamilton county. The site was donated by Christian Slonaker, and the church is a frame building. The organization occurred about the year 1853, and prominent among the early members were William N. Hunter, Abraham Huston, Sullivan Symmes, Cornelius McLean, J. H. Mesler, Noah Hunt, and James Cornelius. Rev. Andrew Reynolds is the present pastor.

St. John's Catholic Church was built in 1860. The congregation was attended from Mt. Pleasant until 1866. From that year until 1873 Rev. Gebhard Egger was resident pastor, and in the latter year he was succeeded by Rev. Franz Karl Julius Voet.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Taylor's Creek, was built in 1867-68, and is a substantial stone building. The church site, pastoral residence, cemetery, and adjacent grounds comprise three acres, which were given for this purpose by George Wingirtir. The following is a list of pastors: 1868, Rev. George Feik; 1871, A. M. Feldhaus; 1874, G. P. Steinlage; 1879, J. H. Hoernschmeyer; 1888, H. Proeppermann; 1889, H. Mueller, present incumbent.

St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant Church.—The present constitution of this church was adopted in 1874, at which time the officers were Charles Kress, president; D. Ruckel, vice-president; George Kern, financial secretary; Adam Hussel, recording secretary; Jacob Westermann, treasurer; John Fuchs and George Kern, trustees. The present brick church was built in 1874, and since that date the pastors have been Revs. Malcahn, Abele, Paul Hering, F. H. G. Foelker, J. G. Mueller, and C. Hummel. In the rear of the present church stands an old frame building, the first German Protestant place of worship in this locality.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION AND BOUNDARIES—PIONEER HISTORY—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP comprises twenty-five entire and eleven fractional sections, embraced in fractional Range II, Townships IV and V. On the north it is bounded by Sycamore and Symmes, on the west by Mill creek, on the south by Anderson, Spencer and the city of Cincinnati, and on the east by Clermont

county. Its extreme length from east to west is nine miles, which it attains upon its northern boundary line. This diminishes with the course of the Little Miami river, and becomes three miles and a half upon the southern boundary. From north to south the distance is four miles. The territory thus enclosed presents a great variety of topographical features. Along the Little Miami there is an alluvial bottom of varying width, bounded on one side by the river and on the other by the river hills. In the interior of the township, and extending in the direction of its greatest length, is a valley of considerable extent and great natural beauty, inclosed between parallel ranges of hills, in many places precipitous. Duck creek, Sycamore creek, and Walton creek flow into the Little Miami; Mill creek receives several affluents from the western part of the township.

No township in the county has better railroad facilities. The Little Miami follows the course of that stream from the extreme southern to the extreme northeastern part of the township, while the Cincinnati & Richmond line of the Pennsylvania Company crosses it diagonally toward the northwest. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia also pass through its territory.

The original erection of Columbia township occurred in 1791; Cincinnati and Miami townships were also formed at the same term of court, but as Columbia was assigned the letter A as its cattle brand, it may fairly be regarded as entitled to priority in order of formation. The original boundaries were thus described: "Beginning at the foot of the second meridian east of Cincinnati on the Ohio bank; thence north to the third entire or military range; thence east to the Little Miami; thence down the Miami to Ohio river; thence down the Ohio to place of beginning."

In 1803, Butler county having been erected, a redistribution of the territory of Hamilton county was made, when Columbia township was restricted to the following limits: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Cincinnati township; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 36, in fractional Range 2, Township 4; thence east to the Little Miami; thence south to the Ohio; thence westward to the place of beginning."

The name of the township was derived from Columbia, the first settlement in the county, included in the township as originally formed, and until the erection of Spencer. The first township officers (appointed by the court of quarter-sessions in 1791) were Ephraim Kibby, clerk; John Gerrard, John Morris, constables; Luke Foster, overseer of roads; James Matthews, overseer of the poor. By the action of the court in 1803, the township comprised, in addition to its present area, all of Spencer and that part of the city east of a line corresponding to the present western line of Columbia extended southward to the river. The following is a list of early township officers: Justices: James Mason, John Armstrong, John Jones, David McGaughey, William Perry, William Armstrong, E. Meeks, Enos Huron, Rice Prichard, Zaccheus Biggs, Abner Applegate, James Armstrong, John Ferris, Smith Clason, William Baxter, William H. Moore, Thomas B. McCullough, Eleazar Baldwin, John T. Jones, Ratio Evans, E. Noble, William Tingley, George W. Holmes, Hiram Bodine, John Summers, Oliver Jones. Trustees: Joseph McKnight, N. Shepherd Armstrong, John Seaman, John Eliot, Cheniah Cavalt, John Jones, Peter Smith, John Mann, John Beazly, Samuel Hilditch, Uzal Ward, John McKee, Joseph Reeder, Calvin Ward, David McGaughey, John Clark, Joseph Ferris, John Ferris, Lewis Drake, Enos Huron, William McIntire, Abram Smith, William Armstrong, Andrew Ferris, Richard Morgan, William Perry, James Ward, John Armstrong, William H. Moore, Smith Clason, Andrew Baxter, Andrew McMahan, Lindley Broadwell, John Warren, William Highlands, Oliver Jones, John G. Leonard, Samuel Earhart, Seth C. Lindsley, John Jones. Clerks: John Jones, 1801-02; James Mason, 1803; David McGaughey, 1804-08; William Armstrong, 1809; William Schillinger, 1810-11; Samuel Johnson, 1812-13; Moses Morrison, 1814-21; William A. Moore, 1822-26;

John T. Jones, 1827; Oliver Jones, 1828-29; Hiram Bodine, 1830; William H. Moore, 1831; John Jones, 1832-34; Jeremiah Everett, 1835; Jacob Flinn, 1836; Jeremiah Everett, 1837-40. Treasurers: N. Shepherd Armstrong, 1804; John Armstrong, 1805-11; James Baxter, 1811-18; John Ferris, 1819-20; Lewis Drake, 1821; William Armstrong, 1822-53.

VILLAGES.

Madisonville is the oldest village in the township, and was, until the phenomenal expansion of Norwood, the largest. With respect to the territory of the township, its location is almost central. It is situated upon a school section; school lands did not become available until the passage of the act of January 27, 1809, and within a short time thereafter the inhabitants of Columbia took measures for the survey and disposition of Section 16, upon which the village is located. The survey was made March 30, 1809, by William Darling, assisted by Jeremiah Brand and Joseph Ward as chain carriers, and Nathaniel Ross as topographer. The trustees for the supervision of the survey and disposition of the lots were William Armstrong, John Jones, and Felix Christman, whose clerk was Moses Morrison. The conditions were set forth in the following advertisement:

The conditions on which lots will be let or leased are as follows, viz.: Lots No. 1 on the first block of lots will be first offered, and so on in rotation, at the appraisement, and the highest bidder shall be the lessee. Six per cent. on what they bid will be the sum they pay annually paying the first payment on the first day of April next. There will be required of the lessee, bond and security for the building of a house at least eighteen by twenty feet, of good hewed logs, frame, stone, or brick, at least one and a half stories high, with a stone or brick chimney, and a good shingle roof, within two years from the date of his lease. Any person bidding off two lots will be excused by building one house of the above description, the four corner lots excepted. Any person not complying with the terms of the articles of sale shall forfeit and pay to the trustees the sum of five dollars. The lessee will pay in proportion the expense of laying out and blazing, etc.

By order, etc., 24th April, 1809.

MOSES MORRISON, Clerk.

N. B. The trustees will meet at the house of Willis Pierson, on the first day of May next, in order to execute leases.

The expenses of sales during this last week of April were \$14.75, and during the first year the income from leases amounted to \$15.34.

From Mr. Nelson's work on "Suburban Homes" the following interesting extracts regarding the history of *Madisonville* have been taken: "Madison was at one time noted for the number of its distilleries, which used to attract large gatherings from the surrounding country, and be the occasion of much jollity and dissipation. Men would spend their time in gaming, and with outdoor, manly and unmanly sports, until the assembly would break up in a general Donnybrook Fair. Traces of the distilleries seem to have disappeared, which was accounted for on the ground that as soon as transportation for grain and pork was opened up the corn that had been shipped in the compact form of whiskey brought higher prices in bulk and in pork. Vestiges of the tanning business remain, one of which we noticed on a piece of ground recently purchased by Col. White.

"Madison was also the home of several men who became distinguished members of the body politic. Among them we may mention Dr. Alexander Duncan, a well-known member of Congress, who disappointed his Democratic friends by stepping over to free soil. One who made his mark and his money in the insurance business, when there was money in it, was Louis Clason, who was well known in Cincinnati. Madison was also the early home of James Whitcomb, who was afterward governor of Indiana. Old citizens tell some amusing stories about the youth of this intrepid lawyer and statesman. One of these relates to his love for and devotion to piscatory pursuits, which were so strong as to render him oblivious to the condition of his

toilet. Linen would frequently display itself where it was impossible for one so abstracted to be conscious of it, and where its obtrusion was sure to excite the laughter of bystanders; but that circumstance did not interfere with his success as an amateur sportsman and an enterprising vender of fresh fish. He made money enough to buy himself books, and enable him to attend school; worked hard and studied harder, was a keen lawyer and an active politician; and so literally raised himself from penury to the highest office of the State. He afterward became a member of the United States Senate, where sickness overtook him, and he died.

"Contemporaneous with the history of Madison is that of the history of some of the surviving citizens, from one of whom, William Moore, we received much valuable information. Mr. Moore is eighty-seven years of age, and bids fairly to approximate to the century. He is a lively and intelligent conversationalist, and retains dates and events with remarkable tenacity. When examining the records we found him generally accurate, and noticed that he could repeat verbatim the long forms and awkward phraseology of the early leases. He came from Virginia and made Madison his home in 1811, when there were about twenty buildings in the town. At one time he kept a tavern, at another a country store; then he managed successfully a brickyard and a nursery. He also seems to have made the circuit of all the town and township offices, from constable to magistrate. As clerk, the books show that he made creditable records; as a citizen, his record seems quite as clear and creditable.

"The oldest citizen is Samuel Earhart, who was born January 22, 1784. Next to him is Esquire Isaac Giffin, born August 24, 1785. Mrs. Hattie Ward is the same age as Mr. Moore. Mrs. Duncan, Ayers Bramble, Colonel I. F. Waring, and Timothy Maphet, are all respectively about seventy-five years of age.

"During a pleasant interview with Mr. Bramble many interesting facts were elicited regarding the early settlements, and some anecdotes, of which we can give only a few. Mr. Bramble's father and family, with three other families, emigrated from Barnsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, taking with them in their boat of twelve by twenty-four, a horse, a cow, and a 'big black dog.' The entire wealth of the company was represented in one hundred dollars of Spanish silver coin; and that was the property of Mr. Bramble. They arrived in safety near the mouth of the Little Miami, but the broken character of the land and the sickly hue of the settlers discouraged Mr. Bramble for the time being, so he waited by the river side for a passing keel-boat to take him back to his old home. While waiting in a state of uncertainty, a proposition was made to him to settle near the present site of Madison, which he accepted. Houses being scarce, he was obliged to take up his residence for the first six months in an unfinished log church, which was without doors and windows. That year a heavy snow-storm was experienced about the first of October, which compelled him to seek more comfortable quarters. It was an early winter, but 1806 was remarkable for strange freaks of nature. That year, February the 7th proved to be the coldest day ever experienced in this latitude. Old settlers talk of it as 'cold Friday,' in contradistinction to ordinary cold winter days; and in 1806 was the great eclipse. Mr. Bramble distinctly remembers his being present at the raising of the first log house in Madison, which took place in 1809, when he was ten years of age. The building was afterward used as a hotel, and was kept by Col. William Perry, from Kentucky, an enterprising citizen, who seldom allowed himself to be sober. The following year, 1810, was remarkable for the tide of immigration that set in from the adjoining State, Kentucky. Thousands of the colored inhabitants, black and brown, abandoned their homes, swam the river, and landed on the fertile bottoms of the Ohio. They came unarmed, without sword or spear, musket or ammunition, or other munitions of war than those bestowed upon them by nature. Immediately on landing they dispersed among the woods, prepared themselves log cabins or built more temporary structures, and set up housekeeping. Nothing could

be more peaceable than their intentions. No class of citizens could have been more active, industrious, frugal, or cleanly in their habits. But, though as a class they were conceded to be productive, in political economy they were ranked as non-producers, and accordingly were doomed to suffer persecution. Then every white man was a Granger. Middlemen had not yet found their way out west; so war was immediately declared against the intruders, and every man, woman, and child arrayed themselves against these unarmed and inoffensive immigrants. War to the knife, bitter, relentless, exterminating war was waged, and speedily raged. From the township the war sentiment extended to the county; from the county to the State; until the legislature actually passed a law for the extinction of the races, black and brown, indiscriminately. Every atrocity was then practiced and encouraged; and scalping commanded a high premium.

"In 1811, the payment of taxes in squirrel pelts was legalized. In 1811 was also the great earthquake, which rent the foundations of the first frame house built in Madison—one erected by Paddy McCollum, a man of note at the time. Whether the earthquake had anything to do with the act of legislature and subsequent slaughter, our informant did not say.

"As might be expected, the schools of that day were not conducted with the highest degree of efficiency. Mr. Bramble's teacher was an Irishman named John Wallace, who was intoxicated half his time, and would play ball with the boys half the balance. In proof of that Mr. Bramble said he attended school five winters before he got out of his 'Abs.'

"Mr. Bramble was both a farmer and a trader in his boyhood, and sold corn and potatoes at ten cents a bushel in Cincinnati. Then property was equally cheap. School section sixteen was under lease to farmers and others, and the lease of a tract of forty acres of it was sold in 1810 for a ploughshare, then for a barrel of whiskey, and afterward to Mr. Bramble for sixty dollars.

"One of the early incidents of the settlement was the killing of two of the citizens by the Indians—a brother of Capt. Giffin, and a father and son named Paul were out in search for hogs when discovered by the Indians, who gave chase, overtook Giffin and shot him, and afterward shot the elder Paul. Young Paul could have made his escape with little trouble, as the station was near; but, anxious to save his father, he stopped in shelter of the trees, and with his rifle kept the Indians at bay as long as his father's strength held out. The latter finding escape hopeless sent his son off, and resigned himself to his fate.

"Another incident of a later date took place east of Madison, when the victim was an Indian. West of Madison was a station known as Nelson's, where were horses pasturing. A party of Indians on their way toward the hills rode off with some of these, one of which was hobbled. Nelson and others of the fort made pursuit, but failed in overtaking any except the one on the hobbled horse, whom Nelson shot when near the site of the present residence of Esquire Clason. There the Indian was buried, and the circumstance turned to account by naming the place Indian hill. Esquire Clason says that many years afterward the grave was discovered by accident, and the jawbone secured as a relic in his family. Judging from the relic, he says, the Indian must have been a giant in proportions.

"One of the few mechanics of the place was Jeremiah Brand, a plow-maker, and the best in the county. Brand was an industrious, honest workman, and a good citizen; and, even for the times, primitive in his habits and his wardrobe. He never wore shoes, and so contrived his nether garment that a single button sufficed to maintain it in its proper position. That button was alike remarkable for its size, brilliancy, and conspicuity. In Brand's time a local law was enacted requiring every man attending meeting to bring his musket and ammunition, or pay a fine of one dollar. This was pretty hard on poor Brand, who was perfectly innocent of the use of firearms. What did he want with a musket, when he was as fleet-footed as

an Indian? But he went to meeting—was duly fined in his dollar, and as duly absented himself therefrom until the author of the objectionable law remitted his fine. Brand died in 1856.”

For many years the growth of Madisonville was exceedingly slow. It was merely a country village limited to the immediately contiguous territory for the patronage of its industries and places of business. It had 285 inhabitants in 1830, and was credited with four hundred by the State Gazette of 1841. With the opening of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) an era of rapid and permanent expansion began. Few localities in the vicinity of Cincinnati possess equal advantages of accessibility, salubrity and beauty of natural scenery. The population in 1880 was 1,274; in 1890, 2,214, and during the past three years it is estimated that there has been an increase to 3,000. There are nine churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian and African Methodist and Baptist. Local educational interests are well sustained. The only manufacturing establishment is the Madison Planing Mill, at the corner of Central avenue and Kemper street. It was established in 1883 by Frank Lobnitz, to whom the Madison Planing Mill Company succeeded in 1889. The plant is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of doors.

Madisonville was incorporated in 1876, and the first election resulted as follows: Mayor, L. W. Clason; clerk, John H. Cougar; marshal, George Settle; council, W. W. Peabody, T. Maphet, D. Mathis, M. Buckle, William Settle, L. Cornuelle. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1876-82, L. W. Clason; 1882-84, J. O. Marsh; 1884-86, L. W. Clason; 1886-88, J. O. Marsh; 1888-92, James Julien; 1892—, W. G. Hier. There is a volunteer fire department. The town hall, at the corner of Central avenue and Julien street, is a commodious and substantial structure, combining public hall, municipal offices, free reading room, and a large store-room. The water works system was dedicated October 15, 1892, and represents a bonded indebtedness of \$30,343.49.

Norwood is a village of comparatively recent origin and phenomenally rapid growth. The first village designation applied to this locality was Sharpsburg, to which a hamlet of very meager proportions corresponded. This hamlet comprised several farm houses at the junction of the Columbia road and Montgomery pike, and its principal feature was a hotel of the type common along the thoroughfares leading from the city. This was also the designation applied to the railroad station at the opening of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad.

The first subdivision of property for the purpose of promoting village growth was made by Powin, Lane & Bolles, and comprised eighty-one acres east of the railroad. It was not a success, however, owing to a variety of causes. In fact, but one house was built thereon.

To L. C. Hopkins is due the honor of founding Norwood. He was one of the most extensive dry-goods merchants of Cincinnati, but failed in the panic of 1873. Previous to this, however, he had purchased thirty acres of land from Columbus Williams, this tract embracing that part of the village contiguous to Hopkins avenue station. This he assigned to his creditors, but subsequently repurchased, erected a residence thereon and made it his home for some years. It was at his suggestion that the name of Norwood was substituted for that of Sharpsburg. In the spring of 1873 he platted Franklin and Allison streets, north of Hopkins avenue, and on the 13th of June, in that year, the first auction sale of lots at Norwood occurred. Lunch was served by Mrs. L. C. Hopkins and Mrs. W. C. Baker, at the grove on Allison street. The sale was largely attended, and every lot was sold. Mr. Hopkins made three other subdivisions in 1873. The second was south of the first, and embraced thirty-two lots on Wood and Reilly streets, which were so named by Mr. Hopkins in honor of the members of a dry-goods firm by which he was employed when a boy. The third subdivision was immediately west of the second and south

of Hopkins avenue. It comprised seventy-three lots, all of which were sold at private sale at the uniform price of \$625 within three weeks from the completion of the survey. The fourth subdivision was north of Hopkins avenue and west of the first. The fifty-eight lots that composed it were sold at \$700 each. In all these transactions the sales were made by R. C. Phillips & Son; W. C. Baker was resident superintendent, and L. G. Hopkins and A. G. Boffinger represented L. C. Hopkins in effecting sales.

To give a full account of subsequent real-estate transactions at Norwood is beyond the limits of this work. It may be briefly stated, however, that the site of the village was principally embraced in the Mill, Smith, Langdon, Williams, Durrell and Drake farms, and the principal subdivisions have been those of Mills & Kline, in West and Central Norwood; Woltz & Company, Elmsmere; Barker & Reed, Ideal Park; Messenger & Fritsch, East Norwood; William Durrell, Ivanhoe; Alberts & Kohle, and the Highland Syndicate.

The village received its first impetus in the construction of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. Previous to that time the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad was used by its residents near the station on its line, and many also travelled to and from the city on the omnibus that ran between the city and Pleasant Ridge. The opening of the electric street railway, July 1, 1891, resulted in a degree of building activity unexampled in the previous history of the place and unsurpassed by any other suburb of Cincinnati during the same period. The population at that time was about fifteen hundred; now it is estimated at five thousand, and the increase still continues. There are eight churches: Presbyterian, Methodist (two), Baptist, Berean Baptist, Catholic-Reformed, and Evangelical Protestant. Three large and commodious school buildings manifest the educational interest of the community. Local business interests comprise a number of stores, shops, and hotels. The private residences as a class evidence the tastes of a cultured and prosperous community.

The village was incorporated in 1881, and organized August 6th, in that year, with the election of the following officers: Mayor, John Weyer; clerk, Edward G. Bolles; treasurer, John C. Masker; marshal, Gerald Kehoe; council, John P. Zimmerman, Fred. H. Mehmert, Edward Mill, William Leser, D. H. Whitehead, and A. Wieand. The present mayor is Aaron McNeill; clerk, W. E. Wichgar; treasurer, John C. Masker, all of whom were elected in 1891. When first incorporated, the village limits coincided with the boundaries of Section 34, but have since been so extended as to include portions of Sections 3 and 5, in Mill Creek, and 33 and 35 in Columbia, aggregating about three square miles of territory. The assessed valuation of property is \$2,500,000. The town hall is situated at the corner of Montgomery and Elm avenues. It is a frame building, was erected by private individuals, and purchased by the village authorities for \$6,000.

Pleasant Ridge.—Mr. Nelson states that "one of the earliest settlers of the village of Pleasant Ridge was James C. Wood, father of William W. Wood, who came from New Jersey in 1809, and purchased Section 20 and part of 24, upon which property his son now lives, occupying the old homestead." It was by the Wood family that the village was platted. The road from Reading to Columbia intersects the Montgomery pike at this place, and the hamlet received as its first designation the rather generic title of Cross Roads. But the elevated site and fine prospect it commands in every direction early suggested a change to the present name.

Pleasant Ridge was incorporated as a village in 1891, and the first election was held July 11th in that year, resulting in the selection of John H. Durrell, as mayor, E. E. Lester, as clerk, and Albert McCullough, O. W. Wood, T. J. Ware, J. J. Marvin, George W. South, and C. E. Brockman, councilmen.

The population of Pleasant Ridge was 1,027 in 1890. It has four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, and Methodist. The public-school building was



Aaron McKell

erected in 1870 and enlarged in 1893. The schools are justly regarded as among the best in the suburban districts of the county. They send many of the best pupils to the Cincinnati high schools.

Silverton, thirty years ago, consisted of the "Eight Mile House," a blacksmith shop, and the toll-gate on the Montgomery pike. The site of the village was comprised in a farm owned by Maxwell Brown, who sold a portion of it to S. S. Haines, of Waynesville, Ohio, by whom it was subdivided and sold. The railroad station had previously been established under the name of Mosner, and the post office was opened under that designation August 15, 1881, with S. D. Vorhis as postmaster. The name was changed to Silverton at the instance of Mr. Haines, this having been the maiden name of his wife. Gould & Mason were the first merchants. William Cregar was the first landlord of the "Eight Mile House," and at an early day the locality was known as Enterprise. Subsequent to Mr. Haines' plat additions have been made by Archibald Brown, James Sampson, and Jacob Cox. A Presbyterian church is located at this place. Measures have been initiated for the incorporation of the village, which is one of the most agreeably situated on the line of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railroad.

Kennedy and Kennedy Heights are situated on opposite sides of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. The farm was platted by Lewis Kennedy, and comprises about twenty houses. The principal feature of Kennedy Heights is the Yonante Inn, a well-known summer resort. It commands a fine view of the valley below and country around.

Madeira was laid out by John L. Hosbrook and John D. Moore. It is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, partly in Columbia and partly in Sycamore township. Here there are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Oakley is midway between Norwood and Madisonville, five miles from the city by turnpike and eleven by rail. In 1846, Anthony Brown bought fifty acres of ground from Benjamin Hey, embracing that part of the village site adjacent to the railroad station. In 1866 he sold thirty-four acres of this tract to Paul Shuster, by whom it was platted and sold, and from him it received its name. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the place is the driving park of the Queen City Jockey Club. The only industry of importance is the planing mill of Raupe & Son, which employs 100 men. There is one church, Protestant Episcopal. An electric railway has been projected from Walnut Hills to Oakley, and its construction will doubtless result in large accessions to the population.

Terrace Park occupies the site of an extensive town projected in 1850 by William Winters, under the name of Camden City. It utterly failed of realization, however, and the land relapsed to agricultural purposes until 1886, when G. W. Corey made a second subdivision upon the same site and gave to it the name of Terrace Park. East of the railroad the subdivision was made by J. W. Sibley. In 1893 the village was incorporated, the first election resulting in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Carl Floto; clerk, W. H. Voige; treasurer, J. L. Galloway; marshal, Thomas B. Shumard; sealer of weights and measures, Lucius W. Conkling; council, Russell Erratt, Robert B. Jones, H. L. Simmons, John F. Robinson, O. M. Hill, and E. C. Peebles. The population within the corporate limits is 268.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church "was originally one with the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati," organized October 16, 1790. In 1797 the first church building was erected near the site of the present edifice. It was constructed of logs, and was 24x30 feet in dimensions. July 23, 1825, at a congregational meeting called to consider the advisability of erecting a new church, the conduct of the enterprise was intrusted to Samuel Cosby, Andrew Baxter, and James Sampson. A brick church 35x50 was built; the contractors were Bartholomew Fowler and

Andrew Baxter, who received as compensation \$700 in cash, the timbers in the old building, and a tract of land comprising thirty acres. Worship was held here for the last time June 5, 1870, and on the 12th of September following the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid. The building committee consisted of John A. Clark, John Cortelyou, and William Durrell, Jr. The church began to worship in the lower room of this building August 13, 1871, and it was not until 1883 that the main audience room was completed and ready for occupancy. The pastors and supplies have been as follows: Revs. James Kemper, 1797-1807; Daniel Hayden, 1810-35; Samuel J. Miller, 1837-44; Simeon Brown, 1852-55; J. P. Vandyke, 1856-60; James A. McKee, D.D., 1866-70; Luman A. Aldrich, 1871-75; D. J. Jones, 1876-81; J. H. Walter and W. F. Goudy.

Pleasant Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, and numbered among its first members Mrs. Bladen, Thomas Auten, Samuel Hill, James Halliwell and F. A. Hill. A local preacher from Cincinnati, McDermott by name, officiated at the organization. The first trustees were James Halliwell, Thomas Auten, Samuel Hill, Joseph Losh, and H. W. Wright. The church site was donated by James Halliwell and John Simpkinson, and the present brick edifice was erected thereon in 1859.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Madisonville, owes its origin to Rev. H. Burgess, the present bishop of Detroit, who initiated bi-monthly services here in 1859. The parish was organized in 1861 by Rev. W. Wilkens, who built a chapel on East Main street. This was the place of worship until the present church was built by Rev. A. Walburg, who was pastor 1864-74. It was destroyed by fire January 25, 1891, immediately rebuilt, and dedicated October 4th of the same year, Archbishop Elder officiating. Rev. Francis Kessing was pastor, 1874-78; Joseph Stoeppelman 1878-81; H. Kuhlman, 1881-89, and Charles H. Hahne since 1889.

The First Presbyterian Church of Madisonville was organized November 9, 1867, by a presbyterial committee composed of Caleb Oliver and Revs. O. A. Hills and I. J. Cushman. The first session was composed of Dr. J. O. Marsh, Virgil C. Norcross, and Garretson Tompkins, and the number of constituent members was twenty. The first regular pastor, Rev. C. E. Hills, assumed charge November 11, 1879, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. James T. Pollock, April 4, 1888. The church edifice is a frame structure situated on Columbia avenue.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Madisonville was organized in April, 1868, by Rev. Dietz. The first trustees were William Buck, Andrew Bohne, and John Beiswinger. Revs. Gottlieb Dietz, George J. Theiss, J. W. Theiss, R. F. Kunschick, and C. Schulz have served as pastors. The church building is a brick structure and stands on Main avenue. It was erected in 1868.

The Camp Dennison Methodist Church was first built in the southern part of the village some years ago, and removed to the present site in 1868.

The Berean Baptist Church of Norwood was organized at Cincinnati in 1873, and removed to Norwood in 1891. Rev. John E. Norris has been pastor throughout its history. The place of worship is a brick edifice on South avenue.

The Madeira Methodist Episcopal Church numbered among its first members the families of Hasbrook, Hetzler, Mann, Jones, Stites, and Smith, Raymond Smith having been the first class-leader. The place of worship was erected in 1873.

The First Baptist Church of Madisonville was organized November 3, 1875, with thirteen members. William H. Morgan was the first clerk and treasurer, and George S. Blaney was the first deacon. The church was dedicated July 6, 1876, burned April 24, 1889, rebuilt and dedicated in September, 1889, burned May 7, 1892, again rebuilt and dedicated December 3, 1892. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. H. L. King, A. J. Kirkpatrick, D. W. Lasher, D. M. Christy, Ira J. Bailey, E. P. Brand, D. M. Shott, and H. O. Fry.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Pleasant Ridge, was organized by Rev. W. Eckermeyer and incorporated July 6, 1877. The first trustees were Henry Wiesebahn, William Cordes, and Christian Steinkamp. The church building was dedicated July 21, 1878. Revs. W. Eckermeyer, H. Juilfs, C. A. J. Cramer, C. Wooge, W. Roeper, and Frederick Hohmann have successively served as pastors.

Madeira Presbyterian Church was organized June 1, 1882. S. K. Druce, A. J. McGrew, J. A. Muchmore and L. D. Wiggins composed the first session. The church building was dedicated June 5, 1887.

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Madisonville, was organized by Rev. Peter Tinsley, May 20, 1884. Rev. D. W. Cox has been the rector throughout its history. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church and the rink during 1884-85. The site of the present church was purchased February 1, 1885, and the first service was held therein November 4th following. The church at Oakley was also included in Mr. Cox's field of labor for some years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwood was dedicated May 4, 1884, and is a frame building on Harris avenue near Wesley street. The class was organized by Rev. D. J. Starr, and the first official board was composed of S. B. Markland, Philip Strauss, John McGowan, D. J. Zoller, William Simpkinson, T. J. Ware, Professor Locke and John Baker.

Armstrong Chapel derives its name from the donor of its site and principal contributor toward its erection. It is a Methodist place of worship, situated at Indian Hill.

The Madisonville Christian Church was organized, in 1884, by J. L. Hasbrook and Lewis Clason, and in the same year the present place of worship, a frame building at the corner of Matthis and Julien streets was erected. Revs. H. N. Allen, E. S. and George Muckley, Payne and W. H. Kern have served as pastors.

The First Presbyterian Church of Norwood was organized May 1, 1887, by Rev. J. J. Hopkins. The first elders were V. C. Tidball and N. I. Scott, and the number of constituent members was twenty-four. The frame church edifice at the corner of Floral and Smith avenues was dedicated February 22, 1891.

The First Baptist Church of Norwood (Harmon Memorial) was organized at Pleasant Ridge in 1866 and removed to Norwood in 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Harmon, whose name it bears. The church edifice was dedicated April 10, 1892, at which time the trustees were James M. Baker, W. G. Brown and John Hammell.

Terrace Park Baptist Church was erected in 1890, largely through the personal efforts of G. W. Corey. This organization had its inception in a Sunday-school started by Mrs. Corey at her house. This school at first consisted only of herself and two scholars, but from this modest beginning the church has grown.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission of the Good Shepherd, Norwood, was organized in 1891 by Rev. J. Haight. The place of worship is a frame church at the corner of Monroe and Ashland avenues.

Zion Evangelical Reformed Church, Norwood, was organized by Rev. Joseph L. Schatz, January 10, 1892. The first officers were Henry Burdorf, August Strumpler, George A. Degen, Frederick Wulf and Frederick Kleine. The frame church at the corner of Sherman and Walter avenues was dedicated in April, 1893.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, Norwood, is a large and flourishing organization. The place of worship is a commodious frame building, and the pastoral residence is a substantial structure, well adapted to its purposes.

Madisonville Methodist Episcopal Church is in a flourishing condition and had a membership in 1891 of 380. One authority says the church was established in 1817.

The following list of ministers, with the time they served, is evidence that the organization was an early one: 1802, Henry Smith, Benjamin Young; 1803, Elisha

W. Bowman; 1804, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby; 1805, John Meek, Abraham Amos; 1806, Benjamin Lakin, Joshua Riggins, John Thompson; 1807, John Collins; 1808, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford; 1809, William Houston, John Sinclair; 1810, Solomon Langdon, Moses Crume; 1811, William Young; 1812, Wm. Burke, John Strange; 1813, Samuel Williams; 1814, Ebenezer David; 1815, John Waterman; 1816, Alexander Cummins, Russel Bigelow; 1817, Abbot Goddard, Wm. P. Finley; 1818, Benjamin Lawrence; 1819, Samuel West, Henry Mathews; 1820, Wm. Dixon, Robert Delap; 1821, Arthur W. Elliot; 1822, Samuel Baker, Wm. Raper; 1823, Allen Wiley; 1824, Wm. J. Thompson; 1825, John P. Taylor, Augustus Eddy; 1826, Andrew S. McLain; 1827, Alfred M. Lorain; 1828, Wm. Simmons, D. D. Davidson; 1829, John Stewart; 1830, James Laws; 1831, James Laws; 1832, Adam Poe, Charles W. Swain; 1833, Burrell Westlake; 1834, Burrell Westlake; 1835, Geo. W. Maley, J. G. Bruce, Robert Cheney; 1836, Alfred M. Lorain; 1837, Zachariah Cornell, Levi P. Miller; 1838, Adam Miller, Wm. G. Ellsworth; 1839, Charles R. Lovell, Jonathan T. Courey; 1840, J. G. Dimmitt; 1841, Joseph Gasner, L. D. Huston; 1842, William Parrish, Jos. A. Reeder; 1843, William Parrish; 1844, Greenberry R. Jones; 1845, Edward Estell; 1846, Levi White; 1847, Levi P. Miller; 1848, Levi P. Miller, James Taylor; 1849, Jos. M. Gatch, Jos. C. Harding; 1850, Jos. M. Gatch; 1851, Wm. Langarl, John C. Maddy; 1852, N. Westerman, Jas. M. Cavin; 1853, A. W. Tibbitts, Henry Baker; 1854, A. W. Tibbitts, Henry Baker; 1855, B. Glasscock, Thomas Audas; 1857, A. M. Lorain, Andrew Murphy; 1858, J. F. Spence, D. H. Sargent; 1859, J. C. Bontecou; 1860, Jas. M. Gatch, J. T. Bail; 1861, Levi White, J. T. Bail; 1862, E. C. Merrick, Levi White; 1863, S. W. Edmiston, Levi P. Miller; 1864, S. W. Edmiston, Levi P. Miller; 1865-1866, David Kemper; 1867, W. G. Shannon, J. W. Mendenhall; 1868, W. G. Shannon, Nathan Prince; 1869, Sylvester Weeks; 1870-71-72, D. C. Vance; 1873, E. T. Wells; 1874-75-76, Silas Bennett; 1877, J. W. Mason; 1878-79-80, Adam Power; 1881-82-83, S. T. Clayton; 1884-85-86, J. H. Lease; 1887-88-89-90, J. A. Story.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CROSBY TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—LAND PURCHASES—NEW HAVEN—NEW BALTIMORE—WHITEWATER—CHURCHES.

CROSBY TOWNSHIP was erected in 1804 from territory originally included in Whitewater. It is bounded on the north by Butler county, on the east by Colerain township, on the south by Miami township, and on the west by Harrison township. In size it ranks with the smaller subdivisions of the county. The Great Miami river forms its eastern boundary. The Dry Fork of Whitewater and its two principal tributaries, Lee's creek and Howard's creek, are the principal streams within the township lines. The township derives its name from Crosby village, founded by Joab Comstock, and named by him in honor of his mother's family name.

The largest land purchase in the township, when it was first opened to settlement, was made by Jeremiah Butterfield and five associates, viz., Asa Harvey, Noah Willey, Knowles and Alvin Shaw, and Esquire Shaw, the father of the two last named. They purchased about two thousand acres, situated in the northeastern part of the township. The first settler, however, was probably Joab Comstock, from Connecticut, who located a mile and a half east of the village of New Haven.

Hartman Vantrees, the well-known surveyor, was the first township clerk, serving from 1803 to 1805, and among his early successors were Robert Simmonds, Daniel Bailey, Elijah Thompson and John Cavender.

VILLAGES.

The village of *New Haven* was founded by Joab Comstock and Charles Cone, under whose auspices the plat was surveyed in 1815 by Joseph Sater, assisted by the two proprietors. It was so named by Comstock, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. The State road from Hamilton through Venice to Lawrenceburg passes through the village, which is also the terminus of the road leading to Cincinnati through New Baltimore. These considerations, as well as the natural eligibility of the location, doubtless determined its selection as a town site. The first frame house was built in 1826 and the first brick house in 1832. Among the first residents were Dr. George Little, hotel-keeper; William Wakefield and Ransom S. Pierce, merchants; Alexander Cavender, undertaker; Thomas Ellsworth, school teacher; Latham S. Bartlett, shoemaker and tanner; Leonard Hathaway, shoemaker; Lot Day, tanner; Edmund C. Archibald, wagon-maker; John Shrozer, cabinet maker and undertaker; Thomas Makin, dry-goods merchant. Drs. James Comstock, Jason F. Brevoort, and William H. Bentlett have been well known as medical practitioners, all of them having prosecuted the duties of the profession at New Haven for a period of years. The post office was established in 1826 under the name of Preston, the middle term in the cognomen of Alexander Preston Cavender, the first postmaster. At the present time the village has two stores, two churches (Methodist and United Brethren), two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, and a population of about two hundred.

New Baltimore was founded by Samuel Pottinger, under whose auspices the plat was surveyed in 1819. The proprietor came to this county in 1815 and was an active business man. He established flouring-mills, distillery and sawmill, and these industries gave the place a strong impetus. Mayor Radcliff added a woolen mill, and during the period the three establishments were in operation the place enjoyed great prosperity. The first merchants were Findlay Morris and James W. Pottinger. Joseph Scull was the first postmaster. The postal designation is Sater, and postal facilities were secured through the efforts of Gen. Banning when he was Congressman from this District. At the present time there is a population of 180. A flour mill is in operation, and local business and industrial interests also comprise two stores, two blacksmith shops, and one wagon-maker shop. There is one church, an organization of the United Brethren denomination.

WHITEWATER.

The United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers, was organized in New York in 1792, and has its principal organization at New Lebanon in this State. The community at Whitewater is under the jurisdiction of this central organization. It had its origin in 1823, when, after a Methodist revival in the neighborhood, several Shakers from the community at Union Village, near Lebanon, Ohio, presented the views of their faith regarding the second coming of Christ. Forty acres of land were purchased, several log cabins were erected thereon, and brothers and sisters to the number of eighteen sought to realize here the conditions of the Pentecostal church. Their numbers and resources were materially increased in 1824 by the arrival of forty persons from Derby Plains in northern Ohio. Additional land was purchased, brick and frame houses were built, and the temporal affairs of the community prospered greatly. In 1846 seventy persons, adherents to the doctrines of the Second Adventists, joined the society from Cincinnati. Its members have fluctuated greatly. In 1870 the population of the settlement was placed at 123; at the present time it is about sixty. The Society owns thirteen hundred acres of

land, all in one body, with the exception of a detached tract of one hundred and sixty acres. The first trustees were Ezra Sherman and Ebenezer Rice; the first elders, Calvin Morrell, Jacob Holloway, Mary Beadle and Phoebe Seeley. The present trustees are Henry Bear, Charles Sturr, Amanda Rubush and Matilda Butler; elders, Henry Bear, Charles Forady, Amanda Rubush, and Adaline Wells for the central village, and Lafayette Parker, John Tyler, Mary Gass, and Carrie Burk for the upper village. The community was formerly divided into three villages, but the lower village has been temporarily abandoned.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven was built in 1830 and dedicated in January of the following year. The site was donated by Dr. James Comstock. Other prominent early members were Latham Bartlett, Joab Comstock, Mrs. Alexander Cavender, and Moses Carpenter. The present frame church was built in 1887-88 under the supervision of a building committee consisting of the pastor, Rev. John W. Shortan, and Messrs. D. C. Buell, John Perlee, Robert Blackburn, and Charles Butts. Bishop Joyce preached the dedicatory sermon.

The United Brethren Church of New Haven was organized by Rev. William Sturr and John Myers. A church edifice was built in 1850; a belfry was added in 1866, and the building was remodeled in 1874. The present place of worship was dedicated December 15, 1888. The building committee by which it was erected was composed of the pastor, Rev. A. A. Dunkelberger, J. L. Wakefield, J. C. Bevis, Joseph Sater, and A. T. Hawk.

The United Brethren Church of New Baltimore was founded principally by Samuel Pottenger, who donated the ground upon which it is built, and contributed liberally toward its support. The first church building was destroyed by fire in 1855, and replaced by the present structure in 1859. This church is united with New Haven in the formation of a charge.

CHAPTER XXIX.

DELHI TOWNSHIP.

EXTENT AND TOPOGRAPHY—VILLAGES—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

DELHI is one of the smallest townships in the county. It is triangular in shape, bounded on the north by Miami and Green, on the east by Cincinnati, and on the south and west by the Ohio river. Rapid run drains a large part of its territory. The name of this stream is most appropriate, as its descent from the uplands to the river is certainly rapid. In the eastern part of the township the principal stream is Bold Face creek. Trautman's run empties into the Ohio river at the railroad station of that name. Muddy creek flows through the extreme northwestern part of the township.

The principal public highways are the Warsaw and Delhi pikes and the Lower River road, all of which cross the township from east to west. There are numerous lateral roads, and the most important is the Anderson Ferry road, a continuous and direct line of travel from the river to the northern line of the township. The Ohio & Mississippi and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads traverse the southern part of the township.

This township was among the earliest settled in the county. Here it was that John Cleves Symmes projected the village of South Bend. It was laid out in 1789, as shown by the following interesting extract from a letter written by Judge Symmes

in February of that year: "North Bend being so well improved by the buildings already erected and making, and fresh applications every few days being made to me for house lots, I was induced to lay off another village about seven miles up the Ohio from North Bend, being one mile in front of the river. The ground was very eligible for the purpose, and I would have continued farther up and down the river, but was confined between the two reserved sections. This village I call South Bend, from its being contiguous to the most southerly point of land in the Purchase." Its location was near the mouth of Trautman's run, at the railroad station of that name. Already there were several settlers here, and the Judge entertained high hopes for the future of the place. Situated as it was near the center of the Purchase, he was ambitious that it should become the county seat, and thought that if a detachment of troops should be stationed there it would develop rapidly. But, as in the case of North Bend, his hopes were completely frustrated; Cincinnati was made the location of the military post, and South Bend relapsed into insignificance. A detachment of twenty soldiers was, however, stationed here in 1791, at which time there was a population of about a score of families. Prominent among these early residents was Timothy Symmes, a brother of the Judge, and a justice in Sussex county, New Jersey, prior to his immigration to the West. He died here in 1797. South Bend scarcely retains a place in the traditions of the locality. It was formerly the designation of the railroad station, but is now perpetuated only as the name of the school at that point.

This region early enjoyed the advantages of municipal organization. In 1795 South Bend township was erected with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the second meridian west of Mill creek; thence down the Ohio six miles and over; thence north on a meridian to the Big Miami; thence up that stream to the southwest corner of Colerain township; thence east to the meridian first named; thence south to the place of beginning." The first township officers were William Powell, clerk; James Thatcher, constable; William Powell and Robert Gowdy, overseers of the poor; Uzal Bates, supervisor of highways; David Edgar, James Gowdy, and Edward Cowan, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages.

The exact date of the separate erection of Delhi can not be given, but it is generally supposed to have occurred fifteen or twenty years after the organization of South Bend.

VILLAGES.

Riverside is an incorporated village, extending from Anderson Ferry to Bold Face creek, which separates it from the city of Cincinnati. It has a river front of three miles, but is comparatively narrow, the crest of the river hill forming the northern boundary.

Commencing on the east at the ministerial land owned by 'Squire Ethan Stone, the first improvements upon the site of the village were as follows: The section of Col. C. R. Sedam, about half of which is within the limits of the village; 170 acres belonging to Mrs. Julia Symmes Reeder, a niece of Judge Symmes and cousin of the wife of Gen. William Henry Harrison (the deed, written by Judge Symmes, is dated January 1, 1800. This was long known as the Reeder farm. The mansion house, a two-story frame house still standing on the river road, was one of the most pretentious in the vicinity of Cincinnati at the time of its erection); continuing westward the successive improvements were those of Enoch Anderson, Cullom and Sands; a tract of school land was situated at the western extremity of the village.

The following is a list of secondary settlers, in order, from the east: John Lodwick, Thomas Henry Yeatman, R. S. Bartlett, Joseph Simmons, David Z. Sedam, — Bickham, Maj. William Oliver, Dr. John Ritter, Stephen S. L'Hommiedieu, Allen L. Reeder, D. O. Reeder, Mrs. Mary Reeder McAllister, Brice Pursell, and Jacob Storey, Sr.

The river road between Reeder's and Bold Face creek was called "The Stretch." It was almost perfectly level, while almost perfect drainage rendered its condition unusually good. This was the most fashionable pleasure drive in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It was patronized at all times by the rich and those who had carriages of their own, while those who hired from livery stable proprietors usually made this drive on Sundays. At the Anderson farm a well-known resort was kept by "Uncle" Joe Harrison, a retired riverman. Among the attractions of this establishment was a large orchard. Brice Pursell kept a similar resort nearer the city. In winter these places were the popular rendezvous for sleighing parties.

Village growth at Riverside began in the year 1847, when A. L. and D. O. Reeder laid out a number of lots on the river bottom, including the site of the schoolhouse and Episcopal church. Various other subdivisions, usually of comparatively small extent, were platted by different persons, and then the place gradually assumed the proportions of a village. It ranks among the most extensive in the county, and had a population of 2,169 by the census of 1890. There are three large manufacturing establishments within its limits, viz., the Cincinnati Rolling Mill Company, the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, and the Fleischmann Compressed Yeast Works.

The first church in the village was built by Thomas Henry Yeatman at his own expense. It was never dedicated, but was frequently used by the clergy of different denominations. A similar building was erected by David Sedam. At present there are three churches, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal. There are two school buildings.

Delhi includes within its corporate limits both the village of that name and the town of *Industry*. The last named was platted by James Cooper, county surveyor, for James and Samuel H. Goodin, by whom it was acknowledged and dedicated October 15, 1847. Its early industries included a flourmill, match factory, cotton mill, foundry, etc., giving employment to a considerable number of operatives, many of whom located here and built for themselves modest homes. But a singular fatality seemed to overtake the various enterprises upon which the prosperity of the place depended. The match factory burned; the flourmill was undermined by a spring flood; the proprietors of the cotton mill became financially embarrassed; the foundry, which was a coöperative establishment, ceased operations because of the peculations of its manager; and thus the village which gave such early promise of prosperity relapsed into premature decadence. Industrially it has never since justified its original name, which still retains popular though not legal significance.

Delhi was platted in 1866. The proprietor and projector of the town was Peter Zinn, a lawyer by profession, who attained a national reputation by his connection with the litigation over the ownership of the Kentucky Central railroad. Unlike its neighbor on the east, Delhi has had no industrial aspirations. The beauty of the location has attracted a suburban population, however, and in this respect the village ranks with the most desirable communities in the vicinity of Cincinnati. By the census of 1890 the population was 531.

Delhi was incorporated as a hamlet July 29, 1885. Its first trustees were James S. Wise, president; M. L. Andrew, clerk, and W. J. Applegate, elected November 12, 1885. The hamlet extended from the present western boundary of the village to a line a short distance east of the railroad station. In 1890 village government was adopted, when the first officers under the new regime were as follows: Mayor, John Wentzel; clerk, Walter Stone; council, Peter Cross, John H. Carson, Robert Ritter, John Maloney, Nicholas Fliehm; treasurer, L. H. Green; marshal, John Poff. In 1892 O. F. Moore was elected mayor, and F. D. Saunders, clerk.

Home City.—The site of this village was once owned, wholly or in part, by a Mr. Taylor and a Mr. Gano. The last named conducted here an establishment for the boarding of fine horses. From him, in all probability, it passed to a Mr. Mackey, a Scotchman by birth, who amassed a fortune in the West Indies and subsequently



John Wentzel

engaged in business in New York City. He located here in 1834, and during his residence (perhaps also before) the establishment was known as "The Home Farm." The Mackey mansion house stood at the east corner of Commercial avenue and Washington street. It was a brick building, and one of the most pretentious country residences in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The barn and other outbuildings were also of brick. Mr. Mackey was not a practical farmer, and while en route to Cincinnati he met Robert McFarland, whom he induced to undertake the management of his farm. He also brought with him from New York City George T. McIntyre, who, by litigation subsequent to Mr. Mackey's death, secured one hundred acres of the Home Farm.

By agreement dated September 13, 1847, George T. McIntyre agreed to sell Maxon & Reddington sixty-two acres of "The Home Farm." This tract was subdivided, platted and dedicated by Maxon & Reddington November 3, 1849, although this deed from McIntyre was not made until December 27, 1850, prior to which date he had sold twenty-five lots to various persons. The firm of Maxon & Reddington was composed of Stephen Maxon and David Reddington. The former resided at Home City for a time, but the latter was a practicing physician at Cincinnati, where his office was located at the corner of Sixth street and Central avenue. Their real-estate operations were not successful; and having become involved, they sold the Home City plat to Abraham Longenecker. This plat is bounded by Main street on the east, and extends westward to a line between Mound and Laurel streets. It is situated between the river and a line corresponding to an extension of Harrison avenue.

That part of the village bounded by the corporation line on the east, Main street on the west, the river on the south, and Harrison avenue on the north, was platted by the Cincinnati Building Association. The land was purchased from Mr. Taylor. This plat was made about the same time as that of Maxon & Reddington. The principal additions to the original plats are those of Reese B. Price, the Delhi Land and Building Association, Foley & Clark, John R. Gottschalk, Mrs. Ann Park, E. D. McIntyre, and the heirs of F. Wrampelmeier.

The square bounded by Main, Park, Independence, and Liberty streets was dedicated by Maxon & Reddington to the village corporation, whensoever established; various conditions were attached to this, among others the erection of a public building for occupancy as a town hall, mayor's office, public library, etc. It is needless to say that these conditions were never complied with; the park reverted to the owners of the adjacent lots, and the village corporation acquired absolute title thereto by quit-claim deeds from them.

For some years the growth of the village was slow. The lots were sold at public sale, but many of the purchasers never acquired title, and of those who did many allowed their lots to be sold for taxes. The number who constructed improvements was comparatively small. In 1852 the residents were Gerre T. McIntyre, Peter McIntyre, Stephen Maxon, William Sherwood, Charles Truesdale, Thomas Dean, Joseph Selhorst, George Enos, Edward Kirkup, James Bonacum, Martin Shannon, Messrs. Belknap, Miller and Brown, and possibly a few others. In this year the first store was opened in the village by Claus Drucker, in the house now the residence and store of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. Barmann. Local business interests have never been extensive, as many of the residents are engaged in business in the city and do their trading there. The population is almost exclusively of this suburban character, and hence the growth of the village practically dates from the opening of the railroads.

Home City was incorporated as a village May 10, 1879. The first village organization consisted of Nelson Sayler, mayor; W. L. Stevenson, clerk; and J. D. Parker, Alexander Slater, Milton H. Cook, James Hirst, Henry Niemann, and C. W. Magness, council. Mr. Sayler held the mayoralty ten years, and was succeeded by George J.

Barringer, who resigned before the expiration of his first term, which was filled out by S. L. Barrett. He was succeeded by the present mayor, Thomas Lee. Mr. Stevenson was clerk but a short time; his successors have been S. W. Cullom, L. D. Stapp, Dr. John Campbell, W. H. Berkshire, and John O. Falkenberg, who has held this office since 1886. The first village treasurer was John W. Christy, who resigned several months after his election, and was succeeded by C. W. Magness, the present treasurer. The present marshal is James E. Kinsella.

Regarding village improvement, the present clerk of the village writes as follows: "It would be difficult to find a village of equal extent whose inhabitants are more harmonious in all matters pertaining to public improvement than are those of Home City. Of the sidewalks the citizens are especially proud, on account of their width and beauty: almost all of them are six feet wide, and we claim the credit of being the only village in Hamilton county whose walks have an almost uniform width of that extent. Arrangements have been made and contracts let for further improvements, and it is almost certain that, by the close of 1893, all the principal streets of the village, and many of the minor ones, will be improved in like manner.

"One of the most remarkable and gratifying points to be noted is, that under the wise financial management of our municipal affairs, all this has been accomplished, while an actual reduction in taxation has been made. In 1892 the taxes of the village were almost twenty per cent. less than in the preceding year. Of the thirty-two towns or villages in Hamilton county, twenty-eight have a higher rate of taxation."

It is worthy of mention that, since the incorporation of the village, there has not been a single trial before the mayor, nor as many as half a dozen arrests for breach of the peace. A prohibition ordinance was passed October 4, 1887, and has since been in force.

Warsaw is situated upon the pike of that name in the northeastern part of the township. It is virtually a continuation of Price Hill, which it adjoins on the east. At Warsaw is located Mt. St. Vincent Academy.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The first *Baptist Church* in the western part of the county was located on Rapid run, Delhi township. April 17, 1803, Enos Terry, George Cullum, David Terry, Robert Terry, William Worrel, Ruth McLehany, Chloe Terry, Amelia Worrel, and Rhoda Cullum, were constituted the South Bend Baptist church, which name was subsequently changed to Stony Creek, and then to Hopewell. This organization disbanded October 3, 1835.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1831, and is a brick building. Among the early members were Charles Green, Peter Williams, John Shaw, John M. Wilson, Andrew Myers, James P. Williams, and David Poplin. Prior to the erection of the church, the residences of Peter Williams and John Shaw were the places of worship.

Maria zum Siege Catholic Church.—In 1834 Rev. Father Henni organized the "Catholic Congregation of Delhi Township," which met for worship at private houses. In 1841 Adam Emge gave a half-acre of ground, and a log church and school were erected thereon; the church was called St. Stephen's, and was incorporated in 1844. Its location was inconvenient, however, and in 1852 it was removed to a tract of three acres given by John Gerteisen and Blasius Schweizer. Here the present brick church was erected in 1853 under the leadership of Rev. Engelbert Stehle. The corner-stone was laid on the 10th of July, and the dedication occurred December 4, 1853. At this time its name was changed to "Maria zum Siege." The old church was used for school purposes until 1869, when the present brick schoolhouse was built. The teachers' residence was erected in 1865. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. Nicholas Wachter, 1854-56; W. Sommer, 1856-58;

Bern. Brüning, 1858-64; G. H. Kuhr, 1864-68; H. Thien, 1868-71; Fl. Karge, 1871-75; G. H. Schuhmacher, 1875-81; H. Johanning, 1881; F. Mesmer, 1881-82; R. Bröring, 1882-87; J. Stoepelman, 1887; F. Mesmer, 1887—present incumbent.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Delhi.—The first church was built in 1873, and dedicated June 29 in that year. Rev. Edward Hecht, of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, was the first pastor in charge. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Stoepelman, 1876-78, followed by Francis Kessing, 1878-81; F. C. Mallon, 1882-83; Joseph Benning, 1883; J. W. B. Miggeel, 1883-85; and William Scholl, the present incumbent, who assumed charge in June, 1885. The present church is a brick structure, 105x51; the corner-stone was laid May 28, 1888, and the dedication occurred October 28, 1888. Rev. J. A. Albrink officiated on the former occasion, and Archbishop Elder on the latter. A school was started in 1860 by Catholic laymen, who erected a one-story brick building opposite the present church. This has been enlarged, and is now the residence of the teachers. In 1890 the old church was adapted for school purposes.

St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church was founded in 1850, and has had the following pastors: Revs. John Mueller, Julius Albert Spangenberg, George Wiehe, Henry Schrader, William Eckernmyer, J. C. Mosebach, Henry Haefner, Edward Dickhoff, Heberle, and John Moeller. The church edifice was built in 1863; the materials used in its construction originally constituted a Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, which was removed and successfully rebuilt at Warsaw and at St. John's. The pastoral residence was built in 1892. Many of the early members of this church were formerly connected with St. Paul's Lutheran church at Delhi. This is a small brick building, and was erected in 1850. It has not been occupied for worship for some years, and St. John's is regarded as a continuation of the organization.

The First Presbyterian Church of Delhi is situated at the east corner of Independence and Center streets in the village of Home City. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. E. M. Cravath, Irwin L. Caton, John Wiseman, Irwin L. Caton, A. P. Bissell, E. L. Lord, C. K. Lehman, N. R. Walker, and W. H. Humphrey, who assumed charge in 1893. The first elder of this church was Rev. J. M. MaKenzie, with whom O. F. Moore was soon afterward associated. The number of constituent members was seven. Peter Zinn donated the church site; the first church building is the frame structure still situated thereon and now used for Sunday-school and similar purposes. The brick church edifice was completed in 1884; George N. Leighton, S. P. Peabody, N. R. Adriaance, C. W. Magness, and D. H. Hall constituted the building committee.

Church of the Atonement.—A meeting of those favorable to the organization of a Protestant Episcopal church at Riverside was held at the residence of Thomas Henry Yeatman March 27, 1869. It was decided to organize, and a committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions. At a meeting held May 18, 1869, articles of association were signed by seventeen persons, of whom the following were elected as the first vestry: Abram Brower, senior warden; W. R. Halsted, junior warden; S. S. L'Hommedieu, T. H. Yeatman, Thomas I. Peters, N. Lord, Jr., and Henry Whately, vestrymen. The church edifice is a dark limestone structure with ornamental slate roof, cost \$11,000, and was first occupied for worship on Trinity Sunday, 1870. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. Builer, 1870; Pindar, 1870-72; Walsh, 1872-75; C. M. Sturges, 1875-79; Arthur Powell, 1879-82; S. H. Boyer, 1882-83; E. L. Norton, 1883-84; McWilliams, 1884-89; A. B. Howard, 1889-91; H. Von Glehn, 1891; E. L. Norton, 1891-92; I. Haight, 1892-93. The church was consecrated by the Rt.-Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, May 26, 1875. In 1884 and 1887 it was remodelled and improved at an expense of \$2,400.

Delhi Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist services at Delhi were held in the old Masonic hall by Rev. John W. Sutherland. The organization

occurred at the residence of D. M. Steward in Home City, and the number of constituent members was five. Public worship was conducted in the Masonic hall for one year, and then the present frame church was erected. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. John W. Sutherland, 1877; Henry Tuckley, 1878-80; C. W. Rishell, 1880-83; B. D. Hypes, 1883-85; C. H. Haines, 1885-90; Sylvester Weeks, D.D., 1890-92, and L. F. Young, 1892, present incumbent.

The Riverside Congregational Church was organized March 6, 1885, with a membership of twenty-five. Its history began with the organization of the Riverside Sunday-school February 20, 1881, and the Riverside Religious Society in the autumn of the same year. Dr. C. B. Boynton preached the first sermon to the Sunday-school, March 6, 1881. The church property consists of a neat frame building, which, with the ground on which it stands, cost \$3,000. Rev. Arthur Burt was installed as first pastor July 9, 1886. The trustees at that time were E. L. DeCamp, H. C. Fithian, J. P. Cummins, C. B. De Camp, and J. Taft.

The Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the home of Misses Emmeline and Hannah Atkins January 6, 1886. Noah Page and Elijah Gregory were the first class-leaders. The home of the Misses Atkins was the place of worship for five years. The present frame church building was dedicated March 15, 1891, by Bishop I. W. Joyce.

The Colored Baptist Church at Home City was built in 1890.

Delhi township is the location of two well-known Catholic institutions, the *Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy* and *St. Aloysius' Orphan Asylum* on Mt. Alverno. The Order of Sisters of Mercy was introduced into the United States in 1808, when the institution at Emmitsburg, Md., was established. In 1852 a novitiate was opened in Cincinnati at St. Peter's Orphan's Home, corner Plum and Third streets. Seven Sisters originally composed the society. Its course has been uniformly prosperous. The property in Delhi township is extensive and valuable, and the institution is represented in a large number of schools, hospitals, etc. The institution at Norwood, in this county, is under its immediate control.

St. Aloysius' Orphans' Home was established in 1837, and was conducted at Cincinnati for some years. It comprises a valuable tract of ground, and extensive and substantial buildings. The management is conducted by Brothers of the Order of St. Francis.

CHAPTER XXX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS—EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

GREEN TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Colerain, on the east by Mill Creek and Cincinnati, on the south by Delhi, and on the west by Miami. In form it is a perfect square, comprising an area of thirty-six square miles. The principal streams are Taylor's creek, which drains the northwestern part of the township and empties into the Great Miami; Muddy creek, which flows into the Ohio river and drains the southern part of the township; Lick run and several other affluents of Mill creek, which drain the eastern part of its area. The surface partakes of the general character of this part of the county; it presents rapid alternations of hill and valley, marked by a prevailing softness of contour, and from the more elevated localities the prospect of the surrounding region is extensive and beautiful.

The main thoroughfare of the township is the Harrison pike, which crosses its territory diagonally from southeast to northwest. At the "Seven-Mile House," a mile west of Cheviot, the Cleves pike diverges from the Harrison pike. Pleasant Ridge road is about two miles northeast of the Harrison pike and nearly parallel with it. Among other important roads may be mentioned the Lick Run road, the Crookshank road, the Warsaw road, the Johnson road, the Reemelin road, and the Muddy creek road.

EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

On the 12th of March, 1788, John Cleves Symmes entered into a contract with Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, for the sale to him of a moiety in the territory that now comprises Green township. He had originally designed it as a personal reservation, in remuneration for his expenses and trouble in securing and disposing of the Miami Purchase. Subsequently he desired to appropriate it as a college township. Had the purchase amounted to two million acres, as originally designed, a grant of college lands would have been made with it, in accordance with the term of the ordinance under which the public lands were sold; and as Symmes contemplated a purchase of that extent, he advertised in his "Terms of Sale and Settlement" that a college township had been granted. But it was forfeited when he reduced the amount of his purchase, although by Act of Congress, in 1792, the President was authorized to convey to Symmes and his associates one entire township for the establishment of an institution of learning. No entire township remained to be appropriated for this purpose, however, as portions of every one had already been disposed of. In 1799 Symmes offered to the governor of the territory the second township of the second fractional range (Green township) for college purposes, but the governor refused to receive it, as a suit was then pending before the United States court by Dr. Boudinot to compel Symmes to complete the transfer of a moiety in the township named in accordance with the terms of his agreement made in 1787. Portions of the township had also been sold to other persons. The Territorial Legislature, the State Legislature, and finally the National Congress were applied to, but each in turn declined to receive it, and thus Symmes' design regarding the township were never realized. It would be tedious to pursue the further transactions regarding it; suffice it to say that the township, or a large part of it, ultimately came into possession of Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, from whom the first settlers derived their titles.

In an address at the Green Township Harvest Home Festival some twenty years ago the late Alexander Long gave the following account of the early settlement of Green township: "Although settlements were commenced in Columbia, Cincinnati, Miami, Mill Creek, Whitewater and other townships in 1788 and 1796, no settlement was made in Green township until some thirteen years thereafter. James Goudy, a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the northwest quarter of Section 8 in the year 1802, and by those who knew him and subsequently settled in the township he was always known and recognized as the first settler. Subsequently and during this same year, Cornelius Johnson, a native of New Jersey, settled in the northwest quarter of the adjoining section (No. 9), opposite the town of Cheviot. Those two, Goudy and Johnson, with their families, were the only settlers in the township until 1804. During this year, John Miller, a German and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, settled on the northeast quarter of Section 28. Peter Crowel, a native of North Carolina, his son John, and his son-in-law William Cox, settled each on different parts of the southwest quarter of Section 28. Henry Scudder, a native of New Jersey, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34. John Hunt, of New Jersey, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 2, and Moses Conger, of New Jersey, settled on the northeast quarter of the same section. These constituted the whole number of settlers up to 1805, and during that year three additions were

made, to-wit: Enoch Carson, a native of New Jersey, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 15; David Fulton, a native of Georgia, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10, and Barnabas Golden, a native of Ireland, who also settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10. During the year 1806 a number of additional settlers were added to the list, among whom were Charles Moore, Michael Isgrig, James Jones, Burrard Moore, James Kirby, Michael Scott, Jacob Hay, Dennis Dusky, Michael Rybolt, Thomas Markland and Rev. J. Clark, a Methodist minister.

Enoch Carson was from Hightstown, New Jersey. He crossed the Alleghany Mountains by wagon to Pittsburgh; here he procured a flatboat and sent his family and household effects down the river, while he himself made the journey overland with his horses. He reached Cincinnati before they did, and met them at the landing of that town December 24, 1804. In the spring of the following year he located in Green township on the farm where the annual Harvest Home Festivals are celebrated. Here Enoch W. Carson was born June 29, 1805, the youngest of his father's family, and the first white male child born in the township, wherein he resided until a few years before his death, which occurred October 27, 1882, at Sharon, Hamilton county.

Isaac Applegate, from New Jersey, came to Warsaw, Delhi township, in 1807, and removed to the southwestern part of Green township in 1809. In 1811 he was followed by his brother, Henry Applegate, who located on the south branch of Taylor's creek. An uncle of these brothers, Henry Applegate, came about the same time and settled on the Cleves pike a mile and a half west of Mack.

The following is a list of early families in various parts of the township: Paisley, Gideon, Stoughton, Griffith, Schwartz, Richardson, Fenton, Vail, Hutchison, Ferguson, Hart, Posey, Reed, Miller, Wood, Anderson, Noble, Orr, Holliday, Bogart, Hearn, Rybolt, Markland, Sexton, Jackson, Edwards, Powner and Bray.

The date of the erection of Green township has not been ascertained with certainty, but its organization seems to have occurred within the first decade after its settlement. Among the justices of the peace have been Enoch Carson, William Benson, Mahlon Brown, Adam Moore, John Martin, James Eppley, John Gaines and Thomas Wills.

VILLAGES.

Cheviot is one of the oldest villages in Hamilton county. Its founder was John Craig, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, whence he immigrated to New York City and embarked in a mercantile business, the main feature of which was the importation of goods from the ancient Scotch capital. The war of 1812 was disastrous to his fortunes; he left New York, and ultimately found his way to Green township, of which he was one of the pioneers. Here he engaged in farming, an avocation with which he was entirely unfamiliar. In the early summer after their arrival, his family was sadly bereaved by the death of two sons, Archibald and Thomas. They were assisting a hired man to plant corn, and took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm; both were struck by lightning and instantly killed. This tragic event occurred May 14, 1814. Their names were Archibald and Thomas. The former was born in 1797 and the latter in 1799. Their sister, Jane, who was two years younger than Thomas, was with them in the field; she would have shared their shelter and probably their fate, but was wearing a new sun bonnet that she had just made, and fearing it might get wet, she went to the house when the storm approached. She lived to old age, and always gave the sun bonnet the credit of having saved her life. John Craig's house stood at the spring on the premises of Strong's hotel. He became a successful farmer and continued in that pursuit to the close of his life.

The original plat of Cheviot extended from Harrison avenue to South street, and from Spring street to Beech street, with Pleasant street between Harrison and South

and Walnut between Spring and Beech. This plat was made in 1818, and the name was suggested by Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, whom Mr. Craig consulted in the matter. The principal additions to the original plat are those of Hershberg & Kaplan, Lupton & Ayres, and others.

The following is believed to be a correct and complete list of the residents of Cheviot sixty years ago: John Craig, Susan Hoffman, Charles Karber, Arthur Mullen, Samuel Carr, Mary Alter, Edward Mills, Jacob Fox, Israel Miller, Isaac Bush, Samuel Kellogg, and Ephraim Bush. The hotel was kept by Woelley & Wilmer. The first doctor in the village was Richard G. Kendall, M. D., from Salem county, N. J. He located here in 1827, and was the first resident physician in the territory now embraced in Green and Delhi townships. In 1843 he removed from Cheviot to a farm in Colerain township, and there he died July 3, 1849.

For many years Cheviot remained practically stationary. As a country village, situated in the midst of a fertile farming region, it enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, but with the improvement of roads leading to the city, its business importance declined. Since the opening of the Westwood railroad it has received a large increase in population, much of which, however, is to be accredited to the village of Westwood, which corporation will doubtless absorb eventually that part of Cheviot still beyond its limits. Disregarding geographical boundary lines for the present, it may be said that what is popularly known as Cheviot comprises a population of about eight hundred, with three churches, several hotels, stores representing the various lines of business, carpenter and smith shops, etc. A cigar box factory is operated by Fred. Kenker, and constitutes the only manufacturing establishment of the place.

No event in the annual calendar of Cheviot possesses greater interest than the Harvest Home Festival. On the 19th of July, 1860, a number of the citizens of Green, Colerain, Mill Creek, Delhi, Miami and other western townships, met at the "Seven Mile House" for the purpose of organizing a Harvest Home Association. The project was thoroughly discussed, and the following persons were appointed to draft a constitution: Robert Moore, William L. Carson, N. Gregory, W. M. Robb and R. H. Fenton. At a meeting on the 25th, the constitution was reported and adopted. It was, however, deemed advisable to confine the association to Green township, as a permanent location was thought necessary and would otherwise have been impracticable. The following officers were elected for 1860-61: President, Hon. Robert Moore; vice-president, Samuel W. Carson; treasurer, N. Gregory; directors, R. H. Fenton, James Danforth, Samuel Benn, Enoch W. Carson, and J. Wise. The first festival was held August 16, 1860, at Carson's Grove. President Moore presided. The program included vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Hon. William Johnston, Dr. J. A. Warder, and Dr. Isaac J. Allen. The attendance was large, and the association was at once placed on a permanent basis. The annual festivals are attended by thousands of people. Speakers of acknowledged ability, often of national reputation, are secured; these occasions are doubtless productive of highly beneficial results.

The Cheviot graveyard is the oldest in the township. Here the first church and schoolhouse were situated, and here many of the pioneers are buried; among them we note the following: John Craig, who died September 10, 1846, aged seventy-seven years; Peter Bray, who died October 23, 1838, aged seventy-one years; John Reddish, who died February 6, 1839, aged eighty years, three months, and twenty-seven days; John Cochran, who died January 18, 1827, aged seventy-seven years; Joseph Claypoole, who died September 21, 1834, aged sixty-four years, one month and seven days; Abraham McClain, who died October 29, 1818, aged fifty-five years and seven months; George Hildreth, who died May 24, 1839, aged fifty-six years and eleven days; Jonathan Noble, who was born December 6, 1785, and died January 23, 1840; Charles Moore, who died February 7, 1824, aged fifty-four years;

Jacob Jones, who died January 19, 1847, aged sixty-six years, nine months, and five days.

Westwood is one of the most extensive incorporated villages in Hamilton county. The decree for its incorporation was issued September 14, 1868, and the succession of mayors has been as follows: John Gaines, C. H. Moore, F. H. Oehlman, Thomas Wills, F. H. Oehlman, Jr., Henry A. Faber, Louis Reemelin, and Alonzo Hildreth, present incumbent. Village clerks: Robert A. Armstrong, Joseph B. Boyd, Horace Hearn, and Ernst James, present incumbent. The Town Hall, a handsome and commodious brick building, was erected in 1888, under the administration of the following municipal authorities: Mayor, Louis Reemelin; clerk, Horace Hearn; treasurer, D. T. Stathem; marshal, Harris Davis; council, William Barlion, James N. Gamble, George H. Morris, Adam Frank, A. N. McFaddin, and George C. Witt.

Westwood is justly regarded as one of the most desirable suburbs of Cincinnati. It is not closely built, and possesses in this respect all the advantages of the country, while the municipal government confers its appropriate benefits. Frequent trains on the Cincinnati & Westwood railroad render it easily and conveniently accessible from the city, while an electric railway is under discussion and will probably be constructed in the near future.

Among the best known of the early residents within the corporate limits of Westwood was Richard Gaines. A native of London, England, he migrated successively to Burlington, N. J., Philadelphia, Penn., and Cincinnati, locating in Green township while it was yet very sparsely settled. Finding his first location too far from the city, he sold it to a Mr. Getzendanner; here he dug the first well and cistern in the township. In 1820 he bought a farm of 160 acres on the west side of the Harrison pike in the western part of Westwood village. The site of his building is now occupied by the residence and grounds of James N. Gamble. In 1828 he established a tannery on the east side of the pike; the venture was not profitable, however, and he relinquished it several years later. Mr. Gaines organized the first Sunday-school in the township at his house on the Getzendanner farm, and was active in promoting its religious and educational interests throughout his entire life.

Dent is situated on the Harrison pike about three miles west of Cheviot. The first house at this point was the "Three Mile Hotel," of which a Mr. Patton was one of the earliest proprietors. Other early residents were David Griffith and Abraham Hart, farmers. The first store was opened by William Longstreet; other early merchants were Sheppard & Wood and William Scudder. The first name of the village was Challengeville, which was conferred in honor of the Rev. James Challenge, a minister of the Disciple church. The present designation was given by Charles Reemelin. The village comprises a population of about one hundred; it has a Methodist church, a school building, the shops of several mechanics, and daily mail facilities.

Bridgetown is located very near the geographical center of Green township, on the Cleves pike, a mile west of its junction with the Harrison pike. Here a sawmill was operated on Muddy run, many years ago, by Ephraim Fithian, and this constituted the beginning of the village. Joseph Claypoole was the first wagon maker, and the first blacksmith was a Mr. Boyer. The village has two churches, a handsome brick schoolhouse, a daily mail, and the usual industrial and mercantile features of a country hamlet.

Mack existed as a post-village under the name of Dry Ridge, some fifty years ago. Its first merchants were Huston, St. Clair, Winter, and Markland. The last named, William Markland, was in business here until his death in 1885, a period of nearly forty years. Ebenezer Methodist church is located at this village.

CHURCHES.

The first public religious exercises in Green township were held in the house of Enoch Carson in 1806, by Rev. Samuel McMillan, a Baptist minister. The first



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

Hugh Campbell

church was erected in 1811, on the north side of the Harrison pike, opposite the old schoolhouse. The ground was given by Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, and the community contributed its joint exertions to the building of this place of worship. It was constructed of logs, and surrounded by the forest. After some years of occupancy it was seriously damaged by a large tree falling upon it, and never rebuilt.

Bethel Baptist Church was organized May 19, 1821, as "The Baptist Society of Green Township," which designation was changed to its present style, June 5, 1821; on the following day Richard Gaines, Joseph Sexton, and Peter Bray were elected trustees, and David E. Stathem, clerk, all of whom were sworn into office by William J. Carson, justice of the peace. On the 11th of August, 1824, the articles of Confession of Faith and Order were subscribed to by Richard Gaines, Joseph Sexton, Peter Bray, David Sheppard, Sarah Bray, Mary H. Gaines, and Nabby T. Lewis, who, on the 3d of October following, were given the right hand of fellowship by Thatcher Lewis, William Bruce, and Henry Muggeridge, and thus the organization of the church was finally consummated. Elder George Hildreth was called as pastor, March 25, 1826, to preach two Sabbaths each month at \$24 per year. Up to this time there had been no regular supply, although such men as Bruce, Lyon, Muggeridge, and others preached occasionally. Elder Hildreth continued as pastor until his death, May 24, 1839, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The following is a list of pastors who have since served this church: Revs. George Catt, 1840; James Lyon, 1841; — Bryant, 1841; M. Jones, 1843-46; B. T. F. Cake, 1846-47; Bruce and Lyon, 1847; Hawker and Drury, 1849; Drury and Lyon, 1851; L. Baily, 1853-57; D. Shepherdson, 1857-65; Asa Drury, 1865-66; J. A. Kirkpatrick, 1867; William Pratt, 1867-69; D. J. Griebel, 1869-71; William Roney, 1874-75; A. C. Wheaton, 1877-79; J. R. Baumes, 1880-88; E. W. Holt, 1888-91; W. S. Bayne, 1891, present incumbent.

The first place of worship was the house and barn of Richard Gaines; the next was the log church at Cheviot graveyard, upon the site of which the Baptists built a brick meeting-house in 1824. It was dedicated August 29 in that year. Here President Harrison once delivered a Fourth of July oration. The present church edifice, a two-story brick structure on South street, Cheviot, was dedicated April 28, 1850.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church at Mack included among its early membership some of the pioneers of the southwestern part of the township, and prominent among them may be mentioned Benjamin Markland, Tobias Miller, Eli Rofelty, Washington Markland, Ormond Mann, Rev. Samuel Lewis, and Jonathan Markland. The first church building was a log structure; the second was a brick building erected in 1849, demolished by the tornado of 1866, and rebuilt immediately. This church forms part of North Bend circuit.

Westwood (Cheviot) Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist class meetings at Cheviot were first held at the homes of Lawson Wedding and Dr. Kendall. William Woolley was one of the first leaders, and among the members in 1840 were Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Kendall, and Mesdames Alter, Ashley, and Moore. Public worship was first conducted at private houses, and when the Presbyterian church was built in 1840 it was secured for preaching on Saturday nights. The present Methodist church, a frame structure at the southeast corner of Pleasant street and Cheviot avenue, was built in 1842. Dr. Richard Kendall, Samuel Lewis, I. C. Garrison, William Woolley, and Lawson Wedding constituted the building committee. Rev. George W. Maley was the first to preach here. The parsonage was erected in 1887. The church is a station, and the present pastor is Rev. A. U. Beall.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in the northern part of the township on the Pleasant Ridge road. The building was originally erected and left incomplete by another denomination. So it remained for a number of years, until, sometime in the "forties," the Methodists bought it and finished it. It was demol-

ished by the tornado in 1866, and rebuilt the same year. Prominent among the early members of this organization was the Rev. William Biddle, a local preacher. This church is now united with the Groesbeck church of Colerain township in the formation of the Groesbeck charge.

The Dent Methodist Episcopal Church forms part of North Bend circuit. The first place of worship was a log building, situated on the north side of the pike at the site of Howard's blacksmith shop or on the adjoining premises of W. M. Frankhouse. Subsequently the sides were roughly weather boarded and the front was painted. The present building is a frame edifice, 30x40. Its site was donated by John Parrott. The largest contributor was Benjamin Benn, in whose honor it received the name of Benn's Chapel.

St. Jacob's Catholic Church is the mother church for German Catholics in the western part of Hamilton county. The first entry in the baptismal register is by Rev. Joseph Ferneding, under date of August, 1844, and among those who officiated in the years immediately following were Revs. Karl Joseph Boeswald, Michael Heis, Bernard Elkmann and Bernard Hengehold. Rev. J. B. Emig officiated from 1846 to 1848, and Rev. Joseph Weber from 1848 to 1851. The last named was the first resident priest and virtual founder of the parish. His successors were Revs. Pabisch, 1851-56; J. J. Kraemer, 1856-75, and J. H. Shoefeld, 1875—the present incumbent. The first church was a log building, which served for a time as place of worship, school and teacher's residence. The present brick church was erected in 1849 by Rev. Joseph Weber; it was seriously damaged by the tornado of 1866, and rebuilt immediately. The present two-story brick schoolhouse was built in 1875. During Father Shoefeld's administration five acres have been added to the church property, the interior of the church has been remodeled, and the parish has been placed out of debt. The present numerical strength is 150 families. The churches at Cumminsville, Mt. Pleasant, Dry Ridge, Taylor's Creek and Bridgetown have been formed on the territory formerly embraced in this parish.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Bridgetown, is a parish of eighty families. The church property comprises nine acres. The church edifice is a brick structure, erected in 1867; the parochial residence was built in 1870. Revs. Veit, R. Felt-house and Bernard M. Muething have successively served as pastor.

First German Protestant Church in Green Township.—The constitution of this body is dated August 30, 1870. The first president of the congregation was F. H. Oehlman, and the first secretary was Henry Schmidt. The pastors have been Revs. Albert Schroeder, 1870-75; G. Baumstetter, 1876-82, and F. W. Rodenberg, 1882—present incumbent. The congregation numbers 150 families. The church site and cemetery comprise four acres. The church building is a brick edifice, erected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Philip Steinman, Frederick Schaeper-Klaus and Rudolph Struebbe.

The Westwood German Presbyterian Church was organized April 10, 1871, with forty-three members, of whom Cord Seimer and John Rodler were elected elders, Rev. J. Lichtenstein presided on this occasion. The succession of pastors has been as follows: 1871-75, Rev. Nathaniel Ruetenik; 1875-88, C. W. Seaman; 1888-89, George C. Mueller; 1889-90, George A. Pflug; 1891, C. Becker. The congregation worships in a frame church building at the corner of Spring and South streets, built some years ago by an English Presbyterian church, and now owned by the Presbytery of Cincinnati.

The First Presbyterian Church of Westwood was organized in 1881 with twenty-six members. John M. Miller, William Powell, Charles B. Lewis and Erastus Burnham constituted the first session. The organization occurred in the German Presbyterian Church, and here the congregation worshiped several years. The present church edifice, situated at the corner of Cheviot and Fairview avenues, was dedicated September 1, 1889. Rev. Charles F. Mussey, D.D., has been pastor since the church was organized.

In this connection it is proper to revert to the Presbyterian church that existed at Cheviot some years ago. It was a brick building, with tower and bell, and stood at the northwest corner of Cheviot avenue and South street. John Craig gave the ground, and the church was built in 1840. Among the members were Robert Orr, Mrs. Doty, Thomas Kendall, Eli Fish, Mrs. Susan Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Hope, Peter Craig and Mrs. Moore. The organization became defunct about the beginning of the Civil war.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Green township was taught by William J. Carson, the father of Enoch T. Carson, in a log schoolhouse built in 1807 at the cemetery west of Cheviot. Another early school was that of David E. Stathem; it was opened June 30, 1817, with the following patrons: Providence Ludlam, John Bacon, Robert Dare, James Smith, Samuel Anderson, Lewis Thornell, James Turner, Thomas Brown, John Craig, Roswell Fenton, Ephraim Stathem, Benjamin Benn, Daniel Conger, Achsah Carson, John Conger, Matthias Johnson, Mary Cain, Thomas Marshall, Nathaniel Ryan, Noah Smith, Jonathan R. Tucker, William Gain, Elisha Fay, Hugh Goudy, Abner Scudder, John Reddish, John Jones, Francis Holt, Elijah Brown, George Smith and John Miller. The first school at Dent was taught by Miss Amelia McLean, a sister of John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The schoolhouse was a small frame structure that stood in front of the present residence of the Misses Sheppard.

The Westwood school building is a substantial and commodious brick structure, originally erected in 1870 and enlarged to its present proportions in 1890. It is surrounded by spacious grounds, bounded on three sides by Harrison, Beechwood and Fairview avenues. Since the incorporation of the village the principals have been G. A. Claus, Daniel Moak, H. J. Disque and S. T. Logan, the present incumbent, who has held the position during the past ten years. Seven teachers are employed, and the average daily attendance during the past year was 230. The course of study is identical with that of the Cincinnati schools, and extends as far as the third year in the high school.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION AND BOUNDARIES—FOUNDING, GROWTH, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS,
AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF HARRISON—CHURCHES.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP occupies the extreme northwestern part of Hamilton county, and was erected from territory formerly embraced in Whitewater and Crosby. The date of its organization is 1853. The township is one of the smaller subdivisions of the county, being six miles in length from north to south and three in breadth from east to west. The Whitewater river crosses its southwestern corner diagonally, and the Dry Fork of that stream passes through its territory on the east. The only other stream of any importance is Lee's creek.

HARRISON.

The village of Harrison is the most important town in the Whitewater valley within the territory to which this work relates. It is situated in the States of Ohio and Indiana, State street coinciding with the boundary line. The founder was Jonas Crane, and the original plat was surveyed in 1810. That part of the town situated

in Indiana was laid off by William Hand and a Mr. Allen, and antedated Crane's plat. Crane was a farmer, and resided half a mile south of the town site, which, at the time of the survey, was covered with forest. The first improvements were rude log cabins, built for temporary occupancy by frontiersmen, who vacated them and removed further west when civilization began to encroach upon this region. The oldest house now standing is on the northwest corner of State and Broadway; it was originally erected in 1812 and is partially incorporated in the present structure upon this site. The first frame building on the Ohio side was built by Thomas Breckenridge and William Pursel in 1816 as a hotel. These gentlemen were proprietors of a sawmill on Whitewater, the first in this locality. The first hotel keeper at this place was Isaac Morgan, who, in 1818, built a brick house diagonally opposite (at the site of Tebb's store) and opened therein a dry-goods store, one of the first in the village. Mr. Morgan was father-in-law to Hendricks, vice-Presidential candidate with Tilden.

Other early residents were James Wilson, who resided in a frame house on State street and was in the mercantile business prior to 1818; — Jones, a gentleman of means, well advanced in years when he located here, whose principal business was buying and selling real estate, and whose residence was a frame building on State street; Henry Lincoln, a farmer who lived in Broadway; John D. Moore, a merchant on Market street, at the frame house still standing, in which Tunis' Bank was conducted in 1820-21, and where Uwehlan Fuller opened the first drug store in the village; Fritz Juerles, a baker on Broadway, where he occupied a brick house; William Hale, a saddler on Broadway; Joseph Barben, a blacksmith opposite Juerles; — Lockwood, who lived in a frame house adjoining the town-hall; William Keene, a shoemaker on Market street; Joseph Goff, a hatter on State street; John Moore, wagonmaker; Richard Penny, undertaker on State street; Jesse Dochterman, cigar-maker; Washington Ferris, farmer on Market street; George Waldorf, hotel and store keeper, site of "Central Hotel;" Harrison Seften, wagonmaker and subsequently sawmiller; Henry Wiles, hotel keeper on State street, now the corner of Water, at a frame building that was one of the first in the village; David Jarrett, a successor of Morgan at the Breckenridge and Pursel hotel; Hamilton Ashby, merchant on State street; Dr. Cruikshank, the first resident physician.

The growth of Harrison in population and business importance has been parallel with the agricultural development of the surrounding region and the opening of trade and transportation facilities. The turnpike from Harrison to Cincinnati was opened in 1836. This well-known thoroughfare passes through Miamitown and Cheviot, and is one of the most important in the county. The Whitewater canal was constructed in 1836-40. This was originally an Indiana enterprise; it was found impossible, however, to reach the Ohio river without entering the territory of Ohio, and the legislature of that State granted this privilege only upon condition that permission be granted to tap the canal and construct a branch to Cincinnati. This was reluctantly granted; its effect was to deflect traffic to Cincinnati almost to the utter exclusion of Lawrenceburg, the Indiana terminus. The canal was opened to Lawrenceburg in 1840 and to Cincinnati in 1842. A daily omnibus line to Cincinnati, and to North Bend, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, were among the conveniences of the place prior to the opening of the Whitewater Valley railroad, which occurred January 1, 1864.

The present industries of Harrison are located principally on the Indiana side, and include the following: The flourmills of R. G. Frederick and Dair Brothers; the Harrison Buggy Works, W. O. Winn, proprietor; the Harrison Fruit and Packing Company; the Harrison Creamery, Thomas Bowles, proprietor; the Harrison Furniture Company, H. Ellis, proprietor; the American Furniture Company, Gale Brothers, proprietors; and Kosmos Frederick's Distillery. On the Ohio side are located the Pioneer Corn Drill Works, James Campbell, proprietor, established in

1839 by James and Alexander Campbell. These works employ fifteen men locally, in addition to which a considerable part of the material entering into the product here is manufactured elsewhere. The Harrison Pottery, William Rupp, proprietor, was originally established in 1829. W. H. Biddinger manufactures picket fence. Luke Clark once undertook a brush factory of some local importance, but was obliged to discontinue it because of competition from goods manufactured by convict labor.

The first local paper at Harrison was the *Advocate*, established in 1870 by James Fairchild. Walter and William R. Hartpence founded the *News* in 1871; the latter withdrew several years later, and the paper has since been conducted by the former. It is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and enjoys an extensive local circulation. The first issue of the *Harrison Democrat* appeared August 21, 1891. D. B. Sherwood is editor and proprietor. This journal supports the political principles indicated by its title, and has already attained a large measure of prosperity.

The population of Harrison was 173 in 1830; 940 in 1850; 1,343 in 1860; 1,417 in 1870; 1,550 in 1880, and 1,690 in 1890. These statistics apply only to Harrison village, Hamilton county. The total for Harrison village, Hamilton county, and the town of West Harrison, Dearborn county, Indiana, was 2,010 in 1890.

The Harrison town hall has an interesting history. The site was reserved for this purpose by Jabez C. Tunis, by whom this part of the town was platted in 1817, but the deed was never recorded. Joseph Barben subsequently purchased it and obtained a deed. The ownership now depended upon priority in having the deed recorded. Frank Looker was commissioned to take the deed to the village of Cincinnati and have it recorded, while Barben intrusted his deed to Daniel H. Hartpence for a similar purpose. Looker and Hartpence left Harrison on the same night, but the latter had the best horse and reached Cincinnati at 3 A. M., roused the recorder, and had the deed entered, thus securing Barben in his title. When this intelligence reached Harrison a meeting of citizens was at once called, and after a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided to reimburse Barben for the amount of his purchase, which was accordingly done. This occurred in 1841. The erection of a market-house was agitated at different times, but no effort to erect a town hall was made until 1849, when Uwehlan Fuller, George Keene, Sr., James Campbell and Allison Looker took the matter in hand, secured subscriptions, and began the erection of the building. It was a frame structure, supported by pillars, the ground floor subserving the purposes of a market place. Considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting its completion, however, and this led to the incorporation of the village in 1850. In 1877 this structure was replaced by the present substantial brick building, which contains a public hall, public reading room, municipal and township offices, and offices of the building association and school board. A tragic event occurred here March 8, 1878, when several persons were killed, and others severely injured, by a gas explosion.

Incomplete village records render it impossible to give particulars regarding the municipal government with such completeness as would be desired. It is known, however, that the first council was composed of Richard Penny, Joseph Sawyer, Dr. Swaney, W. W. Davison, and James Campbell. William F. Converse was the first mayor, but resigned after a brief term of service, and was succeeded by William Keene. The first marshal was John Disberry. Among the mayors in recent years have been Ambrose Williams, Dr. A. E. West, Dr. W. H. H. Willette, S. Z. Brackenridge, W. W. Davison, George Shoobridge, James A. Graft, and George W. Arnold, Jr.

CHURCHES.

The *Presbyterian Church* of Harrison was organized in the winter of 1811 at the house of John Allen, by Rev. Samuel Baldrige, with the following members:

John Allen, Mrs. Charity Allen, Mrs. Susan Wycoff, Mrs. Grace Ford, Mrs. Phebe Marvin, William Pharris, Mrs. Margaret Wakefield, Mrs. Mary Havens, Mrs. Jane Johnson, Mrs. Rachel Bonnell, John Ewing, Mrs. John Ewing, William Pharris, Mrs. Naomi Pharris, John Pharris, Andrew Wakefield, and ——— Wallace. Mr. Baldrige served as pastor until 1814. In 1820 a division of the congregation occurred, a considerable number of its members withdrawing to organize the Presbyterian church at Providence, Indiana. The following is a list of pastors, the date given being the year in which each incumbent assumed the duties of his office: Sylvester Scovel, 1829; Thomas E. Thomas, 1836; Peter H. Golladay, 1839; W. H. Moore, 1856; John Stewart, 1857; Samuel C. Kerr, 1863; Peter H. Golladay, 1865; O. L. Thomson, 1870; H. P. Pharris, 1871; O. L. Thomson, 1873; E. J. Brown, 1877; William Carson, 1883.

The Christian Church of Harrison originated in 1834 in the labors of Daniel Baldrige, a resident of Oxford, Ohio, who, during a visit to George Waldorf at Harrison, preached at the village schoolhouse. His first converts were Henry Wiles and wife and a German named Meeker. Walter Scott, John O'Kane and others subsequently conducted a meeting at the barn of Isaac Mettler, two miles north of the town. In July, 1834, twenty or thirty persons were immersed, and in the following month the number of members had increased to 126, and \$600 were subscribed for a church building. In this enterprise Mayor Brackenridge was especially active. Henry Wiles, John Snyder, G. L. Rude, George Waldorf, Lewis Jolly, the Garners, and A. Hartpence, were among the prominent early members. A reorganization of the church was effected in February, 1853, with Rev. B. K. Smith, pastor, and Roswell Judd, William E. Daubenhive, A. A. Fairchild, William Kincaid, John Snyder, and William Sanderson as elders, and Robert A. Keene as clerk. The first church edifice now constitutes the town hall in West Harrison. The present place of worship is situated at the corner of Water and Sycamore streets; it is a substantial brick building, erected in 1867. Among the pastors in recent years have been Revs. J. M. Land, Carter, W. H. Kern, L. E. Brown, and W. H. Kraft, the present pastor.

The Methodist Church at Harrison was originally organized by Rev. Daniel D. Davison, D.D., at the residence of George Bowlby, Sr. Ground for a church edifice was donated by John D. Moore, and a place of worship was erected thereon in 1835. The present two-story brick church edifice was erected at the same site in 1866.

St. John's Catholic Church at Harrison.—The first baptismal entry occurs under date of April 17, 1849, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Nicholas Wachter, O. S. F. There were twenty or thirty Catholic families at Harrison and in the vicinity at that date, and they met for worship at the house of John Goebel, where mass was celebrated by Father Wachter and other priests of his order. A small brick church was erected in 1852, and dedicated November 28th in that year. The first resident pastor was Rev. Desiderius Rombouts, and his successors have been Revs. French, A. Boers, G. Egger, Herman Johanning, and Bernard Moeller. The pastoral residence was built in 1872, the church in 1876, and the school in 1877. All are substantial brick structures.

St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church, Harrison, was organized in 1864 by Rev. Louis Richter. The first trustees were Frederick Fischer, Valentine Weber, William Hahmann, and Michael Gnahn. This church was distinctively Lutheran at its organization, but became Evangelical Protestant some eight years later. Prominent among the pastors have been Revs. H. N. Kreuter, Eugene O. Miller, Theodore Bauck, Edward Frommer, Richard Buecklers, and Oscar Wegener, the present incumbent. A frame church edifice on Broadway is the place of worship.

The German United Brethren Church of Harrison was organized in 1877 by Rev. J. F. Albright. John Pfoetzer, Frederick Sieffermann, George Gimple, Louis Wike and their families composed the first membership, and the Presbyterian church was

the first place of worship. In 1882 the brick schoolhouse on Hill street was purchased and adapted for church purposes. This church is united with Green Bush, and London, in Butler county in the formation of a pastoral charge. The present pastor is Rev. August Pittka.

The English United Brethren Church of Harrison was organized by Rev. Allen Dunkelburger in 1890. Louis Gimple was the first class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent, and Sydney Joyce was the first steward. The place of worship is located on Sycamore street, and was originally built as a Universalist church.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

INTERESTING HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS—NORTH BEND—CLEVES—ADDYSTON—FERN BANK—CHURCHES.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP is one of the smallest in the county and also one of the oldest, having been erected in 1791, at the same time as Cincinnati and Columbia. It then included parts of Delhi, Green, and Colerain in addition to its present area. The Great Miami separates it from the State of Indiana and from Whitewater township; it adjoins Colerain for a short distance on the north and Delhi on the south, while Green lies adjacent on the east. The township borders upon the Ohio river on the south.

The historic associations of the township are most interesting. Within its limits Fort Finney was built, at the mouth of a small creek, three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the Miami. Here, too, John Cleves Symmes made his first settlement, and projected what he designed to be the metropolis of the Miami country. The Judge left Maysville, Kentucky, January 29, 1789, and landed at the site of North Bend at three o'clock in the afternoon of February 2nd. The river was exceedingly high, which determined him in the rejection of the level lands at the mouth of the Miami, where he had originally designed to found his settlement. At North Bend, accordingly, he had a plat made for a village, comprising forty-eight lots, which were eagerly purchased and improved. Subsequently he had a plat surveyed for a city one mile square. This included the village site, and conflicting claims of ownership at once involved the embryo settlement in legal and social disputes and disagreements. Judge Symmes thus described the place in a letter written about the time it began to assume village proportions: "This large cabin is shingled with nails, has a very large and good stone chimney which extends from side to side of the house, for the more convenient accommodation of strangers, who are constantly coming and going, and never fail to make my house their home while they stay in the village. In this chimney is a large oven built of stone. Adjoining to this house I have built me a well-finished smokehouse, fourteen feet square, which brings you to a fortified gate of eight feet, for communication back. All the buildings, east of this gate, are set as close to each other as was possible. Adjoining to and west of the gate is a double cabin of forty-eight feet in length and sixteen feet wide, with a well built stone chimney of two fire-places, one facing each room. This roof is covered with boat-plank throughout, and double rows of clapboards in the same manner with the first described cabin. In these several cabins I have fourteen sash-windows of glass. My barn or fodder-house comes next, with a stable on one side for my horses, and on the other one for my cows. These entirely fill up the space of twelve poles. This string of cabins stands—poles from the bank of the river, and quite free from and to the south of the front or Jersey street of the city. The buildings have cost me more

than two hundred pounds specie, and I cannot afford to let them go to strangers for nothing—the mason work alone came to more than one hundred dollars. There is not another house on the ground that has either cellar, stone chimney, or glass window in it, nor of any value compared with mine.

“I have gone to considerable expense in erecting comfortable loghouses on the three lots which I had taken for myself and two nephews, young men who are with me. The lots in North Bend were four poles wide; we have therefore occupied twelve poles of ground on the banks of the Ohio. This front is covered with buildings from one end to the other, and too valuable a construction for me to think of losing them in the general wreck of the village. That the proprietors may be more sensible of the reasonableness of the request, I will give you a description of them. The first, or most easterly one, is a good cabin, sixteen feet wide and twenty-two feet long, with a handsome stone chimney in it; the roof is composed of boat plank set endwise, obliquely, and answers a triple purpose of rafters, lath and an undercourse of shingle, on which lie double rows of clapboards which makes an exceedingly tight and good roof. The next is a cottage, sixteen feet by eighteen, and two and a half stories high; the roof is well shingled with nails. The third is a cabin, fifteen feet wide and sixteen feet long, one story high, with a good stone chimney in it; the roof shingled with nails. The fourth is a very handsome log house, eighteen feet by twenty-six, and two stories high, with two good cellars under the first in order to guard more effectually against heat and cold.”

In 1791 a garrison of eighty soldiers was stationed here, and with their withdrawal and the establishment of the military post at Cincinnati, the place rapidly declined. The unsuccessful issue of St. Clair's campaign against the Indians hastened the dissolution of its fortunes. In 1795 the Judge wrote that the cabins were “deserted by dozens in a street.” He did not despair of the future of the place, however, but continued to cherish the belief that it would yet become a great city. He continued to reside here until his death. His residence was one of the most commodious in the State. About a mile southeast of its former location is a cemetery in which his remains are interred. The inscription reads as follows: “Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long Island in the State of New York, July 21, A. D. 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26, A. D. 1814.” President Harrison, who married the Judge's daughter Annie, also resided at North Bend, and is interred on a mound a short distance southwest of the village. Apart from its historic associations the village possesses few elements of interest or importance. It has a substantial school building and town hall and a fine Catholic church. It was incorporated in 1874, and included considerable territory to the east, but when Addyston came into existence this corporation was dissolved in order to permit that place to secure separate political autonomy.

Cleves had a population of 836 in 1880 and 1,227 in 1890. It was incorporated in 1875. The first mayor was W. B. Welsh; clerk, Joseph M. Balsley; council, W. A. Dick, H. L. Cooper, John Laird, Oliver Matson, Jacob Young, and J. M. Flinchbaugh. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1875, W. B. Welsh; 1877, R. S. White; 1879, H. L. Cooper; 1881, James Carlin; 1883, W. A. Dick; 1885, William Argo; 1887, W. B. Welsh; 1889, Joseph S. Ingersoll; 1891, A. E. B. Stephens; 1893, J. S. Ingersoll.

The village was founded by Gen. Harrison in 1818, and, enjoying advantages of a location in one of the principal highways leading from Cincinnati to the West, it early enjoyed a fair degree of business prosperity. At the present time it ranks with the most important village communities of the county. Every line of business is represented. The public schools are well sustained. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Addyston was incorporated in 1891. The first mayor was Frank Nevitt; clerk, Frank M. Ware; treasurer, Enos F. Kelch; marshal, Sherman McDaniel; council, Charles Glover, Stephen W. Garrison, George Hay, Henry G. Carr, William Conley, and William Guyler. Mr. Nevitt was succeeded in 1892 by Frank M. Ware, the present mayor. The corporate limits of the village include the villages of Addyston and Sekitan, the respective designation of its two post offices and railway stations.

The site was originally owned by C. W. Short. Sekitan is the older of the two villages. The first impetus to improvement here was given by the construction of the Big Four coal elevator, which was removed to this point in 1881 from North Bend. Coal is brought here by water and transferred to the railroad for shipment westward. The Addyston Pipe & Steel Company established their works here several years ago, and employ several hundred men. This is the main industrial support of the village. The Cincinnati Paving Block Company manufactures vitrified brick and also constitutes an important local industrial feature. The village has four churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist and Baptist (colored).

Fern Bank is a delightful suburban village, situated partly in Miami and partly in Delhi township. It was founded by C. W. Short, to whose munificence it owes the handsome Episcopal church that constitutes its only place of worship. The village is incorporated, and has a most efficient local administration. It was incorporated March 27, 1888. The first officers were: Mayor, William G. Miner; clerk, William A. White; treasurer, Perrin G. March; marshal, John Wyatt; council, R. B. Beeson, George A. Fitch, Charles W. Short, George A. Snider, J. F. Thornton, George Tozzer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1889, William G. Minor; 1890, William A. White; 1891, William A. White; 1892, E. A. Hill; 1893, Charles W. Short.

CHURCHES.

Cleves Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. J. Hall, a missionary of that denomination in this section, November 22, 1830. The original constituent members were Stephen Wood, Catherine Wood, Robert Spence, Hannah Spence, Lewis Morgan, Ann Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Andrew Porter, Eliza Porter, James Story, Ruth Story, James S. Ogden, Arthur Orr, James M. Martin, Pallas Young, Dorothy Allen, Alice Hodge and Sarah Hodge. The first elders, Stephen Wood, Robert Spence, and James S. Ogden, were ordained March 27, 1831. The church edifice is a brick structure, and was erected in 1850. The present pastor is Rev. C. O. Hastings.

Cleves Methodist Episcopal Church was organized some years ago, the prominent early members being John McCullough, David Brown, William Rogers, William Bateman and Stephen Cooper. The first place of worship of the society was the Presbyterian church. The colored Methodists worship in the building first erected for its in lvidual use. The present place of worship is a substantial frame building.

Zion United Brethren Church is an old organization. Its place of worship is situated in the northern part of the township.

Addyston Churches.—The Methodist and Episcopal churches of Addyston were built in 1891, the colored Baptist in 1890, and the colored Methodist in 1892. All are frame structures.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, North Bend.—There was a small Catholic population here as early as 1860, and mass was celebrated at private houses by priests from the city. When Father Scholl assumed charge at Delhi in 1875 he included this point in his parish, and agitated the erection of a church building. The cornerstone was laid September 19, 1886, by Rev. Albrink, vicar-general of the diocese, and the dedication occurred July 31, 1887.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—EARLY HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS—CARTHAGE—CLIFTON—AVONDALE—COLLEGE HILL
—WINTON PLACE—MT. AIRY—ELMWOOD PLACE—ST. BERNARD—BOND HILL—IDLEWILD
—CHURCHES.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP is situated immediately north of Cincinnati, between Columbia on the east and Green on the west. Upon its territory are located the villages of Avondale, Clifton, St. Bernard, Bond Hill, Winton Place, College Hill, Elmwood Place, and the greater portion of Mt. Airy and Carthage. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati division of the "Big Four," the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern, and the Cincinnati Northwestern railways pass through this township, and the facilities for travel to and from the city which these lines afford explain the growth of suburban communities. The principal roads leading northward from the city also pass through this township, e. g., the Colerain, Hamilton, Carthage, Reading, and Montgomery pikes.

As originally erected in 1809, Mill Creek included, in addition to its present area, two adjacent tiers of sections on the south, now embraced in the city limits of Cincinnati, and also Cumminsville. Previous to 1809 the townships of Cincinnati and Springfield included this territory within their boundaries. In 1890 the population was 20,169.

The early historic associations of Mill Creek are interesting. It was through this territory that the expeditions of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne marched against the Indians. The first settlers were doubtless squatters, who located here during the opening period of the Indian wars and derived a meager subsistence from the cultivation of such small tracts of land as they were able or disposed to clear, depending upon fishing and hunting, however, rather than agricultural pursuits. Among the most prominent of the early settlers were the Ludlows, Israel and John, brothers, from Morristown, New Jersey. Israel became jointly interested with Denman and Patterson in the founding of Cincinnati. John was the first sheriff of the county, and resided for some years at the site of Ludlow Grove, a village included in the corporate limits of St. Bernard. The crossing of the creek at this point was known as Ludlow's ford. Israel Ludlow established a station at the site of Cumminsville, and here St. Clair's army rendezvoused preparatory to the expedition of 1791.

CARTHAGE.

Carthage is one of the oldest and largest suburban villages in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is situated on the Miami canal, the Hamilton pike, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and "Big Four" railroads.

The site of the village is partly in Mill Creek and partly in Springfield township, but as the largest and most historic portion is in Mill Creek, it seems most appropriate to give its history in this connection. The village limits comprise the contiguous portions of four sections—Nos. 1 and 7, Range 1, Township 3, in Springfield, and Nos. 6 and 12, Range 2, Township 3, in Mill Creek. Samuel Bonnell entered Section 6 in 1789, and on the forfeit corner of this section Moses Pryor located. David Tuttle's warrant for Section 12 was also entered in 1789, and Richard S. Clark located upon the forfeit corner thereof. Other early settlers in this

vicinity were James Henry, Israel Shreve, James Mott, Darius C. Orcutt, Samuel Martin, Stephen Flinn, Richard Hawkins, Edward and Amos White, Benjamin Ludlow, Silas Halsey, Joseph Henry, Moses Kitchel, Silas Condit, John Brazier, Caleb Camp, Robert Dill, and James Cunningham. Col. White's mill was situated on Mill creek a short distance from the present site of the village, and was patronized by the inhabitants of a wide range of country. Some of the principal roads of the county converged toward this point. Says Thomas M. Dill: "A wagon road connected White's Station with Columbia, crossing Harmar's trace one mile southeast of the present village; another led east to Covalt's Station, on the Little Miami; and another road, on the old Indian trail, passed near Griffin's (Caldwell's mill) westward to the Great Miami, and on to North Bend. This road connected almost directly with Dunlap's or Colerain Station on the Great Miami. Between White's and Griffin's Stations (in Upper Carthage) passed the great road from Fort Hamilton southward to Ludlow's Station (North Cumminsville), and thence to Cincinnati."

It is not surprising that a locality enjoying such advantages of location should be favorably regarded as the site of a prospective town. The project was first carried into execution by Edward White, by whom in 1815 the northeastern part of Section 12, in Mill Creek township, was platted. The owners immediately prior to White were his father, Capt. Jacob White, and Levi Frazee. Of this original plat the northern boundary was the section line, the Hamilton road formed its western limit, while Deerfield and Dayton streets constituted the boundaries on the south and east, respectively. Mr. Dill states 152 lots were sold to fifty-eight different purchasers, and gives an interesting list of first residents of the village. Archibald Burns built a fine residence and a tread-power carding mill at the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, where, after his death, his son, James Burns, manufactured agricultural implements for several years. John Brecount erected and conducted the "Mansion House," the first hotel of the village. John Evans was the first bricklayer. Sidney and Ephraim Knowlton were engaged in merchandizing and pork packing. They also owned a canal-boat, "The Hannibal, of Carthage," the first boat engaged in local traffic from this point. The first storekeeper was Benjamin Irwin, and his place of business was at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The first carpenters were Leicester Nichols and James Hefferman. The first wagon-maker was John Shanklin. Isaac, Thomas and Adam Miller were engaged in the saddlery business on Hamilton street. Solomon Rogers, a retired steamboat captain, made the village his residence. Andrew Smalley was the first postmaster, and also kept the "Clifton House," the predecessor of Belser's tavern. The blacksmiths were Joel Tucker and Nathaniel Williams, on Main street. James, John and Peral Townsend were coopers and carpenters. Thomas McCammon & Sons were the first cabinet-makers. They located at the village in 1821, at which date Mr. Dill places the number of houses in Carthage at a dozen, while those of Maj. James Caldwell, Richard Dill, Abram Wilson, and Thomas McCammon were in sight on the west. The "Bull's Head" tavern was situated on the Hamilton road, south of the village.

The principal additions to the original plat of Carthage have been made by the following persons: Samuel Caldwell, 1826; James N. Caldwell, 1848; Lee, Wilson & Bullock, 1850; Caldwell & Paddock, 1850; Samuel Greenham, 1858; Theophilus French, 1868; Jacob Schmucker, 1869; Eggers & Sprung and T. Col-ling, 1875.

The central location and convenience of access which determined the founding of Carthage also contributed to its popularity as a place of public resort during the early history of the county. Here political meetings were held, and some of the most famous orators of the great national parties of that day frequently addressed them. Of equal if not greater influence in attracting the people were the races and county fairs. Mr. Dill states that "the stables of Belser and VanKirk were always ready for the accom-

modation of a thousand horses, and the tavern tables, in order the year round, were ready on short notice for as many horsemen or hungry politicians. These races and old-time fairs continued up to 1850-54, when they gave place to the modern exhibitions and trotting races on the Hamilton county fair-grounds in northern Carthage." "The first race track was on the township line, east and west, between Springfield and Mill creek, from Western Carthage, near Dill's, to the hill on the east, where the grounds join Morris's grove. The Miami canal cut this track in two in 1826, when another was laid out from Knowlton's corner, at the Second street bridge, northward to White's Station on Mill creek. After this, Smalley's track, on what is now Maj. Caldwell's farm, became a noted place for races and militia musters."

Enough has been said to show that Carthage was for many years one of the most important inland towns in the county. Its position on the principal road leading to the city through the Mill creek valley enabled its merchants to intercept an appreciable proportion of the trade from the country districts on the north, while its hotels profited to the same degree from the extensive travel over this thoroughfare. Add to this its importance as a place of public concourse, and we can form some idea of what Carthage was fifty or sixty years ago. But these elements of prosperity have long since disappeared, to be replaced by others of distinctively modern type. Carthage is to-day a suburban village of 2,257 inhabitants (census of 1890), with Christian, Methodist, Catholic and Evangelical Protestant churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, an efficient system of schools, and a well conducted municipal government.

The manufacturing interests of Carthage at the present time comprise the planing-mill of William Cordes & Sons, and the works of the Carthage Wheel Company, the Union Axle Company, and the C. Dodsworth Distilling Company. Wiehe & Cordes established the planing-mill in 1889, and on the 21st of May, 1891, the name was changed to its present style. The number of operatives is twenty. The Carthage Wheel Company, of which G. H. Burrows is president, E. J. Burrows, secretary and treasurer, and P. J. Kelly, manager, manufactures buggy wheels exclusively and employs 185 men. The present company was formed in May, 1892. The Union Axle Company, incorporated August 22, 1889, employs 100 men, and manufactures axles, springs, and tirebolts. G. H. DeGolyer is president, G. H. Burrows, vice-president, and Morris S. Shipley, secretary. The works of the C. Dodsworth Distilling Company were placed in operation in June, 1893.

The village of Carthage was incorporated September 21, 1868. The first officers were J. R. Bonnel, mayor; William G. Warman, Jr., clerk; W. W. Winder, Jr., treasurer; J. G. Henderson, marshal; and John F. Colling, Julius Tosso, R. C. Phillips, John Bickers, and John Steptoe, trustees. J. R. Bonnel, R. H. Morten, R. C. Phillips, Smith Stimmel, Calvin S. Johnson, Joseph G. Sextro, Henry V. O'Donnel, George W. Wood, James Broderick, and James L. Orbison, have successively served as mayor. The corporation owns and controls its own water and electric light plants. The water works were erected at a cost of \$25,000, and the electric light plant at a cost of \$10,000. Both were constructed under the supervision of a board composed of Thomas Birch, William Cordes, and Charles E. McCannon, with Harry Simms as clerk. The village has erected a town hall, comprising council chamber, police and prison departments.

CLIFTON.

The village of Clifton extends from the Miami canal on the south and west to the Carthage pike on the east, it adjoins the city of Cincinnati on the south and west, Mill Creek township on the north, and the village of Avondale on the east, comprising portions of Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, and 27, Range 2, Township 3.

Almost the whole of Section 21 is embraced within the village limits. Sixty years ago this entire section was the property of Charles S. Clarkson, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, who gave it the name of Clifton Farm. Only a small part of it was farmed, however; the principal part of the tract was used for grazing. Mr. Clarkson was unfortunate in his business operations, and this tract of land with other assets passed into the possession of his principal creditor, the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. Clifton avenue, then a country road, was at that time the only public highway within the present territory of the village. The Bank opened Lafayette avenue, and about the same time the county commissioners had Ludlow avenue surveyed as a county road. The Bank subdivided the land adjacent to these thoroughfares and disposed of the entire section, principally in large lots. This occurred in 1840.

East of Clifton avenue the proprietor, antecedent to Clarkson and contemporary with him, was Nicholas Longworth, a wealthy and prominent resident of Cincinnati. His tenants were farmers and market gardeners, and before the era of village growth the population upon the village site was located principally upon the Longworth tract.

The principal subdivisions subsequent to that of the Lafayette Bank have been those of James Bryant, Ludlow avenue west of Clifton; Reuben P. Resor, Resor avenue; Lee & Wilson, Lafayette and Ludlow avenues; John and Martin Weighell, Ludlow Prospect, Brookline and Clifton avenues; Frank Lauck, Centre street and Carthage pike; Theodore Cook, Bryant, Cook, Thrall and Middleton avenues; Hildebrand & Schwegman, Middleton and Central avenues; and Resor Park, east of Clifton and north of Central avenue.

Clifton was incorporated as a village by legislative enactment of March 23, 1850. The charter was proposed by Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, and under its provisions the council is debarred from issuing any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. At the organization of the village, April 4, 1850, the following officers were elected: Mayor, Hamilton M. Harbaugh; recorder, Joseph H. McIlvain; trustees, R. B. Bowler, John A. D. Burrows, Charles P. McIlvain, Jacob Mummert, William Resor; school trustees: W. B. Smith, William B. Dodd, Reuben P. Resor; marshal, John Gentry. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1850, Hamilton M. Harbaugh, Flamen Ball, *vice* Harbaugh; 1851-55, Flamen Ball; 1856, C. M. Vallean; 1857, C. M. Vallean, E. J. Miller, Webster Elmes; 1858-69, Flamen Ball; 1869-71, Robert Hosea; 1871-76, James Bugher; 1877-89, Henry Probasco; 1889-93, R. B. Bowler. The following persons have served as village recorder: 1850-51, Joseph H. McIlvain; 1852-55, Robert Reily; 1856, Webster Elmes; 1867, Thomas Sherlock; 1858-60, Webster Elmes; 1860, Webster Elmes, Flamen Ball, Jr.; 1861-62, Flamen Ball, Jr.; 1863-68, Thomas Sherlock; 1869-93, S. G. Sterling.

The cloister of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart is one of the most interesting institutions of Clifton. It occupies an elevated location, and is surrounded by grounds of great natural beauty. The school takes high rank among similar institutions, and has a large attendance.

AVONDALE.

Avondale is one of the most beautiful, populous and extensive suburbs of Cincinnati. It is situated principally upon Section 9, entire Range 2 and Township 3, which was sold by Symmes in 1795 to Samuel Robinson. "The next year Robinson conveyed three hundred acres in its northeast part to John Hardin; in 1797 one hundred and twenty acres in the southwest part to William McMillan, of Cincinnati, whose remains were buried here for more than half a century, but now rest in Spring Grove cemetery; in 1798 the tract north of McMillan's and west of Hardin's was sold to John Hunt; and the southeast part, comprising the entire remainder of

the section, was afterward acquired by the celebrated William Woodward, founder of the Woodward High school. McMillan became a further purchaser here, together with Jonathan Dayton and Elias Boudinot, of the East Jersey company, making the Miami Purchase. After the death of Dayton, a subdivision was made in November, 1846, by Jonathan Bartlett, administrator of his estate on both sides of the Lebanon turnpike (now Main avenue), but mostly east of the road, which he designated as 'a plat of house lots at Clinton, three miles from Cincinnati.' This was the first subdivision made in what is now Avondale. Two years afterward James A. Corry made a plat in the southwest part of the section, upon the McMillan tract, which he styled the Locust Grove subdivision. About the same time still another subdivision was made by Spencer and Corry. In 1852 Samuel Cloon made a subdivision of about one hundred and fifty acres, covering the 'Clinton' tract, upon which Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, had built his suburban residence in 1847. The Cincinnati & Chicago railroad made a subdivision on the Corry lands in 1854, to which the engineer in charge of the survey gave the name of Avondale subdivision, from which the village-to-be derived its name."

Since this there have been numerous additional subdivisions, as the improvement in traveling facilities and the pressure of population required. The borough was incorporated in 1854.

COLLEGE HILL.

College Hill certainly occupies one of the most romantic and beautiful, as well as one of the most elevated, localities in the county. The following particulars regarding the history of College Hill have been derived from the historical sketch of which F. G. Cary is the author.

"The plat of the village embraces the western part of Section 30, and the eastern part of Section 36, including the forfeit of the latter. Both of these sections (except the forfeits) were sold by Symmes to Neamiah Tunis, of New Jersey. Neamiah Tunis sold Section 30 to his nephew, Jabez C. Tunis, who removed to and resided in Cincinnati. In 1813 William Cary purchased of Jabez C. Tunis 491 acres in Section 30, for \$7 per acre. David Gray had bought some fifty acres on the east side of the section south of the forfeit before Cary purchased the remainder of the section, but Gray's deed was given the year following. Moses N. Gray, a son of David, still owns and resides upon a part of the paternal estate. Soon after Mr. Cary purchased seventy-five acres, north of the North Bend road in Springfield township adjoining his original tract. All of College Hill in Section 30 is embraced in William Cary's purchase, hence all titles come through him. About 170 acres are still owned by his descendants.

"In the fall of 1813 William Cary cut down a few trees, dug a well, and built a log cabin. Its location was a little north and west of the old brick homestead. He built the brick house in 1816. The cabin was used for a tenant house for many years, but all trace of it is gone. In April, 1814, Mr. Cary, with wife and three sons, moved into the log house in the wilderness. The clay of which the brick were made in the Cary homestead was taken from the cellar and burned on the spot. It was one of the most elegant and palatial residences in the country in 1816. In 1814 Mr. Cary sold fifty acres to Cyrus Howard, who commenced a clearing on the north side of Linden avenue, opposite the residence of his son, Stephen F. Howard. In 1815 Roswell Hazeltine purchased fifty acres adjoining Howard on the west, built a cabin, and afterward the small frame house, which is still standing. In 1816 Zebulon Strong purchased thirty-two acres and built a cabin near where his daughter, Mrs. Russell, now lives. Some years later his cabin gave place to the present frame dwelling.

"In 1819 John Strong, a brother to Zebulon, purchased fifty-six acres, embracing the territory between Linden avenue and the south line of the Pierson property and

east of the turnpike, except a building lot of one acre, situated on the west side, which now forms a part of the Hollenshade lawn. He afterward built a frame near the same spot, which was years later removed, and is now the house occupied and owned by Dr. Johnson. In 1819 Mr. Cary sold to David Thomas for a half-dozen split-bottom kitchen chairs the two acres where John M. Wilson, Esq., resides. The chairs were never delivered. A few years later Mr. Cary sold to Solomon Howard, a Revolutionary soldier, the father of Cyrus Howard, two acres on the east side of the turnpike and north of Linden avenue. He built and occupied until his death in 1834 a small frame cottage, where the Presbyterian church now stands. This cottage was removed to the other side of the turnpike, and is now owned by Samuel Hammett. This was the first frame house erected on College Hill. This embraces all the transfers and settlements made on this hill during the first ten years.

"Section 36. Neamiah Tunis, owner of Section 36 (except the forfeit conveyed by Symmes to Rankins), died in New Jersey, and it was some years after the occupation of Section 30 before titles could be obtained. The first conveyance was made by the executors of Tunis to Albert G. Arnold in 1827, being for thirty-three acres on the east side of the section from the line of the forfeit to the south line of the section. The residence of Gen. Cist is upon the Arnold tract. Between 1827 and 1832, inclusive, the executors of Tunis sold the remainder of the section in parcels to Roswell Hazeltine, Thomas B. Weatherby, George W. C. Hunter, Nathaniel Ryan, Jesse Jones, Edward Grogan, and David Jessup. Even at that late day the purchase price was small. T. B. Weatherby paid for his fifty acres in 1832 \$589. All the original settlers of this section have passed away except T. B. Weatherby, who still lives upon his farm at the good old age of eighty-five.

"William Cary, Solomon and Cyrus Howard, and David Thomas were from New Hampshire; John and Zebulon Strong from Vermont, and Roswell Hazeltine from New York. The Hon. R. F. Howard, Esq., of Xenia, son of Cyrus Howard, was the first-born of College Hill, viz., in July, 1814. Eber P. Strong is the oldest native resident."

Concerning early manufactures Mr. Cary states that in 1820 David Thomas "built a cabin on the spot now occupied by the residence of John M. Wilson, Esq., and a log shop for a chair and furniture factory. It was not a success. About the year 1819 a Mr. Powell leased a lot of William Cary and erected a cabin where the Presbyterian church stands, and started a factory in the valley between the turnpike and Mr. Davey's residence for the manufacture of black salts and pearl ash. He procured his ashes from the neighboring clearings and cabins, leached them in hoppers, and boiled the lye in large iron kettles. A great quantity of maple sugar and molasses was made on College Hill. The troughs were made usually of sassafras, the spills of sumach or elder. Large iron kettles were used to reduce the water to syrup and sugar. They were suspended on poles over a fire or set in a stone archway. In the year 1828 Albert G. Arnold established a tannery on the low ground immediately north of the residence of Gen. Cist. He had some thirty or forty vats and a currying shop. He did considerable business for some years, and was quite successful. He had also a shop for making shoes." The looms of Mrs. John Strong and others and William Cary's saw and grist mill are also mentioned.

The first schoolhouse was a brick building on the Colerain road. In 1832 F. G. Cary opened a high school for boys, which ultimately developed into "The Farmers' College of Hamilton County." Over thirteen thousand dollars were invested in grounds and buildings. In 1852 the purpose of establishing a scientific school with a department for theoretical agriculture was formed, a farm of 100 acres was purchased, and other preliminary arrangements made, but owing to financial embarrassments this design was abandoned in 1866. In 1885 the name was changed to Belmont College; the name has since been changed to the Ohio Military Institute.

In 1843 Mrs. Laura B. Hays opened a high school for girls. She was succeeded by Mrs. Brooks, and she by Rev. John W. Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison.

Rev. John Covert in 1852 purchased the grounds now occupied by the sanitarium and erected thereon a three-story brick building, in which he opened and conducted the Ohio Female College. The building was destroyed by fire in 1858, when Mr. Covert sold the grounds to Alphonso Wood and Eli Taylor. A fine building was erected and the college was reopened, but financial troubles beset its further history. This second building was destroyed by fire in 1868; it was rebuilt by J. C. C. Hollensshade, but was converted into a sanitarium several years later.

College Hill was incorporated June 4, 1866. The first mayor was E. De Lerisy; clerk, E. N. Wilde; trustees, A. D. E. Tweed, S. F. Cary, E. P. Strong, Joel Strong, and Amos Worthington.

WINTON PLACE.

In 1865 Sylvester Hand and Samuel Froome platted the western part of Winton Place, and by subsequent subdivisions, principally those of Dodsworth and McMakin, the village attained such proportions as to justify its incorporation, June 18, 1882. The first mayor was Samuel Hannaford; clerk, John W. Innes; council, Thomas Lovett, William A. Webb, A. B. Lewis, Edward Cook, Henry H. Vail, and F. A. Armstrong. The town hall was purchased by the village authorities in 1893. It was erected by private individuals, and transferred to Theophilus Wilson, Henry Huffman, and Edward DeLerissey, trustees of the voting precinct, September 8, 1877. Winton Place adjoins Spring Grove cemetery, extending from Mill creek to the hills on the west.

MT. AIRY.

Mt. Airy was incorporated as a village October 30, 1865, and comprises territory formerly included in Mill Creek and Green townships. The first village officers were A. Shouter, mayor; John R. Hatfield, recorder; O. Brown, P. Grogan, H. H. Harris and J. M. Memmel, trustees. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1865, A. Shouter; 1869, Oliver Brown; 1870, W. J. M. Gordon; 1872, B. H. Kroeger; 1876, A. Shouter; 1878, E. T. Brown; 1879, E. Jacobs, B. H. Kroeger; 1884, A. B. Hay; 1886, B. H. Kroeger; 1888, John H. McMakin; 1890, W. J. M. Gordon; 1892, B. H. Kroeger.

ELMWOOD PLACE.

Elmwood Place was laid out in 1875 by Frank L. Whetstone and L. C. Hopkins. In 1880 it had a population of 136, which has since increased to several thousand. The village was incorporated in 1890, and on the 29th of July in that year the first election occurred. Emil Heun was elected mayor; John Kindel, clerk; John H. Meyer, marshal; Jacob Kirchner, treasurer, and J. F. Colligan, John H. Bruening, A. J. Hammill, M. Trainor, John C. Singer, and Frank Dieterle, council. The present mayor is P. W. Derr.

ST. BERNARD.

The incorporated village of St. Bernard includes the town of that name and the adjoining village of Ludlow Grove. St. Bernard was laid out in 1850 by Joseph Kleine and J. B. Schroder, to whose subdivision those of Stephen Kemper, Lawrence Schroder, H. J. Witte, and Elwood Alkemeyer have since been added. Ludlow Grove was platted by Brewster, Barton & Foltz, John T. Wright, and Noah Bable. This is the location of the old Ludlow homestead, the residence of a family of much prominence in the early history of the county. It is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, and its history as a village dates from the completion of that road. In Ludlow Grove there are two churches, Reformed and Presbyterian.



J. H. Ward

St. Bernard proper is the location of a Catholic church. The population is composed principally of Germans, who find employment in the city and in the works at Ivorydale and the Erkenbrecker starch factory.

St. Bernard was incorporated in 1878; the first mayor was H. L. Katenkamp; clerk, Bernard Brinkers; council, Lawrence Schroder, Frank Broxterman, Andrew Attermeyer, Henry Boehner, H. Huffmann, and F. Kauffman and J. H. W. Rott. H. L. Katenkamp served as mayor in 1878; Robert Kemper in 1879-86; David Lauxterman, in 1886-88, and William Schulhof 1888-93. A. H. Thaman was clerk, 1880-88, and John G. Overman has filled the office since the latter date. The town hall is a handsome brick building erected in 1889-90, under the supervision of William Schulhof, mayor; John G. Overman, clerk, and C. E. Manthey, George W. Dahling, August Riehle, Peter Daley, F. Broxterman, and H. A. Wess, councilmen.

BOND HILL.

Bond Hill was originally platted by the Coöperative Land and Building Association of Cincinnati, No. 1, organized in 1871. Three additional subdivisions have since been made by F. H. Hellman, south of Oakland avenue, extending from Paddock to Washington avenue; Henry Broerman, south of Hellman's, and Henry Ruffner, west of the original plat. The location is elevated and almost level, with an easy slope toward the south. A considerable degree of uniformity is noticeable in the appearance of many of the houses, due to the fact that the Building Association did not furnish a great variety of plans for the selection of its members. There are also many residences of a more modern type, representing a great diversity of architectural designs. Bond Hill has three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic; and in the immediate vicinity is the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, one of the most important eleemosynary institutions of the Catholic faith in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It comprises a large and productive farm, and the buildings are ample and commodious.

IDLEWILD.

Idlewild is a post-village on the Montgomery pike, between the city line and that of Norwood borough. The site was originally embraced in the farms of James and Jonathan Lyons. The station of this name is situated at the junction of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railways.

CHURCHES.

Carthage Christian Church was founded by Rev. Walter Scott, who first preached at the brick schoolhouse east of the canal, and subsequently at Solomon Rogers house and barn. His first converts were Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Ross and William A. Myers, at whose house the organization was effected in June, 1832, with Solomon Rogers as bishop, and Richard Dillons and William A. Myers as deacons. At this time the membership was thirty-two, but it increased to 200 in 1834. Hezekiah Wood, John Ludlow, Elijah Brady, James Dill, and Samuel Dill were also prominent early members. Among the early pastors were Revs. Scott, B. U. Watkins, Arthur Critchfield, David S. Burnet, James Challen, Dr. R. Richardson, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, and William Pinkerton. The first church edifice was erected in 1833, and the present upon the same site in 1879.

Forest Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Avondale, was founded as Mears Chapel, so named in honor of John Mears, by whom the site was donated. The present edifice is built of native blue limestone, and dedicated in 1889. The chairman of the building committee was Dr. J. Ebersole.

St. Clement's Catholic Church, St. Bernard, was founded in 1850, by the Order of St. Francis of Cincinnati. The cloister was rebuilt in 1862, and in 1870 the pres-

ent substantial brick church edifice was erected. The present schoolhouse, also a large and commodious structure, was erected in 1878.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton. In December, 1855, a number of persons residing at Clifton, and in the vicinity, took the initiatory steps in the organization of a parish, and January 5, 1856, at a meeting at the house of H. W. Derby, the first vestry was elected, consisting of R. Buchanan, H. W. Derby, R. B. Bowler, W. B. Smith, B. B. Whiteman, R. A. Whetstone, and S. G. Sterling. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. William F. Lloyd, Samuel Clements, G. D. M. Mortimer, William Johnson, Edmund Rowland, D. D., D. F. Forrest, D. D., and Edwin F. Small. The church site was given by William Resor, and the present edifice was erected thereon in 1867.

Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church is largely indebted to the late Dr. William B. Davis, by whom the church site was donated. It was at his residence, March 7, 1890, that the first meeting for the organization occurred. June 22, 1891, the enterprise was placed in the hands of a committee composed of O. J. Wilson, A. M. Dolph, T. A. Snider, W. L. Davis, E. W. Mullikin, and W. B. Davis. Ground was broken November 15, 1891; the corner stone was laid March 15, 1892, and the dedication occurred November 20, 1892. The formal organization was effected September 20, 1892, at the residence of Dr. Davis. Rev. H. D. Ketcham, the first and present pastor, assumed charge in September, 1892.

Winton Place Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1860, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. S. Hand. It is a brick building, and still stands on the Winton road. Ground for the present edifice was given by Mrs. Jane Froome, and the fine stone chapel thereon was dedicated January 14, 1885. Rev. Marion Lasourd was pastor, and Rev. C. H. Payne, president of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastoral residence was built in 1889.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, College Hill, was organized February 25, 1866, with A. Doisy, senior warden; D. B. Pierson, junior warden, and George C. Knight, Charles E. Cist, W. J. M. Gordon, Lucius S. Hopkins, and S. H. Harbison, vestry. The chapel of Farmers' College was occupied as a place of worship until 1867, when the present church edifice was built.

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church at Carthage was founded in 1869 by Rev. J. G. Albrink, of Reading. The first resident pastor was Rev. R. Broering, who was followed in 1879 by Rev. H. Brinkmeyer. From 1881 to 1884 the parish was administered to by Brothers of the Order of St. Francis. Rev. Albert G. Drufuer became pastor in 1884, in which year the school was established. A new school building was erected in 1893.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Avondale, is a large and substantial stone building, surrounded by handsome and extensive grounds. It was built in 1870.

Avondale Presbyterian Church was organized April 21, 1868, with thirty members.

Clifton Presbyterian Church began with the establishment of a Sunday-school in 1889, which developed into a Presbyterian church, March 15, 1881. The formal organization occurred April 19, 1882, with twenty-seven members. The first pastor was Rev. Howard Billman.

Carthage Evangelical Protestant Church was organized January 22, 1871, with twenty-eight members, of whom the president was J. W. Sprung; secretary, Frank Wiehe; treasurer, Johann Belser; elders, Jacob Weber, and George Bischoff; trustees, Adolph Wiehe, Leonard Engel, and Frederick Wunker. The building site was donated by J. W. Sprung and Henry Eggers. The corner stone was laid June 17, 1871, and the dedication occurred November 5, when the first pastor, Rev. W. Diekmann, was installed. His successors have been Revs. E. O. Miller, H. M. Kreuter, and Gustave Baum.

Bond Hill Presbyterian Church was organized October 17, 1875, by a presbyterial committee composed of Rev. E. H. Camp, Rev. E. D. Ledyard, and Theophilus Wilson. The church building was dedicated November 7, 1875. The pastors have been Revs. George B. Peck, Luman A. Aldrich, James A. Ewing, George M. Maxwell, D. D., Arthur F. Bishop, and Richard F. Souter.

Ludlow Grove Presbyterian Church originated as a Sunday-school established by Theophilus Wilson, of Avondale, twenty-five years ago. Stephen Kemper, of Walnut Hills, donated two lots at that place, and the proceeds from their sale furnished the means for the purchase of the present church site, upon which the frame chapel was erected in 1883.

The German Evangelical Reformed Church, of Ludlow Grove, was organized January 1, 1883, by Rev. John Heckermann, of Cincinnati. The first officers were William Abking and Peter Doehler, elders, and Henry Wunker and Gottlieb Tansing, deacons. Rev. A. Seyring became pastor July 1, 1885. The corner stone of the church was laid April 15, 1888, and the dedication occurred in the following July.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Winton Place.—Upon application of Mrs. Wake Hubbell and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, the diocesan missionary visited Winton Place, and December 21, 1884, Bishop Jagger read evening prayer. The Bishop appointed Rev. C. S. Sargent, the missionary in charge, Henry H. Vail, William Solway, and Robert H. Smith as an executive committee. The Sunday-school was started January 18, 1885; the first baptismal service occurred March 22, 1885; the first communion April 26, and the first confirmation June 14. Rev. Charles S. Walkley became rector December 1, 1889; S. W. Garrett, May 1, 1893. The corner stone of the church was laid April 20, 1887. It is a beautiful stone structure.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Protestant Church, of Elmwood, was organized January 19, 1887, by Rev. Frederick Hohmann, and incorporated November 7, 1888. The site was donated by Bofinger & Hopkins. The church was dedicated May 6, 1888. Revs. S. A. John and C. A. Koenig have served as pastors. The pastoral residence was erected in 1889.

Bond Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in July, 1886, by Rev. John F. Laird, with eight members. The church site was donated by O. L. Perrin, and the church building was dedicated in 1889. The officers at that time were O. L. Perrin, C. W. Woods, G. W. Simpkinson, John Gilbert, J. T. Price, H. G. Rich, and Mrs. R. K. Lindsay.

The Carthage Methodist Episcopal Church is a brick building on Jackson street, erected in 1887-88, during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Shrively. The first church building, also a brick structure, stood east of the canal at the corner of Paddock road and Second street, on ground given by John K. Green.

Elmwood Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1888. The first class-leader was C. B. Chapman. The church edifice was dedicated in 1891.

Elmwood Presbyterian Church was organized January 29, 1887, by Rev. G. M. Maxwell, at the residence of Lyman Dennis, who, with John Irving and William M. Glen, composed the first session. The church building was dedicated in 1891. Revs. G. M. Maxwell, Arthur F. Bishop, Conrad R. Birnback, R. H. Leonard, and G. M. Maxwell have served as pastors and stated supplies.

Mt. Airy United Brethren Church was originally known as Antioch church, which stood on the Giffin pike at the Jessup burying ground. The present brick edifice was dedicated December 20, 1891. The pastor at that time was Rev. F. H. Bohn; the officers of the board of trustees were Henry Thantrup, president; Henry E. Lingo, secretary, and Allen Haisly, treasurer.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Elmwood, is a brick structure at the corner of Carthage pike and Township avenue, and was dedicated June 4, 1889. The parish was organized by Rev. A. H. Drufuer, of Carthage, and Rev. B. Dottman was the first resident pastor.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—EARLY HISTORY—LINWOOD—CHURCHES.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP is situated between the city of Cincinnati and the Little Miami river, bounded on the north by Columbia township and on the south by the Ohio river. It was formerly embraced in Columbia township, which derived its name from the old town of Columbia, the first settlement in the Miami valley; and although the township with which we are now concerned is comparatively small in area, its historic associations are highly interesting. Columbia is now within the city limits, but when Major Stites and his party descended the Ohio in 1788 they landed, not at the present site of Columbia, but some distance farther up the river, upon the territory now embraced in Spencer township. Of the history of Columbia, however, it is not pertinent to speak further in this connection.

LINWOOD.

Linwood is one of the most extensive villages in the county. The Little Miami railroad and Wooster pike pass through it, affording convenient access to the city. The first survey of a townplat here was made by D. Lasham, June 15, 1848, for J. Wilson, trustee for Louisa Ann Chapman. The tract surveyed is referred to in the official record as "Linwood Farm," the name of which was probably conferred by its owners as a matter of personal preference, and then transferred to the town. It is also said that in 1856 William S. Chapman made a subdivision of 130 acres north of the present location of the town hall, and called it Linwood Heights. Subsequent subdivisions have been made by J. N. Russell, The Linwood Land Company, and J. J. Hooker, and at Red Bank Station. Within the limits of the corporation the land along the pike was originally owned by the Langdon and Ferris families.

While Linwood is principally a place of suburban residence, it has also local manufacturing interests of importance. The Ferris Hame Company's works were originally established in 1841 by S. M. Ferris, and conducted by him individually until 1866. John and William Ferris and J. A. DeArmond were then admitted to partnership, and in 1884 the present company was organized with J. A. DeArmond as president and treasurer, and Albert DeArmond as secretary. The Linwood Furniture Company manufactures wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, sideboards, china closets, cupboards, and safes. J. B. Hall is president, R. P. Hove vice-president, B. M. Smith secretary, and George H. Schwartz treasurer.

The village was incorporated January 16, 1874, and John P. Langdon was its first mayor.

CHURCHES.

The Linwood Baptist Church was constituted in 1883, and the first deacons were S. M. Ferris and J. A. DeArmond. The frame church edifice was erected in 1884-85. Revs. B. F. Harmon, S. W. Huls, and G. R. Richards have served as pastors.

The Linwood Presbyterian Church was organized in 1886 as a mission of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and sustained this relation for a year or more; Rev. W. A. Mayor, who had served as supply, was then called as pastor, and continued in this capacity until June, 1893. The first elders were Dr. J. G. Blair and Robert A. Milligan. The church was built in 1888.

The Red Bank Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1875. Rev. Randolph Smith organized the society, which forms part of the Red Bank and Mt. Washington charge.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—EARLY HISTORY—TAXABLES IN 1809—MT. HEALTHY—LOCKLAND—
 GLENDALE—WYOMING—HARTWELL—SPRINGDALE—NEW BURLINGTON—WOODLAWN—
 CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP occupies an almost central position among the northern tier of townships of Hamilton county. It is six miles in width from east to west, and seven miles in length from north to south, bounded on the west by Colerain, on the east by Sycamore, on the south by Mill Creek, and on the north by Butler county.

EARLY HISTORY.

This part of the Mill creek valley was early regarded with favor by settlers. One of the first to locate here was Capt. Jacob White, from Redstone (Brownsville), Penn. He came first to Cincinnati, but after a brief residence there decided to locate farther inland. The site of his settlement is the extreme southeastern section of Springfield township, and the date was 1791 or 1792. He built a small log blockhouse, which served as his residence and as a rendezvous for the surrounding settlements in the troublous times that were to follow. It was known as White's Station, and was attacked by a party of Indians on the 19th of October, 1793. Of this attack John G. Olden writes as follows:

"Early in the morning of that day a courier stopped at the station while on his way from Fort St. Clair to Fort Washington, bearing the news of the defeat of Lieut. Lowry's command near the former fort. Gen. Wayne, who was then at Fort Jefferson, had sent a small force back to Fort St. Clair to guard and escort a train of wagons loaded with stores and provisions on its way to Fort Jefferson, and on the 17th day of October, when about seven miles north of Fort St. Clair, the train was attacked by a large body of Indians. The charge was so sudden and furious that the soldiers became panic-stricken and fled without firing a gun, except Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, who, after a desperate resistance, were all killed. The train was plundered and sixty-four horses were taken, but the wagons were left standing in the road. Of this disaster Gen. Wayne thought best to advise the settlements and warn them of danger, and for this purpose the messenger that came to White's Station was sent.

"A general feeling of security had prevailed throughout the settlements, based upon the supposition that the whole force of the enemy was required to defend their villages along the Maumee and St. Mary's against the invasion of Gen. Wayne. And not even the knowledge that a large band of Indians had thrown themselves in the rear of his army and were free to advance upon the settlements was sufficient to fully advise the people of White's Station of immediate and imminent danger. The women, it is true, were somewhat alarmed, which caused the men to be more watchful and remain more closely about the station during the day, thus happily preventing a surprise, and it may be a massacre.

"Many traditionary accounts have been handed down through the families then belonging to the station, concerning the events about to be related, differing, as might be expected, as to the details, but the principal facts are well substantiated, and may be relied upon as true. The whole male force about the station at the time, consisted of seven men and a boy, viz.: Capt. Jacob White, Andrew Goble, David Flinn and his two sons Stephen and Benjamin, both full grown men. Andrew Pryor, Lewis Winans, and Providence, the son of Capt. White, then but ten years

of age. John S. Wallace, who resided in a cabin on the north bank of the creek, was at the time on a visit with his family at Cincinnati. The widow of Moses Pryor, with her three children, were residing in the family of her brother-in-law, Andrew Pryor, opposite the station.

"About five o'clock in the evening the dogs belonging to the station kept up a continuous barking on the hill not far from the present residence of William R. Morris. Andrew Goble, supposing the dogs had treed a coon, proposed to go into the woods and get it, but Capt. White, thinking it possible that there were Indians about, forbade any one going out. Goble, however, persisted, and finally went alone. He had gone but a few hundred yards from the station when he was fired upon and he fell, pierced, as it was afterward discovered, by a number of balls. The Indians then emerged from their cover (some say, behind the second bank of the creek, others assert that they were concealed in the little ravine, south of where Mr. Morris's residence now stands). They came down the hill with their accustomed war-whoop, and as they approached the station they observed Mrs. Pryor's little girl, a child of little more than four years old, playing upon the opposite bank of the creek. They at once fired upon it, and it fell mortally wounded. The mother, who with her three children were then the only occupants of the cabins on the north side of the creek, all the other inmates having gone over to the station on a visit, heard the firing, and went to the door of the cabin just in time to witness the fatal shot that struck her child. Her second child, a boy between two and three years old, being sick, she was holding in her arms, while her babe was lying asleep in the cradle. On seeing her little girl fall she put down the boy and went out, under the fire of the Indians, and bore the child into the house, only, however, to find it silent in death.

"The savages then opened fire upon the little blockhouse, which was promptly returned, and the crack of the rifle was incessant for some half hour. There were a number of surplus guns in the station, and the women were kept busy loading, while the men were thus enabled to keep up an almost constant fire, making their number appear much greater. Capt. White ordered the women to place his hat upon a pole and run it through the roof of the blockhouse. This ruse was quite successful for a time in drawing the fire of the enemy. The Indians, who numbered about thirty, and up to this time were sheltered behind trees at some distance away, now came down the hill upon the station with furious yells, as if to carry it by storm. They were led on by a large and powerful chief, who approached the blockhouse, and while in the act of scaling the fence, received a fatal shot and fell within the inclosure. The rest of the band, seeing their leader fall, retreated back into the woods, where they kept up an occasional fire for an hour or more, and then withdrew and were heard of no more. * * * Soon after the attack began Andrew Pryor was dispatched to Fort Washington for aid. He reached the fort about midnight and obtained ten dragoons, each bearing an infantryman behind his saddle, who hastened to the relief of the little station, which they reached about daylight, but found that the Indians had left during the night."

Tucker's Station was the fortified rendezvous of a settlement organized at Columbia in the spring of 1792. Its members were Henry and John Tucker, Luke and Zebulon Foster, Jonathan Pittman, Henry Weaver, and John McCashen, who, says Mr. Olden, "selected Section 4, Township 3, entire Range 1, now in Springfield township, as their place of settlement, and agreed upon a division of the lands. They went out into the forest late in the fall of that year, and commenced the erection of a blockhouse and other cabins at a point on an old Indian trace known afterward as Wayne's trace, and still later as the old Hamilton road. The site selected for the blockhouse was on the east side of the trace, and immediately opposite the late residence of Manning Tucker, son of Henry, the pioneer." As the result of a dispute between Henry Tucker and Luke Foster, the former returned to Col-

umbia, whither he was followed by the other members of the community, who deemed it unsafe to continue the completion of their improvements.

In the spring of 1793, this dispute having been adjusted, two settlements were planned; the Tuckers and Jonathan Pittman were to locate at the former improvements on Section 4, and the Fosters, Weaver, McCashen, and Ziba Wingert on Sections 9 and 10, adjoining on the west. For mutual protection a blockhouse was erected on the west bank of Mill creek on the line between Sections 4 and 10, near the well-known station spring. This post was called Pleasant Valley Station. Regarding the further history of this post Mr. Olden writes as follows:

"It was late in the fall, and nearly two months after Gen. Wayne had started upon his campaign that the settlers moved their families out to the station. The army being at that time in the enemy's country gave confidence and comparative security to the settlements. Neither Tucker's nor Pleasant Valley stations suffered any serious trouble with the Indians. No murders or other depredations were committed, and, save one single incident, nothing occurred to cause alarm or apprehension of danger. The event referred to happened one morning during the winter of 1793-94. Mr. James Seward, while down at the spring getting water, heard what he supposed to be turkeys calling some distance beyond the creek, and, on going into the station house, spoke to a Mr. Mahan, who had been about the station for several days, saying: 'If you would like to have a turkey, Mahan, I think you can get one if you hurry out; I heard them calling over on the hill.' Mahan at once caught up his gun and started in the direction pointed out by Seward. He had gone but a short distance when he heard the peculiar calling of turkeys, and he followed on in that direction until he was led away near a mile from the station, when suddenly a large Indian stepped from behind a tree, not more than twenty yards from him, and said in broken English, 'How do,' at the same time he saw a gun pointing toward him from a cluster of spice bushes. The surprise was so great and sudden that he dropped his gun and ran with superhuman speed for the station, followed closely by the Indians. They no doubt intended capturing him without alarming the settlement, and therefore did not fire upon and kill him at once, as they could easily have done.

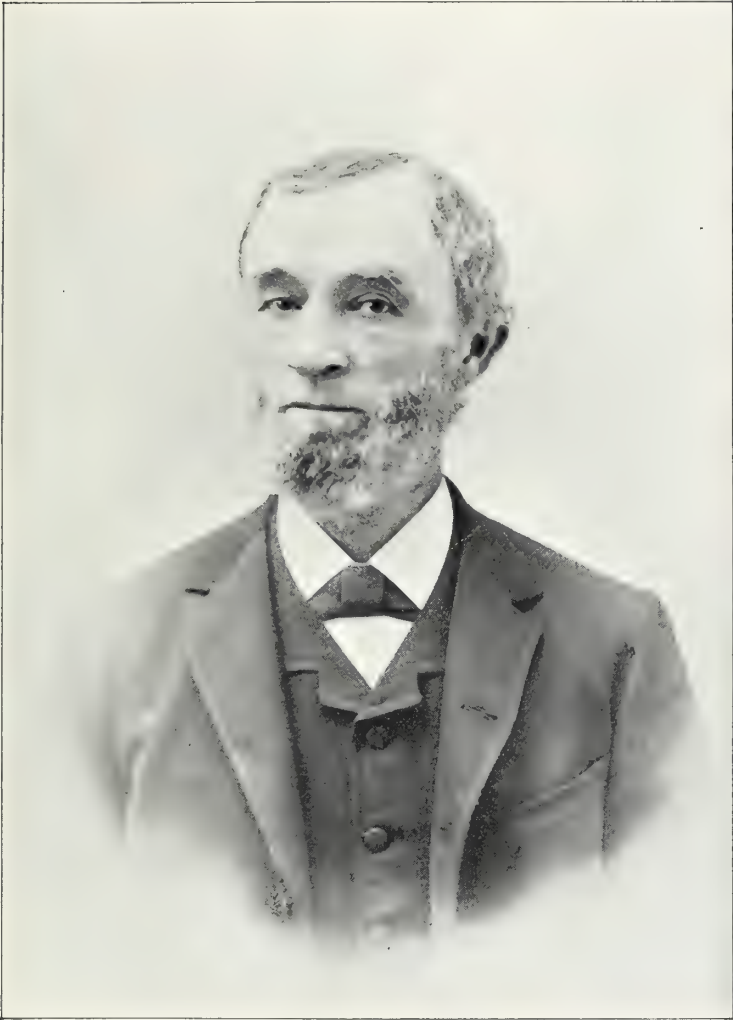
"When life is the stake, and under stimulant of fear, men perform feats that seem marvelous and incredible. But such great bodily exertions never fail to expend the vital powers and endanger life. It was so with Mahan; he knew the forfeit should he lose the race, and every nerve and muscle of the body was put to its utmost tension. He outstripped his pursuers and reached the station, but so overcome that his eyes were protruding and bloodshot. He swooned from exhaustion, and lay for an hour or more in a complete stupor. When reaction came a fever set in, and for several days his life was despaired of."

Griffin's Station was situated "at a point where the Carthage and Springdale turnpike now crosses Mill creek, southwest of the village of Hartwell and about a half-mile west of White's Station." The settlement here was founded by Lieut. Daniel Griffin, who, with "Robert Griffin, Daniel, and Jacob Vorhis, Daniel Seward, James McCashen, and Robert Caldwell and his two sons, Samuel and James, were among its first settlers. The Griffin brothers built their cabins on the south bank of the creek, as did also Daniel and Jacob Vorhis and Robert Caldwell. Daniel Seward and James McCashen resided north of the creek. Seward's cabin stood near the present residence of Mr. Cormany in Hartwell, and McCashen's was at the point where the C. H. & D. railroad now crosses the turnpike. John Winans was also an early settler near this station, but the location of his cabin is not known."—*Olden*.

After the triumphant termination of Wayne's campaign there was a rapid influx of settlers to the valley of Mill creek, rendering early provision for local government necessary, and at February session, 1795, Springfield township was organized

with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the meridian line, which is the east boundary line of the third township east of the Great Miami, in the first entire range of townships in the Miami Purchase, according to the plat of said Purchase, two miles south of the southeast corner of said third township; thence north to said southeast corner of said third township, according to the plat of the Purchase aforesaid; thence east two miles to the second meridian line, east of the meridian line first aforesaid, according to the plat of the Purchase aforesaid; thence north with said meridian line six miles to the northern boundary line of the said first entire range; thence west with said line eight miles to the eastern boundary line of Colerain township; thence south with the eastern boundary line of Colerain and South Bend townships eight miles; thence east six miles to the beginning." The first township officers were John Ludlow, clerk; James Wallace, overseer of the poor; Henry Tucker, Jacob White, overseers of highways; Isaac Martin, John Vance, Luke Foster, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages.

There is no more reliable source of information regarding the pioneers than early tax lists. Unfortunately for the cause of local history in Hamilton county, these were all destroyed in the courthouse fire. Previous to that catastrophe, however, the list for Springfield township in the year 1809 was transcribed by John G. Olden. At that date Springfield included the two northern tiers of sections in Mill creek and the two western tiers in Sycamore. The list is as follows: Auter, Thomas; Ayres, Levi; Ayres, Elisha; Byers, Henry; Byers, Abraham; Brecount, Isaac; Bradley, William; Blackburn, Hannah; Burch, Daniel; Billingsley, John; Britton, Lydia; Burnet, Jacob; Burnet, Simon; Burns, James, Sr.; Brown, Robert; Baldwin, John; Bonnel, Lewis; Bonnel, Samuel; Burns, James, Jr.; Brecount, David; Brand, William; Brown, Zebulon; Brown, Israel; Burge, Jonathan; Bolser, George; Bruen, Jabez; Bloomfield, Mary; Boyer, John; Brown, John W.; Campbell, John; Cook, James; Crain, Noah; Connover, Noah; Connover, Joseph, Carpenter, John, Sr.; Case, Henry, Jr.; Compton, George; Carpenter, John, Jr.; Dennisate, Mary; Dunn, Samuel; Davis, Peter; Crosby, Samuel; Case, Henry, Sr.; Carroll, Peter; Catterlin, Joseph; Cryan, Peter; Crain, Ichabod; Cunningham, James; Carson, Robert; Cornell, James; Dodson, John, Sr.; Dill, Richard; Dodson, John, Jr.; Coffin, Richard; Crain, Samuel; Comely, Michael; Crain, Moses; Caldwell, James; Clayton, Thomas; Christy, Andrew; Crain, Polly; Clark, Abraham; Denman, Matthias, per J. R. Mills; Edwards, Miles; Engart, Benjamin; Embly, James; Flemming, Daniel M.; Foster, Luke; Foster, Zebulon; Finney, E. W.; Farmer, George; Frazee, Jonas; Ferrell, Abraham; Foster, Gabriel; Flinn, Stephen; French, Jeremiah; French, Lot; Frazee, Samuel; Finney, John; Gibson, Thomas; Grant, A.; Grismere, George; Gavan, Thomas; Gardenwiso, George W.; Gess, Solomon; Garrison, Abraham; Greer, James; Goldtrap, John; Gray, David; Goble, Isaac; Gard, Seth; Guthever, John; Gaston, John R.; Groos, William; Humes, John; Hues, Levi; Hutchinson, Josiah; Hageman, Christopher; Hutchinson, Jacob; Hutchinson, Gabriel; Hale, John; Hale, Daniel; Huffman, Ambrose; Hallock, Hezekiah; Hossner, Jacob; Hoffman, Peter; Hoffman, Andrew; Hageman, Simon; Hageman, Adrian, Jr.; Harris, Joseph; Homes, John; Humphries, William; Hurdeson, Wan. W.; Harper, Thomas, Sr.; Harper, Thomas, Jr.; Huffman, Robert; Hinkle, Asa; Hinkle, Henry; Hutchinson, John; Hall, Catherine; Higgins, Thomas; Hole, Watson; Highland, Anthony; Highland, Robert; Harris, Bambo (colored); Henderson, Samuel; Hunter, John; Hamilton, D. A.; House, Jacob; Higgins, William; Hall, Barnabas; Hageman, Adrian; Hall, Stephen; Jennings, Jacob, by Jacob White; Jenkerson, John; Jenkerson, Henry; Jessup, John; Jessup, Judah; Jessup, Stephen; Keller, John; Kirkwood, William; King, Thomas; Kemper, Caleb; Lowes, James, Sr.; Lowes, William; Lowes, James C.; Lesancer, John; Little, Cornelius; Lyst, John; Lyon, Samuel; Lyon, John; Long, Patrick; Long, Michael; Larcee, Amos; Lees, George; Lindley, Abraham; Ludlow, William; Lane, Aaron; Loose, Solomon; Lee, Samuel, per



S. J. Sutton

Simon; Lewis, Toni; McCune, William; Moore, James; Morton, Kenedy; Markland, Mathew; McCormich, John; Masters, William, Jr.; McChesney, Ann; Musgrove, Robert; Middleton, William; Marshall, Libeus; Meek, Hugh; McGilliard, James; Mills, Hope; Mills, William; Morrison, Isaac; McClelland, James; McCompsey, Alexander; McFarland, William; Masters, William, Sr.; Masters, David; McCash, James; Moon, Solomon; Meeker, Nathaniel; Miller, Eliza; Miller, John; Marshall, George; Mizner, William; McCormach, James; Myers, David; Menech, Peter; Miles, Benjamin; McGee, David; Morris, Robert; Mills, Thomas; Moses, Joseph; Murdock, John; McNeely, James; McCauley, Ezekiel; Miller, Abraham; Moore, James; McGilliard, James, Jr.; McCash, William; Mills, John R.; McGee, James; McGilliard, John, Sr.; Moses, per T. Vankirk; Mills, John R., for Reading; Same for Denman & C. Strong; Same for Woodruff; Same for Strong; Napp, John; Napp, Elisha; Osburn, Cyrus; Orr, David; Patterson, James; Patterson, William; Pierson, David; Pierson, Daniel; Parker, Lewis; Purlee, Benjamin; Pendery, Ralph; Preston, Joseph; Pittman, Jonathan, for heirs of Linskom; Pendery, Alexander; Preston, Harp; Parmor, William; Pierson, William; Parker, John; Parker, Arthur; Preston, Abijah; Parsnip, James; Patterson, William; Price, Abraham; Price, John; Piatt, John; Pittman, Jonathan; Pittman, Joshua; Pittman, Calvin; Pierson, Simon, for William Ludlow; Price, Abraham; Robenson, Cuthbert; Ryneerson, John; Reeder, Stephen; Reeder, Hanson; Ryan, William; Redinbo, Henry; Robinson, Bradbury; Raymon, Samuel; Redach, Thomas; Redinbo, Fredrick; Redinbo, Philip; Redinbo, John; Rodgers, Andrew; Rickey, Robert, Jr.; Redinbo, Samuel; Rude, Abner; Ryneerson, Joachim; Redach, Joseph; Roll, Abraham; Runyan, Henry; Reed, Abraham; Rickey, Thomas; Rickey, Robert, Sr.; Steel, Robert; Steel, James; Stout, Aaron; Skillman, Jacob, Jr.; Swank, Jacob; Slabeck, David; Senteny, William; Stone, Thomas; Schuman, Jacob; Stillman, Benjamin; Seward, Samuel; Simonson, John; Seward, James; Sewing, John W.; Slabeck, William; Slabeck, Solomon; Stancifer, John; Stibbins, Ziba; Sullivan, Henry; Saxton, Elijah; Tucker, Benjamin; Trim, John; Thompson, John; Trinkle, John; Templeman, John; Tucker, Gideon; Taylor, Jacob; Tucker, John; Tucker, Henry; Tucker, Samuel; Voorhees, Abraham, Jr.; Viley, Cornelius; Voorhees, Abraham; Vandyke, Dominicus; Vandyke, Peter; Vantrees, James; Vanborels, Daniel; Voorhees, Abraham, Jr.; Vankup, Thomas; Voorhees, Garrett; Vandorn, Peter; Vanzant, Isaac; Vanskyhalk, Stephen; Vanzant, Henry; Vanbuskirk, Abraham; Walker, David; Whalon, James; Wingate, John; White, Amos, Jr.; Watson, James; Wooley, Anthony; Woodruff, Dennis; White, Edward; Wilkis, Richard; Williams, James; Williamsson, John; Williams, Hetfield; Woodruff, Josiah; Watson, John; Watson, Robert; Wilson, Daniel; White, Jacob; White, Amos; Wallace, John S.; Wiley, John; Wagoner, Aaron; Wagoner, John; Wade, Benjamin; Wilkinson, Peter; Wilkins, Susannah; Williams, Miles; Wilmoth, Thomas; Warwick, Robert; Walker, James; Woodruff, Nathaniel; Woodruff, Jonah.

One of the first mills in Springfield township was that of the Caldwells, on Mill creek a short distance below Griffin's Station. It was a great convenience to the settlers of the valley, and was operated until its destruction by a freshet about the year 1806. A little later than this the McFeely brothers built a stone mill on the West Fork of Mill creek on Section 22, a mile and a quarter northeast of Mt. Healthy. A tread-power mill was also operated at New Burlington at an early date and subsequently at Mt. Healthy. Distilleries were numerous during the pioneer days. One of the most extensive was that of Samuel Huston in Section 31, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, and there was another in Section 28, at the junction of Whiskey run and the West Branch of Mill creek. In the same locality Jediah Hill had a mill, the site of which is now occupied by the Hartman mill.

MT. HEALTHY.

The village of Mt. Healthy is situated at the terminus of the Cincinnati North-western railway, in the southwestern part of Springfield township. It occupies the contiguous portions of Sections 32, 33, 26 and 27, Range 1, Township 3. The Hamilton pike forms its principal north and south street, crossed at right angles by the Compton road; both these thoroughfares are located upon the section lines. East of the Hamilton pike the original proprietor was Samuel Hill; west of it, John P. Laboiteaux. The original plat of the village was acknowledged by Hill and Laboiteaux, January 14, 1817, in which acknowledgment the names of William Harts and Theodore Henderson appear as surveyors. This plat extends from First to Fourth street on the east side of the pike, terminating with Second on the west side. One block of lots is indicated west of Harrison street and one block east of Perry. In 1832 an addition was made by Elias W. Hoffner; and in the same year John P. Laboiteaux platted that part of the village west of the pike between the Compton road and Fourth street. The survey was made on the 10th of September in that year by Ely Elder. This plat was extended north of Fourth street in 1836.

Samuel Hill, mentioned above as one of the original proprietors, died March 11, 1827. John P. Laboiteaux was a native of Hunterdon county, N. J., the son of Peter Laboiteaux, a Revolutionary soldier, who removed to this county in 1801. Thither he was followed by John P. in 1814. The latter first located on the north-west corner of Section 32. Subsequently he bought nearly the whole of Section 33, and then became owner of all that part of the village site west of the Hamilton pike. He resided here until his death.

In the year 1832 Mt. Pleasant had acquired the proportions of a small village, and it may be interesting to summarize the improvements at that date. Peter J. Laboiteaux, tailor and merchant, built the brick house at the southwest corner of the Compton road (Second street) and the Hamilton pike (Main street) in that year. Continuing south on the same side of the pike, the next improvements were those of Richard M. Conklin, manufacturer of furniture. His factory was a large two-story log building. His house was constructed of the same materials, but was only one story in height. Near the latter stood his sign, bearing the representation of a bureau. Conklin employed several operatives, and power for the machinery was derived from a tread-mill. He remained here only a few years, when he removed to Cincinnati and was one of the first manufacturers of white lead in that city.

On the opposite side of the alley from Conklin's stood a hewed log hotel building, owned and conducted by John P. Laboiteaux. This was probably the first house erected within the limits of the village plat. The frame building just south of this was erected by Garret D. Lowe, from New Jersey, a carpenter and builder by occupation. The frame house at the next corner was built by Henry Compton, a laborer in the employ of Laboiteaux. On the next square there was one house, the residence of Dr. McCullough.

Crossing to the east side of Main street, there stood immediately opposite Dr. McCullough's the brick residence of Elias Compton, farmer. This was the first brick house in the village. On the same block, at the corner of the alley, Isaac Deats, cooper, from New Jersey, lived in a frame house that still stands. The next improvement, advancing toward the north, was Peter Hathorn's frame and brick hotel, a well-known hostelry, burned many years ago. James Hoel, brickmaker, lived opposite Laboiteaux's tavern. Samuel Hoffner, farmer and preacher, lived north of the next alley in a long one-story frame house, and John Hoffner, grocer, lived in a frame house at the site of Moser's store. This completes the list of improvements south of the Compton road.

North of the Compton road on the west side of the pike was lined with woodland, in which John P. Laboiteaux's cooper shop, the principal industry of the vil-

lage, was situated directly opposite Peter J. Laboiteaux's store, while the blacksmith shops of John Ross and Philip Dorn were located further north, the latter at the present site of the carriage factory. North of this was farm land, in which the *morus multicaulus* was cultivated.

On the east side of the pike, north of the Compton road, Dr. John Wright lived in a log house across the alley from the present location of Hoffner's store. The adjoining lot (on the north) was occupied by a frame house built by Parmenus Corson, weaver, and, subsequently, farmer. On the next block was a frame house and wagon shop, built by Stephen Ege, and on the opposite side of the alley was a frame house in which Jacob Fowble resided and kept a grocery. This was the last house on Main street at the northern end of the village. In addition to these there were several houses on Harrison street and a few insignificant improvements east of the pike. The schoolhouse stood at the site of the residence of John Hoffner, deceased, and the Union church on Perry street, between Second and Third.

Of early industries the furniture factory of Richard M. Conklin, the cooper shop of John P. Laboiteaux, and several blacksmith and wagon shops have been mentioned. Coopering was once an important industry, and among those engaged in it were William and Joseph Laboiteaux and Eli Taylor. James Seward operated a tread-power gristmill on Harrison street for some years. The entire plant was removed here from New Burlington. Abner Jarrett and Matthias Miller operated potteries, and Matthias Miller and Peter J. Laboiteaux were engaged in pork-packing. Philip Dorn has manufactured carriages for a number of years. The first silk industry in the West was established here by Peter J. Laboiteaux. Charles Cheney introduced the *morus multicaulis*, and Laboiteaux secured the services of an English silk weaver and conducted the manufacture of silk on a small scale for several years. Specimens of his manufacture are still preserved. At the present time the principal industry of the village is tailoring. A large part of the population is employed in the making of clothing for the large stores of Cincinnati. It is also worthy of mention that pants are made to the entire exclusion of coats and vests.

Although the village is still popularly known as Mt. Pleasant, its postal designation is Mt. Healthy. It has a commodious brick school building and six churches, viz., United Brethren, Christian, Catholic, Lutheran, German Methodist and Colored.

On the Mt. Pleasant pike, a mile south of the village, is situated Clover Nook, the home of the Carys. Here Alice was born, April 26, 1820, and Phœbe, September 4, 1824. They attended the village schools and are still remembered by the older citizens. Alice went to New York in 1850 and Phœbe a year later. A birthday celebration in their honor was held at Mt. Pleasant in 1880 by the teachers of Hamilton county.

LOCKLAND.

This village extends from the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in Springfield township to the east branch of Mill creek in Sycamore township; but as the larger part of its territory is within the geographical limits of Springfield it is thought most appropriate to give its history here. It comprises portions of Sections 2 and 3, Range 1, Township 3, and Sections 32 and 33, Range 1, Township 4. The "Big Four" railroad, the Miami canal, and the West branch of Mill creek pass through the village, as does also the old Hamilton road, known here as Wayne avenue.

It was from its position at the locks in the Miami canal that Lockland derived its early importance, and, indeed, its very existence. Lewis Howell and Nicholas Longworth were the proprietors of the town, which was platted in 1829 by Thomas Henderson, surveyor. To this original plat important and extensive additions have since been made.

F. W. Athearn was prominently identified with the early development of Lockland's manufacturing interests. In 1840 he bought "the old white flouring mill" on the East Branch of Mill creek, opposite Hartwell, removed and rebuilt it at the site of Tangeman's paper mill at Lockland. For several years he operated it as a feed mill, and then converted it into a paper mill, associating Isaac King and Ludlow Pendery with him in this enterprise. White paper was manufactured exclusively, but the mill burned to the ground after having been operated a year or two. A rolling mill was then established upon the same site by Phillips & Chapman of Cincinnati, and operated three years. In 1857 C. W. Friend and J. H. Tangeman purchased the property from Nicholas Longworth (the rolling-mill enterprise having become defunct) and converted it into a paper mill. It was burned in 1860, when the present mill of J. H. Tangeman was built. Mr. Tangeman has operated this mill individually from 1863 to the present time, with the exception of the period from 1873 to 1890, when John Grismere was associated with him. Twenty operatives are employed, and wrapping paper is manufactured exclusively.

The Haldeman Paper Company operates two mills at Lockland, one within the village limits, the other half a mile distant toward the south. The former was originally established in 1832 by Pythagoras Holcomb as a flour mill. F. W. Athearn became proprietor in 1834, and converted it into a paper mill in 1845. Joseph G. Allen and Friend & Tangeman also operated it prior to its acquisition by the present proprietors. The lower mill was built in 1853 by Jackson & Bowker as a flouring mill. Subsequently it was operated as a barley and corn pearling mill, and then converted into a paper mill by Allen & Service, to whom the present proprietors ultimately succeeded. The Haldeman Paper Company is officered as follows: President, J. C. Richardson; vice-president, C. C. Richardson; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Haldeman. At Lockland sixty-five operatives are employed.

In 1843 F. W. Athearn built a wrapping paper mill at Lockland. It was successively operated by Sylvester Ruffner, Cecil & McHanan, Parker & Service, William B. French and George H. Friend. In 1890 it was destroyed by fire.

The Friend & Fox Paper Company operate three mills, located, respectively, at Lockland and at Rialto and Crescentville, Butler county. The Lockland mill was originally established as a flourmill by Pythagoras Holcomb. He was succeeded by F. W. Athearn, by whom it was converted into a paper mill in 1842. The property was owned by Bachelor Brothers prior to its acquisition by the present proprietors. The old mill was burned and the present was erected in 1873. Book paper is manufactured exclusively, and fifty operatives are employed. The company is officered as follows: Thomas Fox, president and treasurer; George N. Friend, vice-president; George B. Fox, secretary.

The Lockland Lumber Company, of which E. R. Stearns is president, A. M. Stearns, treasurer and manager, and S. D. Tippet, secretary, established in 1868 the first lumber manufactory in this part of the Miami valley above Cincinnati. One hundred operatives are employed.

The House & Palmer Company operate the Lockland Mills, which have a capacity of seven hundred barrels of flour per week; the mills were originally established by Dr. Thomas Wright, and came into possession of the present proprietors in 1862.

The *First National Bank* of Lockland was opened in November, 1889. The capital is \$50,000, and on the 4th of May, 1893, the surplus amounted to \$3,800. The president is George W. Walker; vice-president, Alfred M. Stearns; cashier, O. C. Williams.

The *Review and News* first appeared July 16, 1892, and is published by the Review Publishing Company. The editor is Jo Martin, by whom the *Echo and Review* was established in 1891. The *Miami Valley News* was founded in 1884, by Job Taylor, who sold it to Cochran & McKetta, but again became proprietor a year

later, and continued the publication until its consolidation with the *Review*. The *Review and News* is a six-column octavo in size, and is independent in politics.

The local manufacturing and business interests of Lockland are more extensive and important than those of any other point in Hamilton county outside of Cincinnati. Here are located the only bank and newspaper between Cincinnati and Hamilton. By the census of 1890 the population was 2,474. The village has a fine school building, a town hall, and Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Colored churches.

Municipal Government.—Lockland was incorporated as a village in 1849, and the first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Daniel Thompson; recorder, John G. Olden; trustees: S. S. Brown, James Service, C. R. Bachelor, Thomas Lank, and D. J. Bowman. The first marshal was William Thornell, and the first treasurer was Hiram Palmer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1850, John G. Olden; 1853, S. H. Horle; 1854, N. Carmichael; 1856, B. S. Dunn; 1859, C. W. Friend; 1863, W. Cornell; 1866, John G. Olden; 1868, J. C. Bellew; 1869, John G. Olden; 1870, C. S. Dunn; 1876, Richard Rowe; 1878, C. S. Dunn; 1880, J. C. Bellew; 1884, Thomas M. Dill; 1886, R. J. Stauverman; 1888, C. M. Skillman, present incumbent. Among the village clerks have been John G. Olden, Moses Wade, C. E. Howell. C. S. Dunn, G. W. Highlands, James Service, Benjamin M. Ludden, Raby Shinkle, Harry Friend, and Eugene Buchanan, present incumbent.

The town hall is a brick building on Mill street between Patterson and Dunn. It was formerly a Methodist Episcopal church.

GLENDALE.

The *Glendale Monitor* for May, 1892, contained a historical sketch of the village by Charles Probasco, from which the following facts are derived: "In 1807 Mr. Hamilton, a very wealthy gentleman of New Orleans, built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Igler, just west of Glendale, on the Hamilton pike, for a summer residence. About fifty-five years ago it was kept by Thomas Drake as a tavern, and was after that owned by Maj. Joseph Harris, who at one time owned a large tract of land west of the pike, including the farm of Mrs. French. The first tavern was kept by Andrew Van Dyke in 1812. It stood just west of the toll-gate. Mrs. Hefner some time afterwards built a brick tavern, where Mrs. Samuel Allen's place now is. * * *

"The founders of Glendale were several gentlemen wishing to build themselves summer residences. They determined to select a place somewhere between Hamilton and Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, which was just being built, and they finally decided on the property where Glendale stands. The following gentlemen were interested in the movement, and became, under the name of the Glendale Association, the proprietors of the village: George Carlisle, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Fenton Lawson, Anthony Harkness, Samuel Fosdick, Henry Clark, Robert Crawford, William Burnett, Edmund R. Glenn, and Lewis Worthington, as well as a few others. In 1851 this association was organized, and was incorporated as a village under the laws of Ohio March 13, 1855. The association bought of E. R. Glenn, John Riddle, J. Watson and others, about six hundred acres of land, which was subdivided into lots and laid out into streets and parks by R. C. Phillips, a civil engineer of Cincinnati. The subdivision is known as Crawford's and Clark's Subdivision of Glendale, so called because the trustees of the association were Crawford and Clark. There were only four residences on the property when it was laid out, one of which was that of E. R. Glenn, and one that of James Glenn, which stood where the residence of Mrs. B. D. Bartlett is, and which, owing to its being so fine, many years ago was called Castle Warwick. The first lot, the one where A. G. Clark lives, was sold to Henry Clark at a premium of \$500, which seems very

dear, when we think that John Cleves Symmes bought the land, including Glendale, September, 1794, for sixty-six and two-third cents per acre. The lot where the schoolhouse stands is lot No. 57 of the above subdivision."

The design of the promoters of the village has been abundantly realized. It is certainly one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. The plat was made to conform to the configuration of the lands, with no attempt at geometrical regularity. Sharon avenue, it is true, passes through the plat in a direct east and west course, intersected at right angles by Congress avenue, while there are subdivisions adjacent to the original plat which conform to the conventional type, but the avenues of the Crawford & Clark subdivision present almost every variety of curve known to the mathematician. To the uninitiated this is somewhat confusing, but to the residents it presents no difficulties, and is more than compensated by the added beauty and the park-like aspect which it renders possible. An artificial lake with an area of several acres and several small parks are also among the attractions of the place.

The Glendale Lyceum is an outgrowth of the Circulating Book Club (organized in 1880), and of the Library Association of Glendale, which secured quarters, at first over Mr. Bruce's store and subsequently in the Town hall. The Lyceum was incorporated October 8, 1883. The constitution was adopted October 18, 1883, and amended November 7, 1885; membership is limited to residents of Glendale and its vicinity within a radius of three miles. The Lyceum building is a handsome brick structure, of which the corner stone was laid July 4, 1891. It was erected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Samuel Bailey, Jr., chairman; Joseph H. Feemster, secretary; Robert Clarke, treasurer; William A. Proctor, and Charles W. Withenbury. The architect was H. Neill Wilson, of Pittsfield, Mass., and the contractor was Isaac Graveson. The main hall is 40 x 50, with a large stage and appropriate dressing rooms. The library, according to the report for January, 1893, consisted of 2800 volumes, while the museum presents a rich and interesting collection of mineralogical, archaeological, and other specimens and curios. The Lyceum was formally opened February 22, 1892, when Judge Joseph Cox delivered the dedicatory address. Judge Samuel F. Hunt was the orator at the laying of the corner stone.

Glendale was incorporated as a village May 22, 1855. The first election occurred on the 13th of August following, when George Crawford was chosen mayor, Samuel J. Thompson, recorder, and Samuel Fosdick, Ezra Elliott, C. Deitrick, B. Roberts, and Stanley Matthews, trustees. The number of voters was fifty-six. Benjamin Sterrett was the first village treasurer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: George Crawford, 1855-56; Anthony Harkness, 1857; Warner M. Bateman, 1858; William B. Moores, 1859; Cyrus Knowlton, 1861; I. D. W. Jennings, 1862; Clinton Kirby, 1862; Warner M. Bateman, 1862; Samuel J. Thompson, 1864; Stanley Matthews, 1866; Samuel T. Crawford, 1868; R. M. Shoemaker, 1869; Samuel T. Crawford, 1869; T. J. Haldeman, 1874; R. W. Keys, 1874; Samuel A. McCune, 1876; Florien Giauque, 1882; Thomas Spooner, 1884; Henry B. McClure, 1888. The village building was erected in 1871, and the town hall in 1875.

The Glendale water supply is derived from artesian wells. The work of laying mains was begun September 26, 1892, but water was not supplied to private consumers until June, 1893. Analysis of the water shows almost entire freedom from deleterious elements.

The first postmaster was John C. Wolfe, appointed October 7, 1852. The postal designation at that time was Fosdick, which was changed to Glendale November 28, 1854.

WYOMING.

At the time of its incorporation, July 20, 1870, Wyoming consisted of the following subdivisions: The subdivision of the estate of John Oliver, by Milton Cooper,

his executor, dated and acknowledged March 14, 1855; the subdivision of W. G. Pendery, trustee of lot No. 3 of the subdivision of Alexander Pendery, dated and acknowledged May 14, 1869; the subdivision of the lands of Isaac B. Riddle, recorded July 27, 1858; the subdivision of the estate of Robert Reily, recorded June 16, 1866; the subdivision of the lands of Alexander Pendery, Sr., recorded June 19, 1869; the subdivision of the estate of Thomas Wilmuth; the subdivision of the Burns farm, by J. T. Wilson, and the town of Greenwood.

In his History of Mill Creek Valley, Henry B. Teetor states that the name was selected at a meeting held April 4, 1861, at the residence of Col. Robert Reily. This meeting was held in pursuance of the following invitation:

TWIN OAKS, April 2, 1861.

Sirs.—The neighbors propose a meeting at our house, for the purpose of giving a name to our embryo village, on the 4th instant, upon which occasion we hope to have the pleasure of seeing yourselves and wives. Do not fail to come with names. Ladies will be expected to participate.

Yours,

ROBERT REILY.

The meeting was accordingly held, and the present name selected. Its Indian significance is said to be "wide plains," and it was applied by that race to a beautiful valley on the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The environments of Wyoming certainly possess some of the characteristic features of its prototype. The valley of Mill creek is wide and level, skirted on either side by hills of romantic beauty. The vicinity of Wyoming was traversed by the different expeditions dispatched from Fort Washington against the Indians, and here, too, we find a parallel to the tragic events that will ever attach a melancholy interest to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania.

Wyoming is a place of residence exclusively, and no effort has been spared to render it as attractive as possible in this respect. The streets are broad and regular, well shaded, macadamized, and lined with sidewalks of artificial stone. Private residences present many varieties of architectural construction, but are uniformly characterized by taste and beauty. The public buildings of the village are: a handsome and commodious town hall, two fine school buildings, and Presbyterian, Baptist, and Catholic churches. The Wyoming Light, Water, Heat & Power Company was incorporated in 1889, and constructed the electric light plant in the same year.

HARTWELL.

The incorporated village of Hartwell comprises the towns originally platted as Hartwell and Maplewood. Hartwell proper derived its name from John W. Hartwell, vice-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and was platted in 1868 by the Hamilton County House Building Association, of which the president and principal promoter was Daniel DeCamp; this corporation purchased the Gares farm of 130 acres and forty acres from Judge Jonathan Cilley, who, in addition to this, allowed the plat to include thirty-four acres of his farm; the survey was made by Joseph W. Gilbert.

The plat of Maplewood is bounded on the south by Section avenue and on the west by Burns avenue, and comprises what was formerly known as the old Sturgis farm. It was platted in 1871 by Joseph F. Mills. The Bell & Steele subdivision is situated between Burns avenue and the Springfield pike; it was platted in 1875, and that of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association in 1874. The latter was surveyed by I. A. Smith, and among its leading promoters was John C. Healy.

Hartwell was incorporated as a village in 1876, and the first election of officers was held September 7th in that year, resulting as follows: Mayor, Charles M. Steele; clerk, T. H. Marpe; treasurer, T. Hoge; marshal, J. N. Bachelor; council, Richard Hornbrook, C. O. Edwards, H. D. Blackburn, T. E. McNamara, James A. Skardon,

F. M. Whitelaw. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1876, Charles M. Steele; 1881, Gillett V. Stevenson; 1885, James A. Lowes; 1889, M. V. B. Weighell; 1891, Robert S. Waddell. The year given is that of election. T. H. Marpe has served as clerk since the incorporation of the village. The borough building was erected in 1888. It is a brick structure, comprising a council room, public hall, and prison. It is located at the corner of Burns and Lawn avenues. Prohibition was established by ordinance of October 22, 1883, but the ordinance now in force is that of July 12, 1886.

The original plat of Hartwell is a radical departure from the conventional rectangular form, to which the other subdivisions within the village limits in general correspond. In beauty of appearance and in the character of its citizenship Hartwell ranks with the most desirable suburbs of Cincinnati. It is essentially a place of residence.

SPRINGDALE.

Springdale is situated on the Springfield pike, on Sections 12 and 18, Range 1, Township 3, and 7 and 13, Range 2, Township 2. It was platted in 1806 by John Baldwin, farmer, blacksmith, scythe maker, and hotel keeper, who lived on the pike south of the village. Among the first residents were John McGilliard, justice of the peace and postmaster for many years, who built the frame house still standing on lot No. 19; Capt. John Bronson, a soldier of the war of 1812, who built the frame house with brick front at the corner of Apple and Main streets; and James Cogy, cabinet maker, by whom the frame house on lot No. 6, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, was erected. Lots Nos. 16 and 21 were also the locations of early improvements. Hetfield Williams, manufacturer of spinning wheels, built the frame house at the corner of Main and Apple. Among the early merchants were Stephen Schooley, William Chamberlain, and John Swallow. John Baldwin and John Bronson were early hotel keepers. The various local industries were represented by James Cogy, cabinet maker; Hetfield Williams, maker of spinning wheels; N. S. Schorey, tanner and currier; John Rogers, chairmaker, and one Brazier, hatter. A gazette of 1821 says: "Springfield, a wealthy post-town of Hamilton county, fifteen miles north of Cincinnati on the road to Hamilton, containing 220 inhabitants."

In 1840 Springdale had one silversmith, Charles Williams; one cabinet maker, Daniel Turner; two carriage makers; two wagon makers, Hagermann and Gross; three blacksmiths; four storekeepers, Anthony Hiltz, James Sellers, Thomas G. Smith, and ——— Hamilton; one chair maker, Hetfield Williams; one weaver, James McLean; one pork packer, Anthony Hiltz; five taverns; one saddler, William Van-Dyke; four tailors, James Hamilton, Samuel F. Ledman, Washington and Richard Chamberlain; two shoemakers; one cooper; two carpenters; an academy, and Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Stages between Cincinnati and Hamilton, Dayton, and Richmond passed through the village morning and evening. No town in the Miami valley enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. It was the business emporium for an extensive and fertile territory. But the conditions upon which its prosperity depended were radically changed by the opening of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in 1851. The stages no longer brought to the village its accustomed number of daily visitors; business of every kind was diverted to other points; and Springdale, no longer a center of business and industrial activity, relapsed into the torpid condition in which it has since remained.

The name of the village was originally Springfield. The present designation was conferred by the postal authorities.

NEW BURLINGTON.

New Burlington is situated on the forfeit of Section 34, Range 1, Township 3. Its founder was John Pegg, who acknowledged the plat before John Runyan, justice



H. F. Livingston

of the peace, May 1, 1816. The village is located at the intersection of the Taylor's Creek road with the Hamilton pike. Among its first residents were Robert Martin, blacksmith; Washington Martin, wagonmaker; Benjamin Smith, blacksmith; David Hutchinson, chairmaker; Willard Place, porkpacker; William S. Carnahan and Thomas Watterson, merchants. Carnahan's store was kept in an old frame building still standing at the intersection of the pike with the Taylor's creek road. Watterson's was almost directly opposite. Nathan Merchant was also an early storekeeper. Randall's tavern was just north of Carnahan's store, and was one of the best known hostelrys between Cincinnati and Hamilton. New Burlington was a prosperous little village during the days of turnpike travel, but is now only a quiet country hamlet, but little affected by the stir and bustle of the outside world.

WOODLAWN.

Woodlawn was platted in 1876 by Thomas T. and George S. Brown, and comprises a portion of the historic Tucker farm. The site is slightly elevated above the general level of the valley.

CHURCHES.

Springdale Presbyterian Church.—The founders of the Pleasant Valley settlement were principally Presbyterians, and met for worship at the station of that name (otherwise known as Foster's Station) as early as 1792. They were ministered to by Mr. James Kemper, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Kentucky. In 1798 Peter Wilson and Archibald Steele were each appointed to supply one Sabbath here, and in 1799 this church was one of the original constituent congregations of the Presbytery of Washington, Kentucky. On the 4th of April, 1796, a subscription paper was drawn up for the erection of a place of worship, all subscriptions to be paid to John Schooley, William Preston or Luke Foster. The first church edifice was erected in 1801-2 in the cemetery at Springdale. It was "a large frame building, nearly square, with galleries on the three sides and the pulpit at the north end. The foundation is now marked by the family burying ground of Dr. John R. Hunt." This was the place of worship thirty-one years. In 1833 a substantial brick building, 45 x 55 feet, was erected in the village of Springdale. The first sermon therein was preached by Rev. Adrian Aten, November 7, 1834, and the last service here was held March 15, 1885. The third and present edifice was erected on the site of the second. The corner stone was laid June 16, 1885, and the dedication occurred May 16, 1886, when the sermon was preached by Rev. T. F. Cortelyou and the dedicatory service was conducted by Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D. The following clergymen have served as pastors of this church: Revs. John Thomson, who was first installed November 12, 1801, remained two years, and was pastor a second time, 1812-32; Adrian Aten, October 1, 1833, to April 1, 1841; Jared M. Stone, September, 1841, to June 5, 1849; G. P. Bergen, 1849-57; T. E. Hughes, 1858-66, and William H. James, the present pastor, who was ordained and installed October 2, 1866. In addition to Revs. Kemper, Wilson and Steele, the following clergymen also supplied this church: Revs. J. W. Brown, 1799; M. G. Wallace, 1806-11, and L. D. Potter, D.D., 1857.

Pleasant Run Baptist Church was a flourishing organization during the pioneer days. Its place of worship was a frame building at the Pleasant Run burying ground in Section 25. The organization became extinct sixty years ago.

The New Burlington Church was built in 1816, by the Carnahan, Lane and other families. Revs. William Kinkaid, Elias Seward and B. U. Watkins were among those who preached here. The congregation disbanded some years ago.

The Mt. Healthy United Brethren Church was organized January 1, 1833. The first trustees were Elias W. Hoffner, Solomon Haynes and John Hickman; T. N. Sowers was the first treasurer and Elias H. Anewalt was the first secretary. The

constitution was adopted January 8, 1833. The union chapel was the place of worship until 1850, when the present church edifice was built. It is a brick structure, situated on the Compton road, and has recently been remodelled. The present pastor is Rev. James Replougle, and the present membership is 70.

The Mt. Healthy Christian Church was organized October 12, 1839, with twenty-seven members, among whom were David S. Burnet, the pastor; Reuben S. Compton, clerk; Joseph H. Virgin, John T. Snodgrass, William Durham, Joseph C. Dawson, Samuel Cook and Isaac Sparks. James McCash and Aaron Lane were the first elders. Prominent among the early preachers were David S. Burnet, Walter Scott, James Challen, Dr. Pinkerton and Benjamin Franklin. The first place of worship was the union chapel. The first church stood at the corner of Harrison and Fourth streets. The present church is a frame structure on Harrison street, and was dedicated at Easter, 1885. Rev. A. McLean was pastor at that time, and has been succeeded by Revs. Frank Dowling, C. J. Tanner, E. E. Curry, W. J. Wright and A. Chapman.

Mt. Healthy German Methodist Church.—The first church building was erected in 1850. The present place of worship was dedicated November 15, 1891. Rev. M. Weidman was pastor, and the building committee was composed of Otto Steinbrecker, president; Christopher Werner, secretary; August Siemer, Sr., treasurer; and William Holle, Christian Holle, Frank Trueter, William Bax, Henry Bax and Ernest Bax.

Trinity German Lutheran Church, Mt. Healthy, was organized August 25, 1853, by Rev. Wiegman. The first officers were George Mahlewein, Frederick Asmus, Joseph Oester and Hector Basson. Anton Ahrens donated a church site, and in 1853 a church was erected thereon. In 1860 two adjacent lots were purchased, on one of which a parsonage was built. It was replaced by the present pastoral residence in 1885. The present frame church was dedicated in February, 1891. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. Wiegman, Paul Stoeckfeld, F. W. Breitfeld, Antonius Rudolph, G. A. Spangenberg, H. Eschenfeld, P. Th. Wehe, G. L. Goehring, T. Doerr, Eugene O. Mueller, F. W. Breitfeld, F. Abele, T. A. Keiper, Theodore Schory, F. Eggen, F. W. Adomeit and Theodore Schory.

The Mount Healthy Catholic Church was founded in 1854, when, mainly through the efforts and liberality of Joseph Hechinger, a church was built. Until the year 1865 the pastors of neighboring parishes officiated here, viz., Revs. F. J. Pabisch, D. D., J. C. Krämer, A. Hechinger, Otto Jair, Anselmus Köch, A. Becker, J. Ross-wog, Miettinger and H. Boehmann. Rev. G. Nordmyer, the first resident pastor, assumed charge October 25, 1865, and began the erection of the present church. It was completed by his successor, Rev. H. Johanning, who was pastor from December 2, 1865, to May 1, 1881. The church is a brick structure, 90x45 feet, with tower 125 feet high. The present pastor, Rev. Bernard H. M. Roesener, assumed the duties of his office May 5, 1881.

Lockland Presbyterian Church.—The history of this organization begins in 1817, when Rev. Daniel Hayden preached in a brick schoolhouse located on the hill in the eastern part of Reading, which services were continued by Rev. L. G. Gaines. The Reading Presbyterian church was organized August 29, 1823, by Rev. John Thomson, with the following members: Jehiel Day, Margaret Day, Robert Boal, Jr., John Robertson, Elizabeth Robertson and Rebekah Bates, of whom Jehiel Day and Robert Boal, Jr., were elected elders. The first pastor, Rev. Benjamin Graves, was installed May 17, 1827. January 2, 1839, a division into two organizations, known as Old and New School, occurred. The former was served successively by Revs. Adrian Aten, S. J. Miller, H. R. Naylor, Samuel Cleland, Edward Wright, Samuel Hair, C. P. Jennings, John Stewart, John McRae, S. S. Potter, L. D. Potter, W. H. Moore and James H. Gill. In 1843 it erected as a church edifice the brick building that now constitutes the town hall of Reading. Mr. Graves continued as pastor

of the New School branch. From 1842 to 1846 it was served by Revs. J. C. Lockwood and J. Wilkinson. Mr. Graves returned in 1846, and on the 6th of April, 1855, was organized the Lockland Presbyterian church with twenty-one members, of whom Sylvester Ruffner, Amos Clevenger, Matthew Long, Charles Cross and J. W. Fisher constituted the first board of trustees. The church building was erected in 1850. Revs. I. DeLa Mater, Edward Scofield, John Hussey and Silas Hawley were the pastors of this church. In 1870 the Old and New branches were reunited, and the first pastor after this event was Rev. W. A. Hutchison.

Wayne Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Lockland, was organized August 3, 1834, by Rev. Burrows Westlake, with Moses Flinn as first class-leader. A reorganization was effected in 1836 by Revs. Joseph McDowell and David Whitcomb, with L. B. House as leader. Forty-three members were added in 1837. The village schoolhouse was the place of worship until 1843, when the brick church on Mill street was built. The trustees at this time were Hiram Palmer, L. B. House, C. R. Bachelor, Henry Wycoff, A. Ireland, William S. Bachelor, C. W. Friend, Moses Wade and Philip Leonard. The last service in this building was held November 8, 1874; it is now the Lockland town hall. The Wayne Avenue church is a fine brick structure, erected in 1874, at which time the trustees were G. G. Palmer, Thomas Fox, C. W. Friend, C. B. Palmer, Moses Wade, J. W. Thomas, George House, R. B. Latta and Robert Booth. The vestry was dedicated November 15, 1874, Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D., officiating. The main audience room was dedicated May 2, 1880. The cost of church, parsonage and grounds was \$41,350. The first pastor stationed at Lockland was Rev. Arza Brown in 1853.

The Lockland Baptist Church was constituted in 1840 with a membership formerly connected with the old Springfield church. A place of worship was erected in 1840, and replaced in 1858 by the present brick church edifice, which was remodelled in 1875. The following pastors have served this church: Revs. Daniel Bryant, Blair, J. V. Hopper, J. S. Goodman, L. C. Carr, J. B. Sutton, J. W. B. Clark, J. R. Powell, D. E. Owen, John Branch, F. D. Bland, A. S. Moore, Griebel, Davis, Cather, Riggs, Campbell and Yale.

The First Presbyterian Church of Glendale was organized November 29, 1855, in the chapel of Glendale Female College, with seventeen members. Services were held in the college chapel until 1860, when the present chapel of this church was built. The church edifice was dedicated in April, 1874. Revs. Thomas Spencer, J. G. Monfort, D. D., L. D. Potter, D. D., S. S. Potter, and Frank Robbins served as stated supplies until 1861, since which date the pastors have been Revs. Hiram A. Tracy, William H. Babbitt, S. H. McMullin and David A. Heron. The following is a list of elders: Jacob J. Packer, John F. Keys, William B. Moores, Stanley Matthews, William B. Probasco, Samuel J. Thompson, Samuel Robbins, Robert K. Brown, Thomas J. Duncan, Hugh W. Hughes, Thomas J. Biggs, Harry W. Hughes, Harry L. Keys, and W. H. Hutton.

St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Glendale, was organized by Rev. J. C. Albrink, by whom a small brick church that constitutes the rear part of the present edifice was erected in 1859. Mass had previously been celebrated in a small frame house at the junction of the Springfield and Princeton pikes by priests from Cincinnati. Ten acres of ground, fronting on Sharon and Washington avenues and Church street, were donated to the priests by Gross & Dietrich. The pastoral residence was completed in 1863 by Rev. James M. Carey. Rev. James O'Donnell enlarged the church edifice to its present proportions; he also built the school and Sister's house. The succession of resident pastors has been as follows: Revs. Gerald C. Grace, P. A. Quinn, James Henry, James M. Carey, P. A. Quinn, and Nicholas J. Kelly, who assumed charge in 1889.

The Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Glendale, was instituted December 25, 1860, and organized January 16, 1861, with C. H. Allen, William B.

Pierce, Jacob Purington, and Dr. George F. Foote, councilmen. C. H. Allen donated the church site and money sufficient for the building, "so far as to inclose the same and secure it from damage by paint." The corner stone was laid April 28, 1861, and the dedication occurred October 6, 1861, when Rev. J. P. Stuart officiated and Rev. Chauncey Giles preached. The pastors have been Revs. J. P. Stuart, 1861-62; Frank Sewall, 1863-72; J. H. Einhaus, 1872; J. E. Warren, 1872-73; Edwin Gould, 1873-76; H. H. Grant, 1890-91. In recent years the church has been principally supplied with preaching by the students and professors of Urbana University.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Glendale. Rev. John B. Pradt held the first Episcopal services at Glendale, July 9, 1865. The parish was organized on the 6th of August following, when John D. Jones was elected senior warden, N. C. McLean, junior warden, and R. M. Shoemaker, Henry Holroyd, George W. Jones, John Titus and Robert B. Moores, vestrymen. Public services were held in the chapel of Glendale College for several months, and then at private houses until 1867, when a small frame chapel was erected on Mr. Fosdick's lot for temporary occupancy. The present stone church was built in 1870 at a cost of \$18,000, and consecrated in July, 1872, by Bishop Bedell. The rectory was built in 1875, and the parish house was added to the church in 1891. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. John B. Pradt, August 6, 1865, to September 30, 1867; Samuel H. Boyer, November 20, 1867, to November 1, 1869; Charles H. Young, April, 1870, to October, 1874; David Pise, D. D., since April, 1875. Rev. Cleveland K. Benedict became assistant rector in June, 1892.

The Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a series of meetings held in the Town Hall by Rev. R. K. Deem. The first board of trustees consisted of J. H. Moore, N. W. Hickox, William E. Mears, and A. F. Bernhart. The church site, consisting of two lots, valued at \$1,000, was donated by Clinton Kirby, who also contributed \$500 in cash. The work of building was begun in November, 1886, under the supervision of N. W. Hickox, and the completed edifice was dedicated May 29, 1887. Rev. R. K. Deem, the pastor at that time, has been succeeded by Revs. Andrew Hamilton, Charles L. Chapman and Calvin Horn.

Wyoming Presbyterian Church.—Initial steps in the organization of this body were taken in December, 1868, at a meeting at the residence of William H. Caruthers. At a meeting at the residence of E. P. Allen, June 18, 1869, the organization of a Presbyterian church was definitely decided upon. W. F. Colburn, George D. Winchell, G. S. Stearns, C. S. Woodruff, and G. H. Burrows were elected trustees, and Messrs. Stearns, Woodruff and Winchell were constituted a building committee. The corner stone of the edifice was laid September 15, 1869, by Rev. C. E. Babb, D. D. In this completed edifice the church was formally organized, October 14, 1870. Edward P. Allen, George S. Stearns, William Cornell, and John Pollock were elected elders, and duly installed January 12, 1871. The sacraments of the Lord's supper and of baptism were celebrated for the first time, November 27, 1870. The first pastor was Rev. Silas Hawley, whose successors have been Revs. Joseph Gamble, W. W. Huston, D. D., and John Leroy Taylor, who assumed charge in 1889. The present church edifice, erected at a cost of \$32,000, was dedicated May 18, 1890. The old church building is used for Sunday-school and other purposes, and was remodeled in 1890-91. The pastoral residence was enlarged in the same year.

The Wyoming Baptist Church was organized May 17, 1883, at the residence of James D. Randall, with twenty-one constituent members, nineteen of whom were from the Lockland church and two from Madisonville. The church was incorporated May 11, 1883, when J. H. Tangeman, John Rychen, James D. Randall, J. P. Mace, and J. M. Gould were the trustees. Revs. J. R. Henderson, W. L. Farnum, A. H. Beaver, and P. J. Ward have served as pastors. The church edifice is a frame building on Burns avenue, and was dedicated September 9, 1883.

St. James Catholic Church, Wyoming, is a frame edifice, with pastoral residence and parochial school attached. The parish numbers eighty-five families, and forty children attend the school, which is taught by two sisters of Notre Dame. Revs. James McCallion, Francis Winsey, John Cusack, John Singleton, Henry Brinkmeyer, and John Henry Holthaus have successively served as pastors.

The Hartwell Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873 with John Du Boise as class-leader and Col. W. P. Wiltsee president of the board of trustees, which position he has held almost continuously to the present time. Professor Lock, of the Lockland schools, was the first pastor, and his successors have been Revs. W. H. Smith, Henry Tuckley, Davis W. Clark, B. F. Dimmick, J. F. Courrey, J. W. Weakley, Stanley Royal, William MacAfee, Edwin H. Cherington, and Howard Henderson, D.D. The church edifice was built in 1876; the site was donated by the Hamilton County House Building Association. It was enlarged in 1893.

The Hartwell Presbyterian Church was organized December 16, 1886, with thirty-seven members, of whom James A. Lowes, Alexander P. Caldwell, and James W. Dawson were elected elders. The church site was donated by Mrs. Helen DeCamp, Mrs. George H. Taylor, D. B. De Camp, Mrs. Emma French, and F. S. DeCamp, joint owners. The first service in the Sunday-school room was held October 16, 1887, and the completed building was dedicated December 18, 1887. Rev. Charles E. Walker was called to the pastorate April 5, 1887.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the northern part of Springfield township was built on land owned by John Schooley, a mile and a half west of Springdale. The next was built at the Presbyterian cemetery in that village, and the third was a hewed log building at the corner of Hickory and Peach streets. The Springfield Academy at Springdale was for some years a local institution of great importance. It occupied the brick building that constitutes the present quarters of the Y. M. C. A. This was erected by the school authorities but left in an incomplete condition. The boys in the village, more enterprising than their elders, raised funds, employed a carpenter, and assisted in the work of completing the structure for occupancy. At the dedication the entire school formed in procession at Dr. Cox's office and marched to the new building to the music of an improvised band composed of Judge Cox, Governor Morton of Indiana, Collector Chesman of the Port of San Francisco, and Dr. Braden, of the Methodist church, while Bishop Foster of that church, then a young clergyman on the circuit, offered prayer. The old academy has certainly given a full quota of distinguished names to the public history of this and other States.

A ladies' seminary of some celebrity was conducted many years ago on the Mt. Pleasant pike, a mile south of that village, by David S. Burnet, in a large house erected by Oliver M. Spencer, a wealthy Cincinnati banker. This house was one of the largest and most pretentious in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and was known as "Spencer's Folly." Burnet's school ranked high among institutions of its class.

The various villages treated in this chapter are all provided with commodious school buildings. At Glendale the first public school was opened in 1852, with Rev. Spencer as first principal. W. M. Bateman and Ezra Elliott composed the first school board. The present principal is C. F. Dean, and the number of teachers employed is five. An interesting feature of educational work here is the "Glendale Monitor," a school monthly that has been published since December, 1887. The present school building at Lockland was erected in 1881. The school building at Wyoming was erected in the same year, and the high school building in 1889. Mt. Pleasant constituted a separate school district before its incorporation as a village, and has a large and substantial brick school building.

Glendale College is one of the oldest and most widely patronized institutions for the higher education of women in the Ohio Valley. The quarto-centenary anniversary of its founding was celebrated June 12, 1879, when the president, Rev. L. D. Potter, D.D., in an address of welcome and historical reminiscence, gave the following account of the founding and growth of the college: "This institution was founded by Rev. John Covert, A.M., in September, 1854, and named by him 'The American Female College.' Mr. Covert and his accomplished lady, Mrs. Covert, who received her education at two of the institutions of eastern New York, had been connected with an institution in that State, subsequently founded a seminary in Ohio, near Columbus, and still later founded and conducted the 'Ohio Female College,' at College Hill. In April, 1856, he transferred this institution to Rev. J. G. Monfort, D.D., Rev. S. S. Potter, and Rev. L. D. Potter, who assumed the possession and management on the 15th of May, five weeks before the close of the second collegiate year. We changed the name next year to 'Glendale Female College.' All of the party just named and their wives had had considerable experience as practical teachers. Your speaker, though the youngest of the three, had had, however, a longer experience, having been connected, in some capacity, for ten years, with some interruptions, as scholar, teacher, or principal in boarding institutions similar in character to this. Madame C. Rivé and her sister (now Mrs. Kitchell) were already here, having come with Mr. Covert from College Hill. Mrs. McFerson, our lady principal for five years, and who is with us to-day, having given up her seminary in Bloomington, Ind., joined us in September following. During the latter part of the summer vacation of 1856 a fire occurred, cause unknown, which destroyed the chapel, a music building with its contents, and other structures of lesser importance. The work of reconstructing the chapel, and of the addition of a better music building attached to the main building, was immediately commenced. The session was opened, however, at the time appointed, and continued until the new buildings were finished, though with many inconveniences on account of room, as many of the old scholars present remember. Rev. S. S. Potter left us in 1860, and Mrs. McFerson in 1861. Rev. J. G. Wilson, now United States consul at Jerusalem, became connected with us in 1861, but left in 1862. Dr. Monfort left in 1865, after a successful administration as president for nine years, at the end of which time the college seemed to have become settled upon a secure and permanent basis. The steam-heating apparatus, quite a novelty at the time, was introduced in the summer of 1856, and various improvements to the grounds and buildings have since been added from year to year. The number of scholars has been tolerably uniform from the beginning, with three exceptions—1. During the first years, when our public school was small and ungraded, the number of day scholars was much larger than it has been since; 2. During the first two years of the war our numbers were greatly diminished, and 3. From 1871 to 1875, after the late financial crisis commenced, we were crowded almost beyond what our accommodations would warrant."

Dr. Potter further stated that this was the first institution "to adopt the regular classification and four-fold division of studies, in the form and under the designation historically known as applied to colleges for males—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior." Many of the alumnae of the institution have taken high rank as teachers and authors; others have married professors in higher institutions or gentlemen in the learned professions, some of whom have attained conspicuous eminence. In 1892-93 the college was attended by 105 students, of whom seventy were non-residents. The Faculty numbers thirteen members. Rev. L. D. Potter, D.D., continues as president, having been connected with the institution in an executive capacity since 1856.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—ODD FELLOWS HOME AT
ROSSMOYNE—EDUCATIONAL.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM "was the first to break the forest in what is now Sycamore township," says John G. Olden in his Historical Sketches. Mr. Olden's researches have revealed many interesting circumstances in the life of this pioneer. He was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and immigrated to Kentucky in 1785. Here he was employed for some time with four other young men in building cabins for settlers about twenty miles south of Covington. One of their number was killed by the Indians, and the party thereupon removed to the vicinity of Louisville. Here in 1787 Cunningham married Janette Park, and two years later they removed to Cincinnati. On May 26, 1789, he entered land warrant No. 139, "which he located on the west half of Section 28, Township 4, East Range 1, about a mile and a half north of the present village of Reading." His brothers-in-law, Arthur, Andrew, and Culbertson Park, assisted in constructing his first improvements. This must have occurred prior to 1792, for in that year he was one of the petitioners for a road from Cincinnati to Runyan's settlement. As the frontier enjoyed almost unbroken peace in 1789, Mr. Olden supposes that he probably located upon this land in that year, and remained until the commencement of hostilities in the following winter, when he returned to Cincinnati. Here he resided near the corner of Walnut and Columbia streets, and was in the government service as a teamster for a year or more. However this may be, it is well authenticated that in 1793 he made his permanent residence in Sycamore township, where he built the first grist and saw mills and was an active and influential citizen.

Regarding Carpenter's settlement Mr. Olden writes as follows: "James Carpenter was one of the early settlers of Columbia. He located lands in Section 15, Township 4, Range 1, now in Sycamore township. The precise time when he commenced his improvements is not known, but it was probably during the fall of 1793, or in the spring of 1794. Price Thompson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was from Essex county, New Jersey, was among the founders of this settlement. He came to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1790, and remained there for two years, when, on the 26th day of November, 1792, he entered warrant No. 103, and located the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4, Range 1, adjoining the lands of James Carpenter. David and Abner Denman, brothers-in-law of Price Thompson, Benjamin Willis, also a brother-in-law to Thompson, Elihu Crane, and Richard and Samuel Ayres, were among the first settlers. They built ordinary cabins near to each other, at the corner of the four sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, or near where the Plainfield schoolhouse now stands. Others came to the settlement soon after peace was established with the Indians, among whom may be named James and John Mathers, Daniel and Nathaniel Reeder, Joseph McKnight, Morris Osborn, Moses Hutchings, Matthias Crow, Henry, Benjamin and Isaac Devie, Nathaniel Jarrard, Samuel Knott, and perhaps others, all of whom settled prior to 1797. The settlement was never annoyed by Indians, and there was nothing to encounter but the wild animals and the almost interminable forests."

In 1808, when Sycamore township included Symmes, but did not include the two western tiers of sections that constitute part of its present area, its tax duplicate contained the following names: (The original is no longer in existence, having been de-

stroyed in the courthouse fire; this list was transcribed and published by Mr. Olden): Ayres, Richard; Ayres, Benagh; Abbott, Joseph; Bolser, Henry L.; Bolser, John H.; Bodine, Richard; Benham, Richard; Bates, Daniel; Bolser, Henry, Jr.; Bolser, Joseph; Bolser, Peter; Buck, Conrad; Berry, Samuel; Bowman, John; Bates, Uzab; Bolser, John; Burns, John; Burns, James; Bolser, Henry; Bell, Peter; Bell, John; Bolser, Samuel; Beann, David; Beann, John; Ball, James; Boon, William; Buckingham, E. & L.; Bates, Seth; Bealer, Henry; Betson, John; Bonnel, Nathaniel; Borreft, Michael; Cugler, Matthias; Cameron, Duncan; Crist, Joseph; Cram, David; Colman, William; Carlin, John; Cumming, Robert; Crain, Cyrus; Crain, Elihu; Crist, Moses; Clark, James; Clark, John; Cannady, Rebecca; Cannady, David; Crist, George; Cannady, Francis; Car, Robert; Carver, Abraham; Cummins, John; Carver, John; Cochran, John; Camel, John; Cochran, William; Davies, Samuel, Sr.; Davies, Isaac; Davies, James; Dusky, Eli; Dusky, Elizabeth; Dusky, Leman; Davis, Hugh; Davis, Samuel; Davis, George; Degullior, Anthony; Deuman, Sarah; Denman, Abner; Denman, Joseph; Denman, Nathaniel; Edwards, Amos; Edwards, Thomas; Elliot, John; Engil, Lewis; Eason, Alexander; English, William; Felter, Jacob; Felter, David; Felter, Cronymus; Felter, William; Freeman, Henry; Ferris, John; Ferris, Isaac; Fox, James; Gilbreth, William; Garrison, Jacob; Gordon, George; Godfaster, James; Gaston, Hugh; Gaston, Robert; Harvey, Cronymus; Hitchler, Jacob; Herron, James; Harris, Amos; Hasbrook, Daniel; Hankins, Abraham; Hankins, John; Hayden, Christopher; Hess, Francis; Hames, Joseph; Hurley, Gilbert; Hunter, James; Irwin, Samuel; Jones, Joseph; Jones, William; Johnston, Nicholas; Kerns, Jacob; Kerns, John; Kerns, Catherine; Kerns, Peter; Kitchel, Samuel; Kerns, Mathias; Lyons, John; Lock, Andrew; Logan, William; Landon, William; Lyon, Samuel; Lee, Adam; Long, Joseph; Mesner, David; McCasky, William; Mitchel, William; Miller, Burgen; McKinney, David; McCowan, William; Mitchel, William; McCullough, Samson; Mathers, John; Mathers, James; McKnight, Joseph; McGee, Joseph; McLaughlin, John; Myers, John, Sr.; Myers, John, Jr.; McCain, John; Meeker, John; Meeker, Randolph; Miller, U. Miller; Myers, Joseph; Morgan, Mathias; Morris, Bethuel; Niseley, K. Peter; Nicholas, Francis; Osburn, John; Osburn, Bernab; Osburn, Edward; Osburn, Morris; Patmore, Abraham; Pollock, James; Pearron, Mathias; Price, Clarkson; Pearron, Samuel; Peckinpough, Fred; Price, Daniel; Patterson, John; Patterson, James; Rowan, Alexander; Rowan, Robert; Rude, Felix; Rosa, Jacob; Reeder, Daniel; Reed, William; Rude, Rachel; Rude, James; Rick, Thomas; Reeder, David; Robeson, Alexander; Reeder, George; Rafogal, David; Ridenour, Joseph; Ross, James; Runyan, Henry, Sr.; Runyan, Henry, Jr.; Stewart, John; Sheal, Thomas; Sheal, James; Snyder, Cornelius; Stickel, Mathias; Sipes, Charles; Sipes, Frederick; Schenk, David; Smith, Edward; Sheal, Daniel; Sears, Samuel; Sears, Gideon; Sears, Benjamin, Sr.; Sears, John; Sears, Benjamin, Jr.; Stewart, John, Sr.; Sheal, Isaac; Shuff, John; Shered, Richard; Sinkey, John; Terwillegar, John; Terwillegar, Nath.; Taulman, Joseph; Tise, Henry; Thompson, Samuel; Thompson, Samuel, Sr.; Thompson, John; Thompson, Price; Whitesides, James; Weller, Lodwick; Wallis, Nathaniel; Williams, John; Williams, George; Weller, Andrew; Whitesides, William; Waldsmith, Christian, Waldsmith, Peter; Waldsmith, John; Winans, John; Whitaker, William; Whitaker, Nathaniel; Whitaker, Jonathan; Willis, Benjamin; Winans, Mary; Youst, Abraham.

VILLAGES.

Reading.—The first settlement at Reading was made in 1794 by Abraham Voorhees. He was accompanied by his sons, Miney, Abraham, Garrett, John, and Jacob, and his sons-in-law, Thomas Higgins and John Rynearson. For purposes of mutual protection and defense. They united in the erection and occupancy of a large log house, the location of which was on the west bank of Mill creek within the present



William Cornell

limits of Lockland. This house was designed also as a fortification, but fortunately no occasion arose for its use in this respect. It was removed in 1817. This settlement was made on the southern half of Section 33.

In the early spring of 1795 the Voorhees settlement was reinforced by the arrival of the Redinbo family, consisting of Henry and Margaret Redinbo and their eleven children, viz., Solomon, Frederick, John, Philip, Samuel, Andrew, Henry, Adam, Ann, Barbara, and Margaret. Mr. Olden, from whose sketches these facts are derived, states that they were from Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and that Solomon was drowned while crossing the Schuylkill river, just as they set out on their departure for the West. The Redinbos located upon the southern half of section 27, and constructed their improvements on land subsequently owned by Dr. Thomas Wright.

Regarding the further history of the Voorhees family, Mr. Olden says: "Abraham Voorhees, Jr., was a blacksmith, and, in anticipation of a rapid settlement in the neighborhood, he built himself a cabin and blacksmith shop on the east side of a road that had previously been opened, leading from White's Station to Runyan's settlement, at a point where now stands the dwelling and storehouse of James Browne on the northeast corner of Main and Columbia streets in Reading. There he carried on his business for a number of years, using a hickory stump as an anvil. Miney Voorhees, the second son, commenced a clearing and built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 32. He built his house on the west bank of Mill creek, a few hundred yards south of where the iron bridge now spans the creek between Lockland and Reading, and in what is now Conklin's addition to Lockland. He and his brother Abraham built a sawmill there at a very early day. The house was still standing in 1834. Garret Voorhees, the third son, made his improvements on the lands now owned and occupied by his son Harvey. Thomas Higgins, who married Nellie Voorhees, settled on the west bank of the creek some distance north of Garret's improvements, and John Rynearson, who married Ann Voorhees, located still west of Higgins, near where the old residence of the late Jeremiah Dunn now stands. John Higgins, a brother to Thomas, settled north of and on adjoining lands to his brother. All these improvements have long since disappeared. Frederick and John Redinbo also built cabins on their father's lands. And about the year 1798 Abraham Voorhees laid out the town of Reading, although the plat was not recorded until 1804. It was first called Voorheestown, but at the suggestion of Henry Redinbo it was changed to Reading, in honor of his native place in Pennsylvania."

The plat of Reading was acknowledged by Abraham Voorhees before Justice Adrian Hagerman, January 7, 1804. Several lots were added by Abraham Voorhees, Jr., in 1813, and several important additions have been made in recent years.

Reading was incorporated as a village by legislative enactment of March 20, 1851, and the first officers were as follows: Mayor, James Clark; recorder, Ralph Voorhees; council, James Blackman, George Thornhill, Henry Wachendorf, D. S. Ackerman, and David Lee. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1851, James Clark; 1852, Robert Carson; 1853, Ralph Voorhees; 1854-55, Solomon Burkhalter; 1856-57, Ralph Voorhees; 1858, Benjamin Saxton; 1859, Ralph Voorhees; 1860, William H. Ludlow; 1861, Michael Williams; 1862-63, M. S. Williams; 1864, Benjamin Saxton; 1865, Luther Melendy; 1865, Solomon Burkhalter; 1866-67, C. H. Helmkamp; 1868-69, Luther Melendy; 1870-71, C. H. Helmkamp; 1872-77, W. S. Brown; 1878-79, Joseph J. Mueller; 1880-81, W. A. Huntsman; 1882-87, C. O. Decamp; 1888-89, H. D. Root; 1890-93, Jacob Greiner. The town hall is a brick building on Columbia street, formerly used as a Presbyterian church. Water works and electric light plants are now under construction under village auspices. The estimated cost is \$40,000. The trustees in charge of these improvements are Julius Hesterberg, Edward Hebenstreit, and D. W. McClure, with Andrew G. Ankenbauer as clerk.

One of the oldest villages in the county, Reading has been, throughout its history, one of the most prosperous. Local industries of importance were early established here, but its growth in population received its first impetus in the development of the manufacturing industries of Lockland. Later it became the objective point of a large German immigration, and this nationality constitutes the large majority of the population. There are four churches, two German Lutheran, one German Catholic, and one English Catholic.

The manufacture of ready-made clothing constitutes the principal industry of Reading. Coats and vests are made exclusively and in large quantities for the wholesale clothing trade of Cincinnati. There are also two fireworks factories, and a vinegar works. The Reading branch of the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America was removed to this point in 1885 from Mt. Adams, Cincinnati, where the business was begun in 1848 by H. P. Diehl. Seventy-five operatives are employed here. The A. L. Due Fireworks Company, of which A. L. Due is president, and Henry Krucker secretary and treasurer, was established in 1891, and employs ninety operatives. This is the only factory in the country that is operated independently of the trust. The Union Vinegar Works were established in 1882, and have a capacity of fifty barrels per day. H. Laers and H. Rennecker are the proprietors.

Montgomery is one of the oldest towns in the county. It was originally platted in 1802 by Nathaniel Terwilliger, but settlement had been made here before the close of the last century. In 1795 Jacob Irominius and David Felter and their three brothers-in-law, Cornelius Snyder, Nathaniel Terwilliger, and Jacob Rosa, located upon Section 4, having immigrated from Ulster county, New York. The section was purchased from Thomas Espy, June 27, 1796, for \$1,440, by Snyder, while the larger part of Section 3 was bought by Terwilliger. Perhaps the history of the village is best told in the language of Mr. Richard Nelson in his work on "Suburban Homes," from which the following extracts are made:

"Like most towns of its size Montgomery has no written history. Situated on a leading road, it became a resting place for teamsters and travelers, and so grew up from a single tavern to what it now is, a town of five hundred inhabitants. A log cabin formed the first tavern of the place. This was situated on the southeast corner of Main and Mechanic streets, on what is known as the Station road, and kept by John Osborn. A man named Yost opened another tavern on the diagonal corner. Some idea of the extent of travel, or the drinking habits of the people of that time (1809), may be formed when we state that a fifty-barrel supply of whiskey for the year failed to meet the demand upon Yost's bar.

"In 1806-7 a number of citizens from Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., came by the way of Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and Columbia, and settled around this point, as a good place for trade and farming. Among these were Jacob and Cranmer Felton, Cornelius Snider (grandfather of James Snider), John C. Weller, Nathaniel Terwilliger, Joseph Taulman, H. Crist, Jacob Roosa and others. Coming from Montgomery they naturally named the new place in honor of their old home. In 1810 a company of these men was organized for the purpose of erecting and running a gristmill. Some of the names were Elliott, Crist, Snider and Sears—the latter was the millwright. Soon after commencing business in the mill, they opened a store on the corner now occupied by R. Parrott. In 1816 additions to the town were made by Joseph Taulman and Lodwick Weller, and subsequently two more by Daniel Hayden and Eli Dusky.

"As early as 1807 a rifle company was formed, and Montgomery soon became a place for battalion muster. Quite a military spirit was excited, which was maintained for many years afterward.

"Some of the early industries of Montgomery, besides those mentioned, were the manufacture of wagons for the southern market, pork packing and cabinet making. Henry Snider conducted the wagonmaking business, and built his own boats to carry

his freight. The gunwales of these boats consisted of logs fifty or sixty feet in length, and were hewed in the village. To get them to the river they were placed upon wheels, and being hard to manage, required a steersman as well as a teamster. To steer this caravan, a pole was inserted in the center of the hind axle and made to project backward; this was the tiller, and the man on foot behind the logs was the steersman.

"One of the oldest citizens of Montgomery is Abraham Roosa, who is seventy-nine years of age. His father, Jacob Roosa, and family, came out from New York in 1799. With him came also a man named Ayres, who was one of the builders of the first ocean vessel, a brig, built at Columbia. In Abraham's boyhood, wolves had not been exterminated, and as cattle were allowed to run at large it was necessary to have them brought home in the evening and securely penned. As soon as Abraham was able to handle a gun this duty devolved upon him. Provided with musket, ammunition and a faithful dog, he would track the objects of his search by the sound of the bells, and before the shades of evening set in, have them secure.

"Montgomery has contributed her quota of public men. For the early militia, she furnished a general of note—Cornelius Snider. John Snider she sent to the legislature many years ago, and Dr. Alexander Duncan to Congress. California is indebted to her for a governor—Weller was a Montgomery boy—and the legislative halls of the State were reinforced by Dr. William Jones, on more than one occasion, and by George Crist, of the firm of Creighton & Co., at another time. In the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Daniel Hayden served with distinction, and in the Universalist church, the Rev. A. Laurie, who was ordained in Montgomery church, was a distinguished advocate of the doctrines of his denomination. Thirty-eight years of practice of medicine in the vicinity, entitles Dr. Naylor's name to a place here.

"Of Dr. Duncan's history and habits, we learned something from Dr. Jones, and had the pleasure of examining his portrait, made by a young artist named Sweet, who carried it across the Atlantic and over Europe, as a specimen of his skill in painting. The Doctor's history is an interesting one. He was a lover of public life, and an ardent advocate of Democratic measures. He was also attached to out-door pleasures, driving and fishing, and when in company with a friend, would often not exchange words for miles of travel, and when he did break silence, it would be by the utterance of some remarkable statement, or by propounding some difficult problem. It was the Doctor's custom when about to engage in a fishing expedition, to catch his minnows in Sycamore creek, but some said that he was often fishing for votes when he was supposed to be engaged in legitimate piscatorial pursuits; accordingly the knowing ones would account for his absence from home, by saying he was 'catching minneys in the Sycamore.'

"Montgomery was not so unimportant a settlement as to be overlooked by the showmen of the day. As early as 1812, the leader of a troupe and proprietor of a menagerie with Barnum's enterprise and Robinson's pluck, entered the great town of two taverns, procured a stable and provender for his menagerie, and board and lodging for his troupe. Next day he advertised his great show, and the news was blazed abroad throughout the entire settlement, and the wagons and horses, men and women, boys and girls, came to the number of fifty. The exposition was a complete success. Exposition Hall was crowded to the bay mows, and the mulatto man, with his docile elephant, were the finest troupe that had ever acted, and the greatest show that had ever been exhibited in the town of Montgomery."

Mr. Nelson might have mentioned also the horse races, which constituted an important feature in the business and social life of the village fifty years ago. These occasions were attended by well-known jockeys from southern Ohio and the adjacent portion of Kentucky, and were accompanied by the accessories usually associated with the turf.

The village had an early and rapid growth, to which its location in the midst of a fertile farming region and upon one of the principal overland thoroughfares to Cincinnati contributed. But it early reached the limit of development, and remained practically stationary for many years. In recent times there has been more improvement than formerly, owing to the opening of railroad communication with the city. There are three churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, and Universalist. The population is about five hundred.

Sharon is pleasantly situated in the Mill creek valley on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, and is one of the most northerly towns in the county. Its site was originally embraced in the farm of Simon Hageman, who settled immediately west of the village in 1796. The present Hageman homestead was built in 1818-22, and is the oldest house in the village. The town was platted in 1818 by Simon Hageman, Josephus Myers, Philemon Mills, and Abijah Jones. Its early growth was rapid. Improvements were made, stores and local industries were established, and the large amount of travel over the road to Cincinnati sustained several large hotels. Among the residents in 1833 were William Rieck, Thornton Cornell, James Whallon, and Henry Jones, merchants; William Turner and William Rogers, blacksmiths; Adrian Hageman, Jr., wagon maker; David Miller and James Graham, hotel proprietors; William Smith, physician; Moses Crist, river trader; Benjamin Burroughs and Ephraim Jones, shoemakers; John B. Hoel, harness maker; James Wall, brass founder; David Williamson, tailor; William Whallon, carpenter; Thomas Gray, and Peter Vammiddleswarth. It is perhaps doubtful whether the village has grown to any extent since that date. However, it is to-day a place of considerable local business importance. There is a rich farming community tributary to it, which gives stability to its mercantile and industrial interests; the place has also something of the character of a suburban town, an appreciable proportion of the population being employed elsewhere.

Brecon is a post-village and station on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. The first improvements at this point were made by Thomas Stewart, who opened the first store and was the first postmaster. The first blacksmith was Herman Heile. The station was originally named Wheeler, in honor of Vice-President Wheeler, and the name Brecon was conferred by the Post Office Department at the suggestion of William McClintock, editor of the *Lebanon Star*. No subdivision of real estate in this vicinity was made until 1893, when several tracts north and south of the village aggregating two hundred acres were platted and offered for sale by a syndicate represented by Hiram S. Mathers. The town comprises a population of fifty, with store, school, and church. The brickyard of George H. Bruns is an important local industry, employing twenty men.

Blue Ash derives its name from the old church and school of that name, for which it was suggested by the prevailing character of the timber in the surrounding region. The first name of the railroad station was Harper, which was conferred in honor of President Harper, of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway. This point is twelve miles from the city, and here the branch line to Montgomery diverges. The first subdivision here was made by Archibald Johnston for the estate of J. R. McMeen, in 1888. Subsequent subdivisions are those of Blair & Lewis, Ellman, Smith, and those known as Earndale and Arcadia. During the past few years Blue Ash has improved rapidly, and has now a population of several hundred. A fine brick schoolhouse was erected in 1892.

Hazelwood is fourteen miles from Cincinnati on the line of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. Prior to the era of village improvement the site was principally owned by Thomas Smith. Wood, Harmon & Company platted and opened it to the market in 1888. There are two stores, a schoolhouse, and a population of about one hundred.

Rossmoyne is ten miles from Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. On the west side of the railroad the settlement was originally known as East Sycamore. Here a small grocery store was established by John O. Brown immediately after the close of the war of 1812. Within a few years it passed into the hands of Ebenezer Ferris, who conducted it until his death; he was succeeded by his son, Henry C. Ferris, the present proprietor, and it is probable that this store has been conducted by members of the same family longer than any other place of business in the county. East of the railroad the land was principally embraced in the farm of Lee Cosley; from him it passed to Mills & Kline, by whom the first subdivision was made. They gave it the name of Mill Dale, for which Rossmoyne was substituted by subsequent owners. The village has a population of 400 and the promise of rapid improvement in the immediate future. A Methodist church is located here.

Deer Park is situated upon the farm originally settled in 1796 by Samuel Pier-son, whose descendants owned the property until its subdivision by a land syndicate. Here there is one store and a Catholic church.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church organized within the present limits of Sycamore township was the Carpenter's Run Baptist church, constituted June 17, 1797, with five members: Richard and Mary Ayres, Morris and Esther Osborn, and Sarah Brown. Richard Ayres was the first deacon, and John Ferris, who, with his wife Elizabeth, was received in July, 1797, was the first clerk. In 1799 a church building was erected at the present site of the Plainfield schoolhouse, which, from the fact that blue ash entered entirely into its construction, received the name of the Blue Ash meeting-house. In 1803 the membership exceeded sixty, but its growth was greatly retarded by constant dissensions, finally resulting in the dissolution of the society in 1828.

Montgomery Presbyterian Church was organized in 1801 by Rev. James Kemper under the name of the Sycamore Creek congregation. The first place of worship was a log schoolhouse a mile from Montgomery, near Sycamore creek. In 1803 the name was changed to Hopewell, and a log church was built a mile and a half north of Montgomery, at the present location of the cemetery. The next place of worship was the Academy at Montgomery. The site of the original of the present structure was selected in 1829, but it was not completed until 1834. In 1891 it was remodeled and renovated throughout, and rededicated November 8th of that year. These improvements were effected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Rev. L. L. Overman, James Johnston, I. A. Conklin, Walter Buckingham, Edgar Mitchel, J. W. Ayers, and Jasper Littell. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. James Kemper, 1805-07; Daniel Hayden, 1810-19; L. G. Gains, 1822-34; D. K. McDonald, 1837-42; Jonathan Edwards, 1844-47; G. M. Hair, 1849-52; Thomas F. Cortelyou, 1862-87, and L. L. Overman, 1888-.

Mount Carmel Baptist Church was constituted July 20, 1822, by a council of which William Robb was moderator, and James Jones, clerk. There were twenty-five original members, prominent among whom were Adam Lee, John Ferris, Isaac Ferris, James Mitchell, Enoch Ferris, Samuel Thompson. Joseph Thompson, Francis Mitchell, Nathaniel Denman, Andrew Hammel, and Matthias Felter. The church site comprises one acre, and was donated by Adam Lee in 1823; the trustees at that time were Andrew Hammel, John Ferris, and Adam Lee. The building is a brick structure, and is situated at the eastern limit of the village of Rossmoyne. Among the early pastors were James Jones, Jacob Martin, Thomas Craven, Isaac Smith, William Bruce, George Catt, Daniel Bryant, James Hopper, and James Lyon.

Montgomery Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was originally organized at Price's schoolhouse, a mile and a half north of Montgomery, probably as early as 1825. Prior to 1829 the place of worship was changed to the academy and the residence of Joseph Reeder at Montgomery, and a few years subsequent to that date the present church building was erected. Prominent among the pastors have been Revs. Arthur Elliott, Bishop Foster, J. M. Buckley, Levi White, and Granville Moody.

The Sharon Presbyterian Church was organized July 2, 1836, by Revs. Thomas J. Biggs and Benjamin Graves. The first elders were Simon Hageman, Samuel Franklin, and Adrian L. Hageman. The place of worship is a brick building, erected shortly before the organization. This church shares in the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. James, of Spring Dale.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharon was organized in 1837 by Rev. Levi White; the first trustees were Peter Connery, John Vanzant, Joseph Phillips, John Ross, John Ferris, Andrew Myers, and John Myers, of whom Andrew Myers is the only survivor. The church edifice is a brick structure, situated on Sycamore street between Main and Rose. It was built in 1837.

The Montgomery Universalist Church was organized August 3, 1839. The first officers were Jacob Felter, Tylee Chamberlain, John Snyder, David Thompson, and William Turk, trustees; Lloyd S. Brown, clerk; N. Schoonmaker, treasurer, and Jacob Felter, moderator. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. John A. Gurley, E. M. Pingree, E. R. Biddlecome, G. L. Demorest, W. S. Bacon, Marion Crossley, J. S. Cantwell, J. D. H. Corwine, J. W. Henley, and B. G. Carpenter.

The Sharon Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized May 8, 1844, with seventeen constituent members, of whom Samuel Vail, Jacob Whallon, and Thomas Shepherd composed the first session. The place of worship was built soon after; in 1892 it was remodeled, and dedicated July 20th in that year.

The Sharon Universalist Church was organized December 14, 1845, by Rev. D. R. Biddlecome. The first trustees, elected February 7, 1846, were Hosea Tullis, Jacob Mosteller, and Alfred Runyan. Isaac Runyan was the first treasurer and Henry Patmoy the first clerk. The pastors have been Revs. D. R. Biddlecome, W. S. Bacon, G. W. Quinby, G. L. Demorest, J. W. Henley, H. L. Canfield, and John A. Gurley. The place of worship is a brick building on Main street.

St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church, Reading.—The first settlement of Catholics at Reading occurred in 1848 or '49, and in 1850 a church building 60x43 feet in dimensions was built. Rev. A. Stephan, the first resident pastor, assumed charge in 1851 and built the parochial residence. His field of labor embraced Reading, Sharon, Glendale, Chester, Monrovia, Mason, etc. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wittler, who remained three years. Rev. J. Albrink became pastor in June, 1858. May 21, 1860, the church edifice was demolished by a cyclone. New foundations were laid in the same year, 100x45 feet in dimensions, and in the spring of 1861 the completed edifice was dedicated by Archbishop Purcell. The brick school building was erected in 1863. In 1872 Rev. B. Henghalt assumed charge, but died two months later, and was succeeded by Rev. John Kress. He was followed by Revs. Brumer in 1879, August Fischer in 1881, and Charles Wiederholt in 1887. The church was enlarged one-third in 1887. The parish numbers 340 families.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Reading, was organized by Rev. Frederick Dulitz, April 12, 1852. The first vestry was composed of Rudolph Schurman, president, Andrew Duble, Karl Liemann, John Jacobi, Franz Depnal, and John J. Holzhause. Revs. Frederick Dulitz, Richard Herbst, Breitfeld, Frederick Seitz, George Baughman, Spangenberg, George Buchholtz, and August Eberbach have served as pastors. The first church edifice was built in 1853; it is a brick structure, and still stands on the hill southeast of the village. The present place of worship, a brick

edifice at the corner of Maple and Jenny Lind streets, was erected in 1873. The brick pastoral residence was built in 1889.

St. John's Lutheran Church, in the eastern part of the township near Sixteen Mile Stand, is a brick edifice and was built in 1873. The pastors since 1877 have been Revs. H. M. Kreuter, John V. Jahraus, H. Tessner, C. G. F. Schmidt, Christopher Fleroldt, H. Taeger, and Frederick Riedel.

The Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Reading, was founded by Rev. John Kress, whose successors in the pastoral relation have been Revs. Joseph Stoepelman, Charles McCallion, Dennis Mackey, James Carey, Charles Wiederholt, and M. J. Loney. The church edifice is a brick structure and was dedicated in 1874. This parish was attended by the pastors of St. Peter and St. Paul until 1879, when Rev. Kress became its first resident pastor.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church at Brecon was built in 1876. The society formerly worshiped in Warren county on the line of Hamilton, but, the church building at that point having been destroyed by fire, the present location was selected. The site was donated by C. W. P. Green. Since 1876 the pastors have been Revs. C. W. Calbfus, Wilson Short, John Stewart, J. M. Vorhis, Jonathan Conrey, E. B. Thompson, and J. A. Winkler.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Reading, was organized by Rev. A. J. Spangenberg, who has been succeeded in the pastoral relation by Revs. Schilling Schory, C. Kraft, Cornelius Schimmel, and Paul Repke. The brick church edifice at the corner of Jefferson and Coppee streets was built in 1880.

Rossmoyne Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 22, 1889, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D. The frame church building at the corner of Cosby and Monroe avenues was built in 1890.

The Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist at Deer Park is a handsome brick structure and was built in 1891.

The First Presbyterian Church of Rossmoyne.—The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad opened to the population of Cincinnati unequalled opportunities for homes, unrivaled for cheapness, healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Such inducements soon led business men and capitalists to avail themselves of opportunities for homes. The population rapidly increased, and very soon the want of a church organization and house of worship was felt by the community. During the winter and spring of 1888, J. J. Wright, a citizen of Pleasant Ridge, generously offered to donate a lot valued at \$500 to either the Episcopal, Methodist or Presbyterian denominations conditioned on the organization of a church and the building of a house of worship. The Episcopal church contemplating an organization at Kennedy and the Methodist Episcopal at Milldale, the same, the way seemed clear for a Presbyterian church. A Sunday-school had been organized and occasional preaching by Rev. J. H. Walter, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Ridge. This had formed a nucleus for a Presbyterian church, and the other denominations named not being able to accept Mr. Wright's offer, some of the leading workers in the Sunday-school, among which T. K. Gallaway and wife, S. V. Cliver and wife, C. G. Hutchinson and wife, James W. Brown and wife, William Pierson and wife, and Mrs. Ann Morgan, with Rev. J. H. Walter, were most prominent, with others procured a subscription for the building of the house of worship.

This being done C. G. Hutchinson, T. K. Gallaway and William Pierson were appointed a committee to visit Cincinnati Presbytery at Lebanon April 9, and ask for the organization of a Presbyterian church at Silverton. The Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of Revs. D. J. Jones, J. H. Walter, and A. M. Dawson, and elders C. G. Hutchinson and T. K. Gallaway, to view the ground and if advisable to proceed to organize a Presbyterian church. This committee met April 18, 1888, at the residence of Elder C. G. Hutchinson, and organized with Rev. J. D. Jones, chairman, and T. K. Gallaway, secretary. J. H. Walter made a

statement of facts relating to the organization of a church, and after a full discussion and deliberation it was resolved to organize said church on the first Sabbath in May (the sixth) at two o'clock p. m. The committee met accordingly at the residence of C. G. Hutchinson on May 6, 1888, and proceeded to organize the First Presbyterian Church of Silverton, with a membership of twenty-eight; nine by profession, and eighteen by letter. T. K. Gallaway and S. V. Cliver were elected and ordained elders.

After the organization of the church, immediate steps were taken for the building of a house of worship. With a liberal subscription of several citizens, and a donation of \$500 from the church erection fund, the house of worship was built, and dedicated free of debt in October, 1888.—[Written by Capt. Samuel Betts Halley.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HOME AT ROSSMOYNE.

The subject of providing a home for the aged and indigent members of the Order in Ohio had been one of much interest to many members of the Subordinates and the Grand Lodge for several years; but no important steps for its establishment were taken until May, 1882, when its organization was perfected in Cincinnati under the name of "The Odd Fellows Home Association of Ohio;" and on the twenty-seventh day of said month the association was duly and legally incorporated.

With the necessary delay in securing funds, and the selection of a suitable location for the home, some time elapsed before the hopes of its friends were realized.

The Home is situated in the village of Rossmoyne, Hamilton Co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway, about ten miles north of the city. The property is beautifully located on what is known as the Highland route, and is an excellent selection by reason of its healthfulness and accessibility. The Home was dedicated May 5, 1890, and is now successfully operated and bids fair to be a blessing to Odd Fellowship.

EDUCATIONAL.

Regarding the early schools of Montgomery Mr. Nelson writes:—"Schools were not neglected in the early history of the place, though the buildings were as primitive in design as in finish. Within one hundred yards of the writer's residence was the first schoolhouse built in Montgomery. This was so constructed that openings were left in the logs to serve as windows. In summer these were left without sash; in the winter, sized newspapers subserved the double purpose of sash and window-glass. A mode of punishment, equally primitive, called for another opening of six inches in the rude floor. Into this offenders were required to thrust a bare foot and keep it there until released by the teacher. As snakes were numerous in summer and the ground under the house open, the discipline proved effective.

"In the course of some years the Montgomery Academy was organized. This was a classical school, and was under good management. Professors Hayden, Locke, and Moore were some of the teachers. It was in this academy that Dr. William Jones had his education before entering upon the study of medicine. James Snider was also a scholar of this as well as of the more primitive school, where he acquired some prominence during a 'barring out' adventure."

The academy of Mt. Notre Dame, at Reading, is one of the most important educational institutions in the county. It is conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame, and was originally established at Cincinnati in 1840. The present site was purchased in 1859 and comprises seventy acres. In 1860 the main building was erected, and five large wings have since been added to it. It combines every requirement for comfort, convenience, safety, and health. The curriculum embraces courses in literature, music, painting and drawing. The grounds possess great natural beauty, to which art has added many embellishments.



Hamilton Stow.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SYMME'S TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

THE township of Symmes occupies the extreme northeastern part of Hamilton county, of which it is one of the smaller subdivisions. It adjoins Sycamore township on the west and Columbia on the south; the Little Miami river separates it from Clermont county, and on the north the adjacent county is Warren. The township was originally included in Sycamore, and its separate organization occurred about the year 1825. Its extreme length from north to south, seven miles, is attained along the western boundary; the extreme width is four miles, along the northern boundary.

VILLAGES.

Camp Dennison is one of the most historic points in the valley of the Little Miami. It was originally selected by Gen. Scott as the location of an army hospital, and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion its survey as a military camp was done under the supervision of Gen. Rosecrans. The camp extended from the river to the hills, and from the Miamiville bridge to a point a mile below the present southern limit of the village. The camp was regularly laid out; it had a system of water distribution, comprising a pumping engine, reservoir, and service mains; since the abandonment of the camp the lead pipe that composed these mains has been excavated in many places.

The first settlement here was a hamlet called Germany, situated in the southeastern part of the village. It comprised grist, paper, and saw mills, a distillery, a large general store, shoemaker and blacksmith shops, all owned and operated by Matthias Kugler. Operations were suspended prior to the outbreak of the war, during which the engines of this establishment were utilized in pumping water for the camp reservoir.

The entire site of the village before the war was comprised in a farm of 160 acres owned by Nimrod Price. That part of the plat between the railroad and the river was subdivided by Elijah Campbell, and subsequent subdivisions have been made by Hermann & Browneyes, William Beard, and Nimrod Price. The village began its history under the most gratifying auspices; lots were eagerly purchased at high prices, and a place of some size and importance seemed immediately assured. These expectations, however, have not as yet been realized. Camp Dennison is a village of about three hundred inhabitants, with two stores and one church, Methodist Episcopal. The post office designation was once changed to Grand Valley, but the change was never recognized by the railroad authorities. It is certainly appropriate that a name of such historic interest should continue to apply to the locality to which it naturally belongs.

West Loveland, by the census of 1890, had a population of 392. It is incorporated with the village of Loveland, which enjoys the unique distinction of being situated in three counties—Clermont, Warren, and Hamilton. That part west of the Little Miami river was originally embraced in the Ferguson farm, forty-six acres of which were purchased in 1872 by Dr. N. W. Bishop. He at once subdivided the entire tract, and offered the lots at public sale April 28, 1872. The bridge across the river was then approaching completion, and the property was regarded with great favor. About half of the property has been improved. It is purely a place

of residence. There are two churches, African Methodist and Baptist. Loveland is at the limit of suburban travel on the Little Miami and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroads, enjoying in this respect exceptional facilities.

Symmes was well known for many years before the opening of the railroad as the location of the company mills. These comprised grist, saw, and carding mills, and were largely patronized by the inhabitants of an extensive territory. The village was platted by James Pollock in 1817 and received as its first designation a derived abbreviation of the founder's name—Polktown. "The Company Mill," however, was much more frequently applied to it.

Remington, a place of some local business importance, is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, twenty miles from Cincinnati. It is the location of a Christian church.

Sixteen Mile Stand, as its name indicates, is a hamlet on the Montgomery pike sixteen miles from Cincinnati. A German Lutheran church is situated in the vicinity.

CHURCHES.

Sycamore United Presbyterian Church.—Members of the Associated Reformed church were among the early settlers of the Miami valleys. Jeremiah Morrow came to this country in 1795, and, probably at his suggestion, the synod was requested to furnish them with preaching. Rev. Matthew Henderson was sent in 1797, Rev. David Proudfit in 1798, and Rev. Robert Warwick in 1799. Under Mr. Warwick's leadership a church, called Mill Creek, was organized. Jeremiah Morrow and James Burns were the first elders, and Joseph McKnight and John Becket were added to the session soon after the organization. A church edifice was built near Glendale. About 1800 a division occurred, and those adhering to the Associate Reformed faith moved the place of worship to a point on Sycamore creek, fourteen miles east of Cincinnati. The present church edifice was built in 1847. The pastors have been Revs. Robert Warwick, 1799—; David Risk, 1807–16; John Graham, 1830–34; Peter Monfort, 1836–45; Henry Allen, 1846–55; R. K. Campbell, 1856–65; H. Y. Lieper, 1867–69; James H. Elliott, 1870–80; S. A. Buck, 1880–83; R. S. McClanahan, 1887–90, and A. S. Bailey, 1893—. Sycamore United Presbyterian church is a landmark in the religious history of this locality.

The Remington Christian Church was originally a stone building, subsequently converted into a mill and now occupied as a dwelling. The present church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Ullery.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT—THE WHITEWATER AND MIAMI VALLEY PIONEER ASSOCIATION—PIONEER HISTORY—MIAMITOWN—ELIZABETHTOWN—CHURCHES.

THAT part of the county west of the Great Miami river was surveyed and sold under the immediate auspices of the general government, differing in this respect from the territory immediately adjacent on the east. Considerable delay was also experienced in making the surveys; so that it was not until the beginning of the present century that this region was opened to settlement. The principal stream that traverses it is the Whitewater river, which, rising in Indiana, discharges its waters into the Great Miami a short distance above its mouth. When, in 1803, the territory west of the Miami was organized as a township, this name was natur-

ally and appropriately conferred upon it. Crosby township was formed in 1804 and Harrison in 1853, reducing Whitewater to its present area. Its boundaries are quite irregular. On the east the Great Miami separates it from Miami and Colerain; Crosby and Harrison adjoin on the north, the latter extending two miles further south than the former; and on the west is the State of Indiana. The extensive and fertile bottoms of the Whitewater and Miami constitute a large part of the area of the township, although there is also considerable hilly country.

SETTLEMENT.

The Whitewater and Miami Valley Pioneer Association was organized June 20, 1866, at the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown. The first officers were Dr. J. H. F. Thurston, president; Peter Tebow and Bailey Guard, vice-presidents; J. P. Haire, secretary, and Edward Hunt, treasurer. In 1882 it was incorporated as the Miami and Whitewater Valley Pioneer and Harvest Home Association, the incorporators being B. W. Chidlaw, Joseph Cilley, James Kendrick, Warren West, S. V. Hayes, and M. B. Wamsley. The annual reunion is held on the first Saturday in August. Membership was originally restricted to persons who settled here prior to the year 1825; for which date 1860 has been substituted by the revised constitution. The following is a list of presidents of the association: 1866-67, Dr. J. H. F. Thornton; 1868-71, Edward Hunt; 1872, John McMakin; 1873, Dr. E. D. Cruikshank; 1874, A. B. Line; 1875, William Jessup; 1876, Dr. J. C. McGuire; 1877, S. V. Hayes; 1878, G. W. Haire; 1879, Thomas E. Sater; 1880, Dr. M. H. Harding; 1881, George Bowlby; 1882, G. W. Lane; 1883, William Cone; 1884, Warren Tebbs; 1885, Joseph Sater; 1886, James Carlin; 1887, N. S. Givan; 1888, M. S. Bonnel; 1889, M. B. Wamsley; 1890, G. W. Lane; 1891, B. S. Harrel.

The social features of the association are interesting and valuable, but by far the most important service it has rendered to the community is the collection and preservation of local history. At the time of its organization it embraced nearly all of the pioneers of the territory indicated by its title; systematic effort was made to secure personal reminiscences of settlement and life in the wilderness, early churches, schools, etc., and the information thus collected is preserved in the archives of the society, from which source the following list of settlers prior to the year 1797 has been obtained: Jeremiah Chandler, John Bonham, Charles Bartlow, John White, Joseph Brown, Hugh Dunn, Alexander Guard, Joseph Hays, Zera Rolf, Isaac Mills, Thomas Miller, John Phillips.

Chandler was from North Carolina and a soldier of the Revolution. Bartlow and Bonham were from New Jersey. These persons found shelter and protection in the blockhouse at North Bend for several years, but became tired of this confinement and determined to locate west of the Miami as soon as such a step should be warranted by the security of the frontier. Accordingly, in 1793, they jointly erected three cabins, one on the hill immediately west of the Suspension bridge, the others near Bond's mill, one north and the other south of it, and all near the Whitewater river. The choice of these improvements was decided by lot. Chandler secured the first choice and selected the cabin first erected, that near the Suspension bridge; he is therefore accredited as having occupied the first cabin built in Whitewater township. Bonham secured second choice, and took the cabin north of Bond's mill, while "Hobson's choice" remained for Bartlow.

The pioneers mentioned were, of course, all squatters, as the land was not opened to purchase until April 1, 1801. The first purchaser was Ezekiel Hughes, a native of Wales, born in 1767. He came to America in 1795, accompanied by his cousin, Edward Bebb, father of Governor Bebb, of Ohio. After spending some time at Philadelphia and other points in the East, they crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh and thence descended the Ohio. Mr. Hughes has left a journal of his experience, from which the following extracts are made: "We reached Cin-

cinnati and applied to Judge Symmes, who is the register and chief proprietor of this purchase, for plates. We spent three weeks traversing the five lower ranges, and saw most of the land unsold. I bought one hundred acres, northeast corner of Section 34, second fractional township and first range, for \$2.25 an acre. My object in buying this was to wait until the land west of the Miami would be surveyed and ready for sale, and that I might examine the land and make a good selection." This location was in Colerain township near New Baltimore. In 1801 Mr. Hughes purchased Sections 15 and 16 in Whitewater, being the first purchaser in that region. He at once initiated its improvement; this accomplished, in 1803 he returned to his native land and married Margaret Bebb, who accompanied him to share the trials of pioneer life in the Whitewater wilderness. She died in 1806 and was the first person interred in the Berea cemetery. Two years later he married Mary Ewing. In 1804 he was appointed the first justice of the peace for Whitewater township.

Alexander Guard, from whose family Guard's Island derives its name, came to North Bend in 1790 from Elizabeth, N. J. In 1793 he leased some land at "the Point," four or five miles below the blockhouse, from Judge Symmes, and having erected a cabin thereon, prepared to remove thither. His wife and children crossed the hills on foot, while he, with the assistance of several other men, attempted to transport his household effects down the river in a pirogue. It was in the spring of the year, and the Miami river was quite high; they had ascended it only a short distance when the pirogue capsized and its unfortunate occupants narrowly escaped with their lives. The cargo was an utter loss, and the Guard family thus began life in the wilderness under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and privation. In one instance Mrs. Guard's ingenuity is worthy of repetition. At that early day cotton was cultivated or obtained from Kentucky and constituted the principal material for clothing. But the means of the Guard family were sadly restricted, and it became necessary to have recourse to some other source of supply. She had observed that the wild nettle, which grew in great profusion on the river bottom, possessed a considerable amount of fibre; having induced her husband to collect a quantity of this, she made in one season more than two hundred yards of cloth and thus provided her family with a supply of clothing.

The first mill in the township was brought by Bonham from New Jersey. It was turned by hand, and during his stay at North Bend was used to supply the wants of the garrison at that place. When he removed to Whitewater, it was again brought into requisition and used by many of the first settlers. The first water-power mill was built by a Mr. White on the west side of Whitewater, two and one-half miles below Harrison. White owned the land for several miles above and below his mill, which gave him a local monopoly of the water privileges and therefore of the milling business. The second mill was that of Bond & Reese, two miles north of Elizabethtown near the suspension bridge. This mill had a very extensive patronage. People resorted thither from a distance of some miles in every direction, and sometimes remained a week waiting until their grain should be ground. Sometime in the '30's Thomas Payne and William Robert rebuilt it as a large frame structure, which was burned in 1891. There have also been several mills in the township on the Miami.

In this connection mention may also be appropriately made of Radcliffe's carding mill, on the Whitewater near Suspension Bridge, and of the flouring and carding mill attached to Bond & Reese's mill.

VILLAGES.

Miamitown was founded in 1816 by Arthur Henry. At the time of the survey and sale of lots the site was an apple orchard, and the only house thereon was a log structure near the present location of the Methodist church. Henry built the flour-mill and brick house adjacent, in which he resided and kept a store. He also oper-

ated the mill and a distillery. James Chambers kept a hotel at the large frame house now the residence of his son. Opposite this was another public house, and both enjoyed ample patronage. Formerly the pike passed between these two houses and ascended the hill at the west. A Mr. Dees and Charles Eatherton kept the second hotel mentioned, at an early date. A Mr. Graham was the first blacksmith. Jacob Herrider was a cooper and prosecuted this industry quite extensively. It was he who purchased the first lot that was sold after the survey of the town. Subsequently he bought the mill established by Henry and operated it for a term of years; he also built the present sawmill. Another prominent early resident was James Ingersoll, who conducted a hotel at the large brick house a short distance above the village. This was the location of the ferry, of which Ingersoll was proprietor, and from which he derived a handsome revenue. The village early attained considerable local importance. The *State Gazeteer* of 1841 accredits it with "187 inhabitants, thirty-three dwellings, one flouring and saw mill, one distillery, two taverns, three stores, and several mechanics' shops. The macadamized turnpike to Cincinnati and the bridge across the Miami 'with two arches of 160 feet span each' are noticed." At the present time the village contains one store, one blacksmith and wagon maker shop, respectively, Methodist and Christian churches, a township hall, two hotels, a steam sawmill, and a water-power saw and flour mill.

Elizabethtown is pleasantly located on a level plat of ground elevated sufficiently above the Whitewater bottoms to insure absolute immunity from floods and afford a fine prospect on the east, south and west. At this point the road from Cincinnati to Manchester, Greensburg, and Indianapolis intersects the road from Brookville to Lawrenceburg, and this circumstance doubtless determined the action of the founder, Isaac Mills, in selecting it as a townsite. The plat was surveyed in 1817. The name was conferred in honor of the proprietor's wife. The first merchants were Charles and Isaac Mills. Peter Tebow and Lewis Dunn were early hotel keepers, in the days when the volume of travel through the place from Indiana to Cincinnati seems almost incredible in comparison with its present proportions. William Williams, Joshua Gibson, and David Byers were the first blacksmiths. Edward Hunt was a prominent early merchant.

The following with regard to this place appears in a volume of reminiscences by a prominent attorney of Dearborn county, Indiana: "Elizabethtown, so named in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, wife of Isaac Mills and sister to Judge Dunn, one of the most excellent women that ever lived. Her kind, good husband died suddenly while attending quarterly meeting at Manchester, and was returned to a most fond wife and family 'still and cold in death.' She survived him several years, and then 'fell asleep in Jesus.' Her son, Gen. Charles Mills, died in rather a singular manner, universally beloved and lamented. A Mr. Hays fell from his wagon many years ago—broke his leg—the bone actually pinning him to the earth; refusing amputation, died with a fearful convulsion, while I held his hand in mine. A youngster, sitting upon the ground and throwing his knife each side of his leg in play, accidentally severed the femoral artery in his thigh and bled to death. Poor boy! Another excellent young man was picking the flint of his gun, when it accidentally went off and killed his kind little friend, which almost grieved him to death. A Mr. Dickinson also moved away and hung himself, much to the grief of his dear children, whom I know and love. Here Mrs. Abraham was consumed by fire in her wagon, as before noticed." "In 1826 I taught school here, through the kind influence of my friend, Dr. Brower, whose kindness I can never forget nor sufficiently acknowledge. Lawyer Abraham Brower was then one of my best pupils."

At the present time Elizabethtown has three stores and two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian). A grain elevator is located here. The town is a station on the Chicago line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad.

CHURCHES.

The early religious history of the township and of Berea church is thus given by the late Rev. B. W. Chidlaw: "In 1798 Rev. Mr. Dewees, a Baptist preacher, a voluntary missionary from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, visited the squatter settlement on the Whitewater. He was very cordially received, and his labors of love welcomed by the settlers, who hungered for the bread of life. The first service was held in the cabin of John Bonham, and the families, men, women, and children, gladly attended meeting and with joy heard the gospel message of this devoted herald of the cross. In 1799 Rev. M. Lower, an itinerant and earnest missionary of the Methodist church, first visited the settlement, a welcome servant of God and faithful in his mission. In 1804 Rev. J. W. Browne, an Englishman and a Congregationalist (the founder of the *Liberty Hall*, now the *Commercial Gazette*, of Cincinnati), preached in the hewed log house of Ezekiel Hughes and continued his labors in the gospel until 1812. From 1813 to 1819 Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Rev. James Dickey, a missionary of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Mr. Bond, a Baptist, labored in this vicinity.

"In 1819 a number of citizens 'of sundry religious denominations' petitioned the legislature of Ohio to incorporate the Union Berea Society, and in 1825 an amended act was passed. In 1822 the following subscription paper was circulated: 'Whereas, it is thought desirable that a house of worship be erected in this neighborhood, and for a school on the site given by Ezekiel Hughes for a burying ground. The house is to be a frame, 45 x 35 feet, if the liberality of the subscribers will warrant; if not, it will have to be smaller. The denominations to preach there are Congregationalists, Regular Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, and United Brethren.' Then follow the names of twenty-seven citizens, subscribing \$300, one-third in cash and the remainder in material or labor. Gen. W. H. Harrison, of North Bend, three miles from the chapel, gives fifteen hundred feet of lumber; Mr. Williston gives five gallons of whiskey (three of which were used the day of the raising), then worth twenty cents a gallon. The frame, including joists and rafters, is of hewn timber, and was raised December 14, 1822. All the males in the neighborhood turned out, with pick-poles and handspikes, bringing their dinners with them. Mr. Williston's whiskey and pure water from a spring near by furnished the liquid part of the entertainment. Uz. Noble paid his subscription of \$25 in boarding carpenters at \$1 a week; Ezekiel Hughes paid in cash \$100; Benjamin Cilley, cash \$25; John Ewing, \$25 in labor and material; Allen Lieper, cow and calf, \$9, cash \$6, labor, \$10; David Noble, \$25 in work, scoring and hewing logs, and hauling. The papers show that every subscriber paid in full and according to contract."

The \$300 left the house inclosed and floored. Its completion was due to the liberality of the ladies of the community, eighty-eight of whom contributed \$38.37. For many years this old chapel was the only place of worship in the neighborhood. A union Sunday-school was organized in 1824. Among the superintendents were Richard Hughes, I. N. Butler, John Ewing, and Edward Hunt, under whose administration the religious interests of the community were greatly advanced.

The Methodist Church, of Elizabethtown, was organized in 1803 at the house of Alexander Guard, and in the following years the cause of Methodism was greatly promoted by camp-meetings at Scroggins' grove, near the village. Prominent among the early members were Isaac Mills, Thomas Miller, Thomas Williams, Walter Hayes, William Williams, Samuel McHenry, Bailey Guard, and Ezra Guard. In 1868 the new church was demolished by a tornado, several years after its erection. It was rebuilt, and is a substantial brick structure.

The Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown and Berea was organized June 13, 1830, at Berea, by Rev. S. Scovel, who had previously been preaching here occasionally. The first members were Mrs. Charlotte Hunt, Mrs. Mary Elder, Joseph Martin, Mrs. Nancy Martin, John Ewing, Mrs. Sarah Ewing, from the church at Harrison; and Mrs. Nancy Leiper, Samuel Leiper, Mrs. Margaret Morrow, Mrs. Eliza Baron, Mrs. Hannah Elder, Mrs. Deborah Coverdale, and Mrs. Margaret Moore, on profession of faith. July 11, 1830, the first trustees were elected, viz., Ezekiel Hughes, John Ewing, Thomas Hunt, John S. Torrence, and William Leiper; the first elders, John Ewing, Thomas Hunt, and Richard Hughes, were elected April 17, 1831. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. S. Scovel, 1830-32; A. McFarland, 1833; C. Sturdevant, 1835; T. E. Thomas, 1837; E. Scofield, 1840-41; B. W. Chidlaw, 1841; H. Bushnell, 1842; D. Rice, Joseph Edwards, 1844; S. Warren, 1846-47; H. W. Cobb, 1848-50; I. Delamater, 1850-52; C. O. Jamison, 1856-59; C. E. Babb, 1858; J. Boal, 1859; J. P. Hair, 1859-60; H. Bushnell, 1862; J. Stewart, 1861-70; H. M. Walker, 1871-72; R. E. Hawley, 1874; James Mitchell, 1881-84. The present brick church edifice was erected in 1844. The site was donated by Thomas Hunt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Miamitown, was built in 1834. The contractor for its erection was Jacob Herrider, who was also one of the most active members. The site was donated by Edward Mansfield. The United Brethren also worshiped in this building.

The Christian Church, of Miamitown, was organized by Rev. Knowles Shaw. The place of worship is a brick building erected in 1851.

Mt. Hope Methodist Episcopal Church is located near the Miami river, two miles north of Miamitown. The Toph family was mainly instrumental in founding this society. The site of the church was donated by Richard Simmons.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Whitewater township was built of buckeye logs and stood a half-mile northwest of Elizabethtown. Dennis Clark taught here in 1800. The second teacher was William Jones. The second schoolhouse stood an eighth of a mile east of Elizabethtown, and was built by James Blackburn. A Mr. Polk taught there in 1807-09. John F. Lancaster taught at a schoolhouse where C. W. Haire now resides. The brick schoolhouse half a mile west of suspension bridge was built in 1827. The first schoolhouse in Elizabethtown was built in 1826.



CHAPTER XXXIX.

APPENDIX.

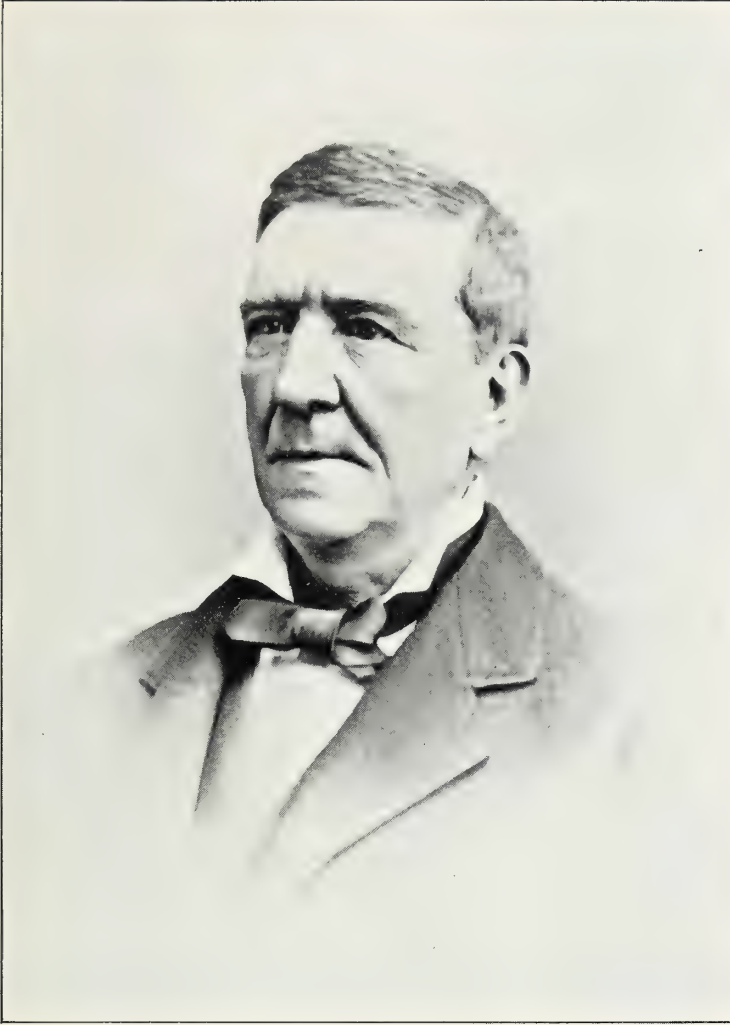
CENSUS OF CINCINNATI CITY AND HAMILTON COUNTY, 1890.

THE following table shows the population of Cincinnati and Hamilton county in 1890:

HAMILTON COUNTY.....	374,573	Crosby township.....	949
Anderson township, including		Delhi township, including Delhi	
Mount Washington (a) and		village, part of Fernbank vil-	
Newtown villages.....	4,035	lage, Home City village, and	
Newtown village.....	552	part of Riverside village....	5,497
Cincinnati city.....	296,908	Delhi village.....	531
Ward 1.....	8,441	Fernbank village (part of)	126
Ward 2.....	12,447	Total for Fernbank village in	
Ward 3.....	8,619	Delhi and Miami town-	
Ward 4.....	13,938	ships.....	367
Ward 5.....	7,947	Home City village.....	797
Ward 6.....	7,661	Riverside village (part of).	1,171
Ward 7.....	9,138	Total for Riverside village	
Ward 8.....	4,921	(b), in Delhi and Storrs	
Ward 9.....	7,409	townships.....	2,169
Ward 10.....	10,949	Green township, including part	
Ward 11.....	12,806	of Mount Airy village (a), and	
Ward 12.....	12,116	Westwood village.....	5,088
Ward 13.....	11,438	Westwood village.....	1,050
Ward 14.....	9,828	Harrison township, including	
Ward 15.....	9,350	Harrison village.....	2,391
Ward 16.....	9,930	Harrison village.....	1,690
Ward 17.....	10,165	Total for Harrison village,	
Ward 18.....	8,138	Hamilton county, Ohio, and	
Ward 19.....	8,202	West Harrison town, Dear-	
Ward 20.....	9,347	born county, Indiana.....	2,010
Ward 21.....	10,267	Miami township, including	
Ward 22.....	12,462	Cleves village, part of Fern-	
Ward 23.....	15,090	bank village, and North Bend	
Ward 24.....	10,901	(a) and Sekitan villages....	3,990
Ward 25.....	9,974	Cleves village.....	1,227
Ward 26.....	10,678	Fernbank village (part of)	241
Ward 27.....	8,627	Sekitan village.....	723
Ward 28.....	9,472	Mill Creek township, including	
Ward 29.....	7,279	Avondale and Bond Hill (a)	
Ward 30.....	9,368	villages, part of Carthage vil-	
Colerain township.....	3,348	lage, Clifton (a), College Hill	
Columbia township, including		(a), and Elmwood Place (a)	
Madisonville, Milford (a), Nor-		villages, part of Mount Airy	
wood (a), and Pleasant Ridge		village (a), and Saint Bernard,	
villages.....	8,422	West Norwood, and Winton	
Madisonville village.....	2,214	Place (a) villages.....	20,169
Pleasant Ridge village....	1,027	Avondale village.....	4,473

a Not separately returned.

b In 1880 in Delhi township only.



Theodore Gazlay.

Carthage village (part of).	2,073	Hartwell village.....	1,507
Total for Carthage village, in Mill Creek and Spring- field townships.....	2,257	Lockland village (part of).	1,250
Saint Bernard village....	1,779	Total for Lockland village, in Springfield and Sycamore townships.....	2,474
West Norwood village....	612	Wyoming village.....	1,454
Spencer township, including Linwood village.....	1,559	Storrs township (coextensive with part of Riverside village)	998
Linwood village.....	1,291	Riverside village (part of).	998
Springfield township, including parts of Arlington Heights and Carthage villages, Glendale and Hartwell villages, part of Lockland village, and Wyoming village....	10,793	Sycamore township, including parts of Arlington Heights and Lockland villages, and Reading (a) and Sharon vil- lages.....	7,460
Arlington Heights village (part of).....	165	Arlington Heights village (part of).....	57
Total for Arlington Heights village, in Springfield and Sycamore townships	222	Lockland village (part of).	1,224
Carthage village (part of).	184	Sharon village.....	713
Glendale village.....	1,444	Symmes township, including Loveland village.....	1,649
		Loveland village.....	392
		Whitewater township.....	1,317

a Not separately returned.





PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PERTAINING TO CINCINNATI.

DAVID SINTON was born in County Armagh, Ireland, of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, who lived in Scotland, near the English border. His father, John Sinton, was a linen manufacturer. When David was three years of age, the family came to this country, locating for a time in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained one year, then removing to West Union, Adams county, Ohio. Here David attended school irregularly up to his fourteenth year, when he obtained employment in the store and tavern of James McCague, at Sinking Springs, Ohio, at four dollars a month, as salesman and tavern assistant. After two years in this service he came to Cincinnati, but, dissatisfied with his early experience here, soon returned to Sinking Springs, again securing employment at a slightly increased salary. A few years later he again came to Cincinnati, and was for a time engaged in a commission business. This proving unprofitable, he sold out and went to Washington Court House, where he took charge of Dr. Boyd's dry-goods establishment, which he managed successfully. He next moved to the Hanging Rock iron region, and took charge of the landing and river business of James Rogers & Company, of Union Furnace. The business of this company was the manufacture of hollow-ware, pig iron, etc. It was succeeded by the firm of John Sparks & Company, and Mr. Sinton, when about twenty-two years of age, was made general manager of the entire works, shortly thereafter becoming a part owner of the property and business of the company. He rebuilt the Union Furnace, and built the Ohio Furnace, the two having the capacity for producing a large amount of pig iron for that period.

In 1846 Mr. Sinton returned to Cincinnati, and opened an office for the sale of his iron and other products, since which time he has been a resident here. Through his success as an iron manufacturer, and in his real-estate and other investments, as well as his manufacturing interests, here and elsewhere, he has accumulated a large estate, and he has built many substantial and elegant buildings, adding much to the wealth and beauty of the city. In many ways he has shown a most unselfish and commendable public spirit. He gave to the Young Men's Christian Association bonds to the value of \$33,000, which subsequently greatly appreciated in value, affording an annual income of \$2,100. He gave to the same association the additional sum of \$25,000 toward the building of the new edifice at the corner of Walnut and Seventh streets. To the Union Bethel he gave \$100,000 in Cincinnati bonds, and supplemented this munificent gift by the payment of \$10,000 of the Bethel indebtedness. For the building of the Art Academy in Eden Park he gave \$76,000, and the sum of \$10,000 toward the erection of the Art Museum. Mr. Sinton offered to give to the city a rostrum with esplanade with figures in bronze of the most celebrated American orators, to occupy Fifth street, between Main and Walnut, and to be used for public meetings. Mr. Sinton's proposed gift involved a cost to him of \$250,000, and in anticipation of the acceptance of his offer by the city authorities he went to considerable expense. It was one of the conditions of the offer that all street-car tracks should be removed from the por-

tion of the thoroughfare named, and as the city council failed to take action looking toward this end, the city is forever deprived of this contemplated magnificent ornamentation.

Mr. Sinton was a staunch advocate of the building of the Southern railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn., and some years prior to that undertaking suggested the wisdom of an offer by Cincinnati, to the individual or company who would construct such road, of a bonus of one million dollars, provided the States of Kentucky and Tennessee would subscribe an additional like sum. It was Mr. Sinton's intention, in the event of such offer being made, to himself undertake the building of the road, he having caused a survey of the projected road to be made, and this line was eventually adopted. Mr. Sinton's project contemplated the ultimate extension of the road to the Gulf of Mexico, with its terminus in Pensacola, Fla. The pecuniary loss to Cincinnati through its failure to adopt Mr. Sinton's suggestions can be readily computed.

During the Civil war Mr. Sinton was a Union man, but as a rule voted for the best man regardless of party. Though largely self-educated, and engaged during the greater part of his life in the management of large and ætieve interests, he is at the same time well read in nearly all departments of literature. He is self-reliant, original in his business methods, as well as successful, and is given credit by his associates for a large share of common sense and sound judgment.

While engaged in the iron business near Hanging Rock, Mr. Sinton was married to Jane, daughter of John Ellison, of Manchester, Ohio, and he has one child, a daughter, the wife of Charles P. Taft, president of the Times-Star Company.

JAMES GAMBLE, who was one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens, was a native of "The Graan," near Enniskillen, Ireland. After the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo, business in Great Britain, which had during his war been exceedingly active, became excessively dull. A great deal of financial trouble occurred, and George Gamble, having become involved in heavy losses, as a consequence came with his family to Cincinnati in 1819.

In 1821, the eldest son, James, then eighteen years of age, went to learn his trade as soap and candle maker with Mr. Bell, whose factory was in what at one time was a rope walk, situated on Sycamore street above Sixth, where St. Xavier College now stands. The young man's wages for the first six months was his board only; for the next six months his board and nine dollars a month. After working at similar, but slightly increasing, wages, in succession for Hollingsworth, Boggs, and Daniel Ames & Company, Mr. Gamble began the business of making candles on his own account in 1828, on the West side of Walnut street, just above Fifth. A year or so later he removed to the east side of Walnut, where the government building now stands, and from 1834 to 1836 made soap and candles on the south side of Water street between Plum and Western row, now Central avenue; then sold out to his partner, Mr. Knowlton, and, in 1837, began business with William Procter on Western row. Thus with many trying circumstances, and from a small beginning, was established the firm of Procter & Gamble, which is now one of the most extensive and best known institutions of its kind in the world.

Mr. Gamble was a man of much native ability, and driven as he was into a strange country by force of financial circumstances, he put forth every energy to succeed, and when death came, April 29, 1891, at which time he had nearly completed his eighty-ninth year, he could justly feel that he had achieved the success of an active Christian man of business. His wife died in 1888 at the age of seventy-six years. When the Procter & Gamble Company was incorporated, Mr. Gamble, on account of his declining years, although he never retired, took no official position in the new organization. [See Chapter XX, p. 322.]

Mr. Gamble married Elizabeth A. Norris, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom attained their majority: Miss Mary E. Gamble; James N.; George, who died

at the age of twenty-nine years; William A.; David B.; Edwin P., who is engaged in farming at Sunning Hill, Bourbon Co., Ky., and Miss Lillian F. Gamble. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, as were also his parents, were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which during nearly his whole life he was an officer. Politically he was originally a Whig, later a Republican, but the multitudinous cares of such an active business life as his was, together with a natural disinclination, prevented him from becoming a politician.

JAMES N. GAMBLE was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 9, 1836. He obtained his early education by private instruction, and was graduated from Kenyon College in 1854, receiving the title of A. M. three years later. He also took a special course in chemistry in the University of Maryland and New York City. During his entire business life he has been connected with Procter & Gamble, and he was elected vice-president of the company at its incorporation in 1890. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was made a member of the Book committee by the last general Conference. In his political views he is a Republican, and, though not an aspirant for public office, has served as member of the council in Westwood for upward of eighteen years; in 1894 he was elected mayor.

WILLIAM A. GAMBLE, born in Cincinnati September 1, 1845, received his education by private instruction and in the public schools. He was in the employ of Robert Clarke & Company for a few years in the capacity of clerk, after which he became a member of the firm of Procter & Gamble. He is treasurer of the Ohio Mutual Life Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Lake Side Company. He has been for a number of years, and is still, a member of the Tonawanda Iron & Steel Company, manufacturers of pig iron. On October 3, 1872, Mr. Gamble was married to Miss Francisca W. Nast, daughter of Rev. William Nast, D. D., of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the workings of which he takes an active part. In his political views he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. He resides in Avondale, where he has built a beautiful home.

DAVID B. GAMBLE, secretary and treasurer of the Procter & Gamble Company, is a native of Cincinnati, at the public schools of which city he was educated, graduating from Hughes High School in 1865. He then engaged in the book business as salesman for R. W. Carroll & Company, remaining four years, after which he entered the employ of Procter & Gamble, where he occupied various positions about the works. He later became a member of the firm, and has occupied his present position with the company since its incorporation. Mr. Gamble was married September 13, 1882, to Miss Mary A. Huggins, of Chicago, Ills. This happy union was blessed with three children, Cecil H., Sidney D. and Clarence James. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble are members of the Presbyterian Church of Avondale, in which town they reside. Though not an aggressive politician he has always been a loyal adherent of the Republican party.

HON. REUBEN ANDRUS HOLDEN, one of Cincinnati's oldest and most highly respected citizens, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., August 9, 1813. By the death of his father he was left an orphan at the age of three months. The family consisted of five children: Ira, Amos, Edward, Reuben A., and a daughter, Ann, whom the widowed mother supported and educated by her own efforts, and to whom she imparted that moral and religious training so peculiar to stern New England life.

As a youth, Mr. Holden worked upon the farm until his sixteenth year. He got his first ideas of barter and exchange in carrying butter, eggs, berries, etc., to the village store, and selling them for groceries and dry goods. At sixteen years of age he went to Weymouth to school, and made fire and swept out the office for a lawyer to pay expenses for six months; from there went to Mason village, N. H., to live with a Mr. Elliott, who kept a country store, and here he took his first lessons in

mercantile life. Here they sold everything "from a pennyworth of snuff to a silk dress." It was while thus employed, at the age of seventeen years, surrounded by many of the allurements and temptations of life common to the times, that Mr. Holden became convinced of error, and was converted to Christianity, uniting with the Baptist Church. At nineteen he left his native State with sixty dollars of his hard earnings, and went to Boston, Mass., from there setting out for Ohio. Soon after his arrival in Cincinnati, he wrote a long letter to his mother and uncle in which he described his trip. The original letter, dated April 7, 1832, is now in his possession, and the following facts concerning his journey are taken from it: Leaving Boston March 20th, he proceeded to Providence, R. I., where he took the "splendid" steamboat, "Franklin," for New York, which he described as "a very large and populous city also a very dirty place." While there he went to see Governor Wilkins, whom he described as very fat, and who "keeps a boarding house." The next morning he took a boat for Philadelphia. At New Brunswick the passengers were transferred overland about forty miles in twelve stages, and then they took the steamboat again on the Delaware river. He wrote of Philadelphia as follows: "The next morning, March 23, found myself in the handsomest city in the United States. The streets are very wide, long and neat. I should judge by the looks that some of the streets were four miles long." He remained in Philadelphia three days, and then went to New Castle where he "took the railroad to Frenchtown, a distance of sixteen or seventeen miles." He then took the steamboat again for Baltimore, where he arrived at five o'clock in the evening. On the following morning he proceeded by railroad to Fredericksburg, and there took the stage for Wheeling. He described this portion of the trip as follows: "Stopped in Hagerstown in the evening about ten o'clock, took tea and got ready to go to bed when the stage driver said that the stage was ready. Set out at twelve o'clock at night over the mountains; found the roads to be exceedingly bad; came near turning over many times. In the morning as soon as it was light, found ourselves in Bedford. Took breakfast and went on again up and down, up and down; arrived at the highest Alleghany at midnight; called up the folks to get tea. Started at two o'clock, passed through Mercersburg and Somerset, crossed the Monongahela river in a skiff, passed through Washington, Alexandria, etc., to Wheeling, making a trip of eleven days from Baltimore to Wheeling. Had but one night's sleep besides what I got in the stage. Took the steamboat for Cincinnati as soon as we arrived in Wheeling." He mentioned many sights and incidents of this trip, notably a sudden jarring of the boat, at first thought by some of the passengers to be an explosion of the boiler, but which proved to be an almost harmless collision with another boat.

His brother Amos, some years his senior, had preceded him two years, and was keeping a store in Noble row, on the east side of Main, near Front street, the firm being Holden & Bicknell. When Holden and Bicknell dissolved partnership in 1834, he remained with his brother as bookkeeper and assistant in the store, sometimes making trips east to purchase stock. He soon formed a partnership with his brother Amos in the wholesale boot and shoe business at No. 4 Main street, the firm being A. P. & R. A. Holden. In that business he continued two years, when he and S. T. Smith built a steamboat called the "Zephyr." It was started as a "temperance" and "Sunday-observing" boat; but the public did not sustain the enterprise. It was put in the general carrying business on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the western tributaries of the latter river. On one occasion he went up through the great Red River Raft as far as Fort Townsend, in the Choctaw nation; while there, the river fell, and they were left for six weeks until a rise took them off again. They had to go through canebrakes twenty-two miles on foot to the nearest post office. He saw much of the abhorrent customs pertaining to the slave trade while thus employed and traveling—the whipping-post, the auction-block and the mana-



Engraved by J. A. Lubin

Very truly
R. A. Holden

cler. Selling the "Zephyr," he took an interest in the "Waverly," of which for a while he was captain; it plied the waters of the Upper Mississippi. He finally abandoned seeking his fortune upon the river, and returned to his family in Cincinnati. Here he engaged once more with his brother in the boot and shoe business, at the old stand, No. 4 Main street, and remained until 1846, when they quit that business and went into partnership with Mr. Hoffman in the grocery and produce business, on Main street, opposite the old courthouse, the firm name being Holden & Hoffman. Here they made "feathers and ginseng" a specialty. About 1849-50 they began shipping ginseng to China, their shipments being made in sailing vessels. From four to six months were consumed in making the trip, returns from which were not received for a year or more. In 1848, when Mr. Hoffman retired, the firm name became A. P. Holden & Company. In 1852 A. P. Holden died, and the business was then conducted by Mr. Holden alone for a few years. After that he had various partners associated with him, the firm name being R. A. Holden & Company, and he continued in business until 1889, when he retired from active life. In 1861 the establishment was moved to No. 67 Vine street, where it is still continued by Samuel Wells, a former employe and partner of Mr. Holden.

In 1832 Mr. Holden united with the old Baptist Church on Sixth near Walnut, and he aided materially in building the Ninth Street Baptist church. In 1853 he bought and occupied his present beautiful home on Mount Auburn, and soon after removing thither he assisted in organizing a Sunday-school under a large tree where the Kensington Row now is. That was the beginning of a religious move which resulted finally in building the present Mount Auburn Baptist church, toward the erection and support of which Mr. Holden gave and continues to give most liberally. While a teacher of the Bible class in the old Sixth street church, Hon. Stanley Matthews, afterward one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was one of his pupils. Mr. Holden was one of the founders of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies Institute; one of the eight gentlemen who built it and established it on a financial footing, thereby securing to Cincinnati and the immediate vicinity one of the most desirable institutions of learning. The building now belongs to Christ's Hospital. He was a member of the jury in the celebrated suit instituted by the United States Government to fix the compensation to owners for property condemned as a site for the new custom house in Cincinnati.

In 1863 the superior court of Cincinnati appointed Mr. Holden a director of the House of Refuge, a position he has since occupied, and from 1881 to 1890 he was president of its board of directors. During the thirty-one years of his directorship Mr. Holden has given a large amount of valuable time to the interests of this institution, more than most men actively engaged in business would feel that they could afford. He has always appreciated the value of the Refuge, one of the noblest institutions of Ohio, and has always given his services gratuitously and gladly. Since its organization he has been one of the directors of the National Lafayette Bank; was a director of the Cincinnati & Baltimore railroad; and for several years was a trustee of Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. He has been closely connected with the Associated Charities, being at one time president of the Mount Auburn branch; is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children; and is also a director of the Home of the Friendless. Besides giving his time and attention to these various institutions, Mr. Holden has always been a liberal giver of "material aid," not only to organizations in which he is personally interested, but to all charitable objects and to churches of all denominations. To almost every worthy object his purse strings have been loosened. Of him, it can be truly said that his left hand knows not what his right hand does. His charities are of the unostentatious kind, and many a want has been supplied, many an aching heart gladdened, which none know of but the giver and the recipient. Thus he is, and thus he has been, serving his day and generation, and he has

part of his reward in the high personal esteem in which he is held wherever he is known. At his advanced age he is still in the enjoyment of remarkably good health.

Mr. Holden was married, at Oxford, Ohio, to Miss Aurelia C. Wells, a daughter of Mr. Oliver Wells, who built the first type foundry in Cincinnati, the first west of the Alleghany Mountains. This happy union was blessed with five children: Emma A., now Mrs. James C. Crane; Laura H., married to S. Phelps Cheseldine; Kate A., wife of Maj. William E. Crane; Florence C., who married Charles E. Wilson, and R. A. Holden, Jr., all of whom reside on Mount Auburn in their own homes not far removed. It is one of the joys of Mr. Holden's life that his children are all around him in the evening of his life, for thus he has been the better enabled to share liberally his means with them. Quiet, modest, unostentatious, with frugal habits, his own requirements have been very limited, while he has been very liberal to others. And it is one of his greatest sources of pleasure to see his family, while he is yet with them, enjoying the blessings Providence has placed in his hands. Contact with the world, a long hard struggle at first; many a disappointment in business, but never a failure; many a loss, doubtless through the faithlessness of others, but never a load too heavy to bear—these things may have grieved, but they did not discourage him. His Christian fortitude, his faith, never failed, never forsook him. In the possession of wealth, surrounded by a loving family, by troops of friends, spending his time partly in business, partly in church enterprises, partly in noiseless, numberless ways of doing good, and notably in discharging the duties devolving upon him as director of the House of Refuge, where his name is both loved and honored, he is recognized by all as a true benefactor of mankind, and one of Cincinnati's most highly honored citizens. His is a noble Christian character, and his life has been a fit model for all coming generations. Whatever of success he has achieved he attributes to his adherence to the principles of the Christian religion. And for this reason his life has been as beneficent as it was successful.

LEWIS GLENN was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1823, a son of Robert and Mary (Miles) Glenn. On his father's side he was of Scotch descent, his grandparents having come direct from Scotland in 1784. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Piles) Miles, representatives of old Maryland families. Robert Glenn was born January 1, 1785, and died October 11, 1832. His wife was born September 7, 1787, and died March 17, 1863; they were the parents of seven children: Barbara, Nancy, Robert, Milton, Mary, Lewis and Sarah Jane.

When Lewis Glenn was but nine years old, his father died leaving him to be reared by his mother. On March 21, 1842, he was married to Lucy Maria Lewis, who was born August 17, 1825, a daughter of Elisha Slater and Kasiah (Steele) Lewis, both of whom were descended from the first settlers of Connecticut. To this union were born eight children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Lee R. Keck, and Mrs. A. G. Corre. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lewis went into the lumber business with his brother, Milton Glenn, as a partner. The Glenn sawmill was in the East End of the city. This business venture was a great success, and Lewis Glenn laid the foundation of his fortune from its profits. After being in the lumber business for a little more than thirty years, the partnership was dissolved, Milton Glenn retiring from active business and Lewis Glenn becoming interested in the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy, and Pomeroy Packet Company, U. S. Mail Line, and the Cincinnati and Memphis boat lines, and was for sometime president of the Citizens' Insurance Company. For a good many years he was a stockholder and director of the Fourth National Bank. He was not only prominent in both insurance and steamboat circles but also among business men. His life was a very successful and happy one until about two years previous to his death, when he was stricken with paralysis and obliged to give up business.

Mrs. Glenn died October 13, 1887, and Lewis Glenn was not long in following her, he passing away at the old family residence in the East End, March 22, 1888,

aged sixty-four years. A newspaper of that time says of him: "He was prominent in insurance and steamboat business circles. His business career had been one of success. In all the varied positions of responsibility and trust he has filled he has enjoyed the highest esteem and the entire confidence of all classes of citizens."

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD. An account of the prominent men of Cincinnati would be defective without an honorable mention of this well-known man. Among the oldest pioneers of this place, he was not only a witness of the rapid and substantial growth of the city, but in time, talents, and money he also largely contributed to it. His parentage and education prepared him to be a man of wide influence, and a leader of society.

His father, Col. Jared Mansfield, was one of the first scholars of his day. He wrote a book on mathematics which attracted the attention of Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, and secured to him, from that distinguished man, the appointment to the office of Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory. Col. Mansfield devised and made the beginning of that accurate and admirable system of survey of the public lands which the nation still employs. He established the meridian and base lines upon which the whole survey of the territory was made. The performance of these duties necessitated his residence in the territory. Accordingly, he came with his family from New Haven, Conn., where Edward was born, August 17, 1801, occupied a house in the woods near where Cumminsville, or North Side, now is, and here he remained for a number of years. Called by his appointment as professor in the Military Academy at West Point, he changed his residence to that place. Thus as a pioneer in his boyhood did Mr. Mansfield see the wild beasts of the forest occupying much of the ground now covered by the dwellings and business houses of Cincinnati. He went with his father to West Point, entered the Military Academy in 1815, and in June, 1819, at the age of eighteen, was graduated lieutenant of engineers. His mother, literary in her tastes and religious in her principles, preferred that her son should not devote his life to military pursuits. At her suggestion he devoted himself to literary studies at Farmington, Conn., during the year 1820, and finally was graduated with high honors at the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, in September, 1822. He chose the profession of law, and studied under Judge Gould, at Litchfield, Conn., during the two subsequent years. In 1825 he returned to Cincinnati.

As a lawyer, Mr. Mansfield entered into partnership with the late Prof. Mitchell, who reflected so much honor upon Cincinnati by his success as an astronomer. But the firm of Mansfield & Mitchell was not prospered in the law. The clients, who entered the office to secure the able service of the firm, found the members so busily engaged in scientific and literary investigations that their attention could not be called to the dull and practical points of fact and principles of law. Of course the peculiarly professional life of Mr. Mansfield was of short duration. In 1826 he engaged personally in canvassing the city for names and facts which he put into shape, and, in connection with Benjamin Drake, published as a directory of the same year. This book is now rare, and is eagerly sought after by those who are interested in the early history of the city. The stronger tendencies of Mr. Mansfield began now to assert their influence, and he at once started on his literary career. His first book, "The Political Grammar," still published as the Political Manual, was written and sent to the press in 1834. This book was well received. It was adopted as a text-book in many schools throughout the country; and justly established for the author a reputation for legal and literary ability. He did not continuously devote himself to the art of book-making, but from time to time gave to the world productions which have attracted much attention. In 1834 he published the "Utility of mathematics;" in 1845, "The Legal Rights of Women;" in 1846, the "Life of General Winfield Scott;" in 1848, the "Mexican War;" in 1850, "American Education;" in 1855, "Memoirs of Daniel Drake;" in 1868, "Life of General Grant," and in

1879, "Personal Memories." But his most distinguished services to society were rendered as editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle* from 1836 to 1848; of the *Chronicle* and *Atlas* from 1849 to 1852; of the *Cincinnati Gazette* during the year 1857, and of the *Railroad Record* from 1853 to 1871. As an editor and contributor he was free from "isms," and was the most extensive newspaper writer in the country, with perhaps one exception. In the management of his paper he did much to develop the talent for writing in others. Among the many he encouraged is Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote some of her first productions for his paper. During the Civil war his contributions to the *New York Times* over the signature of "Veteran Observer," and to the *Cincinnati Gazette* over that of "E. D. M.," were recognized as the ablest and most reliable commentaries on current events contained in any publication. In these productions he freely took hold of the most interesting topics of the times, and advocated sound and healthful views on all scientific and social questions. An honest and able advocate of all true progress and reform, he did not identify himself with measures unduly radical, and productive of more change than improvement.

As a politician Mr. Mansfield supported the Whig party with all his ability. The doctrine of a protective tariff he advocated on the ground that only by discrimination in favor of the products of home labor can the condition of the American working man be kept better than that of European laborers. No man did more for the triumph and rule of the Republican party. When the party came into power, in 1860, it might justly have been expected that Mr. Mansfield would have been taken into its councils and patronage. As one of its ablest and most distinguished supporters, as a citizen of learning, capacity and integrity, he deserved a prominent place of trust and service. But because he was not among the scramblers for office, he was left by the party unrewarded for his services. The only civil office he ever held was that of State Commissioner of Statistics for Ohio, the duties of which he performed during the years from 1857 to 1867 inclusive. His reports upon the condition of the State, materially and morally, are the best representation ever given of a territory of equal extent, and a population of equal numbers.

Personally Mr. Mansfield was known and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. Simple in his habits, easy of approach, cheerful, vivacious and sympathetic in his temperament; ready, genial, and sprightly in conversation; intercourse with him was most delightful and refreshing. In his religious belief he was broad and charitable, having a profound respect for all religious convictions. All the activity of his nature he turned into his practical religious life. He was ready to relieve the wants of the needy; to support the claims of a broader benevolence and religion, to preach a sermon, deliver an exhortation, or take part in religious meetings, as duty indicated. He did not believe that true science will utter a single word in contradiction to the word of revelation. He believed that the Bible is man's best guide in life. When bearing the weight of years, he had all the energy, vivacity and cheerfulness of middle life. He was every day industriously employed upon what seemed to him of value to his fellow men. He ever sought to be useful rather than successful, as the world judges, and he depended upon the productions of his pen for his daily support. He was honored by the most prominent literary corporations of the country with the honorary degrees of A. B. and LL.D., but said he wished inscribed on his tombstone:

Here Lies a Working Man.

He died in October, 1880, and now rests peacefully in the beautiful cemetery of Spring Grove.

JOHN SHILLITO was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., November 24, 1808. He migrated to Cincinnati in 1817, and though a mere boy of nine years entered the employ of Blatchley & Simpson, at that time the leading mer-

chants in this city. While serving his clerkship with this firm, by constant application to his duties, supplemented by his naturally keen foresight, he soon acquired that knowledge of commercial affairs which so successfully inured to his benefit during his entire business life.

In 1830 he severed his connection with Blatchley & Simpson, formed a partnership with William McLaughlin, and began the dry-goods business on Main street under the firm name of McLaughlin & Shillito. A year or so later the firm dissolved, and Mr. Shillito entered into co-partnership with Robert W. Burnet. Two years later James Pullan was admitted, and the business was now done in the firm name of Shillito, Burnet & Pullan. In 1833 they removed to other quarters on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and here the firm employed four clerks, which caused the town people to comment on the vast business they were doing. In 1837 Shillito purchased the interests of his partners, and immediately established the firm of John Shillito & Co., the other members being M. H. Coates, Isaac Stephens, William Woods and Edward Holroyd. They removed their stock of goods to the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore, where Mr. Shillito erected a building considered at that time the most commodious dry-goods store west of the Alleghany Mountains. At intervals Mr. Shillito purchased the interests of his partners, and in 1842 became sole proprietor. The business continued prosperous, and realizing that it would soon become necessary to have more room to accommodate his rapidly increasing trade, he secured a lot on the south side of Fourth street, between Race and Vine streets, just west of the new Chamber of Commerce building, where he built a large store, into which he removed in 1857. Here he prosecuted his trade for twenty-one years, during which time he at intervals admitted into partnership his sons, Wallace, John and Gordon. Continuing to meet with phenomenal success, he again found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters. After a long canvass of the real-estate market, he purchased, in the spring of 1877, the property bounded by Race, Seventh, and George streets, and erected the colossal dry-goods palace of to-day, into which the firm removed September 1, 1878, and opened up to the public the following day. Stewart Shillito was admitted to the firm January 1, 1879. John Shillito died September 10, 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age, after having lived to see his last and greatest mercantile achievement crowned with eminent success. The firm of John Shillito & Co. was succeeded by The John Shillito Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, June 28, 1882.

Mr. Shillito married Mary Wallace, daughter of Col. Robert Wallace, of Kentucky. At the time of his death they had four sons and one daughter living: Wallace, who resides in New York; John, who died August 6, 1888; Gordon and Stewart, who reside in Cincinnati; and Mary, who is the wife of Henry P. Rogers, of New York City. Mr. Shillito was a director and treasurer of Spring Grove Cemetery; a director of the Lafayette and National Bank of Commerce; treasurer of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association, and the Music Festival Association; a director of the Children's Home and of the Old Men's Home. He was also a member, trustee and treasurer of the Second Presbyterian Church.

John Shillito was a strong man among men. His business capacity was as marked as his ability to meet men under all circumstances. He was full of the milk of human kindness. His daily life was a complete system, but he could always, in the midst of it, present the pleasant side of human nature. Honor and integrity with him went hand in hand with intelligence and enterprise, and he always strove, so far as he was concerned, to maintain the high character of Cincinnati's merchants. The result was, he built up for himself both reputation and fortune. He was a cheerful giver, and always contributed liberally to everything which tended to build up and perpetuate the memory of the community in which he made his wonderful business success. In his death the mercantile interests of Cincinnati

sustained a great loss, the community felt keenly his taking away, and all with one accord sympathized with the family and his business associates in the irreparable calamity.

JAMES PULLAN, the eldest of William and Elizabeth (Butterfield) Pullan's family of six sons—James, Thomas, William B., John, Richard B. and Joseph—and three daughters—Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth—was born September 2, 1805. His business life began in the counting room of Adingham Low Mill, the extensive Worsted Works of William and John Pullan on the River Wharf, Yorkshire, England. The market for their fabric was in foreign lands, mostly through correspondents in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities. That business increased from year to year until its magnitude invited them in 1821 to move to this country, where they lived part of the time on the Hudson and part in New York City; but all the time they continued their accustomed busy life, forgetful of the dangers of very successful men pursuing such a course in a new country with entirely new surroundings.

As incidents in the life of a private in the rank of the great army passing through life, and only worth recording when they may happily influence the lives of others wearily moving in like directions, we will cover the decade of decadence in the fortune of this family from 1821 to 1830, when with their three large wagons that served for lodging and transport of household goods, laden with precious memories and a Jersey dearborn for the mother and daughters, all its members crossed the Alleghany Mountains to the then far-off city of the great West by saying—that James Pullan and his brother always and under all circumstances did what was possible to help their father in his various undertakings, and never failed in their devotion and respect because of their failure. The knowledge of this, and their scrupulous care to leave no debts of his unpaid, secured for four of them positions, soon after they reached Cincinnati, with the best of its citizens. Among them, Lewis Howell, one of the trustees of Woodward High School, where the two youngest had been placed by their elder brother on its opening, made the writer of this sketch a beneficiary of William Woodward's bounty. As the life and character of James Pullan after 1830 was pretty fully described in the editorials of the city papers when he died, June 21, 1886, their historical statements, with slight correcting necessary, will possess more interest than anything now prepared. Hence the editorial of the *Commercial Gazette* is reproduced in the hope that it may aid in realizing the hope expressed in the concluding sentence.

"Born in England in 1805, he came when a youth of sixteen with his father to New York. In 1830 he removed to Cincinnati, and here he has ever since resided. Here he began business as a clerk in Michael P. Cassilly's business house. Within a year Mr. Howell bought the stock and good will, upon being assured that Mr. Pullan would continue his services. He then took charge of Lewis Howell's business, the largest dry-goods house at that time, and with such success that on Mr. Howell's death in 1834 the executors sold Mr. Pullan the entire business. In an early directory of our city, dated 1834, we find his name recorded as with Lewis Howell, merchant. He soon became a partner in the house of Shillito & Pullan. He afterward established the house of Pullan & Bros. He was the second president of the Lafayette Bank. Then his matured energies were devoted not only to his private interests and duties as president of the bank, but they were exerted earnestly and effectively in favor of the resumption of specie payments. He was one of the leading spirits and organizers of our unrivaled Spring Grove Cemetery. He planned and well nigh established a grand public park for Cincinnati, which would have been for situation, landscape, forests and prospects one of the most beautiful in the world. In this enterprise he 'deserved, though he did not achieve success.'

"As in his commercial, so in his public career, he depended on his capacity for work, and without seeking place or asking promotion waited until he was needed and called. He and his family were identified with the early anti-slavery move-

ments, and were among the founders of the Republican party. He was a trusted friend of Secretary Chase, and when the International Revenue system was adopted he was notified from Washington of his appointment as assessor of the Second District of Ohio, then one of the most important in the country. The system was new and complicated, and Mr. Pullan rendered silent services to the country, in response to calls from the great secretary, which never can be fully known or appreciated. He continued in this position until relieved by Andrew Johnson, and subsequently, when Mr. Johnson wished to appoint Gen. Cary, Mr. Pullan, to aid the General to perform the duties, modestly accepted the position as assistant, which he filled until Gen. Cary was relieved.

"He had now reached the verge of old age, and his active life was over; yet his experience and judgment were ever at the service of the government and its officers; of the community and his friends. His character and reputation as a trustworthy man caused him to be sought for as a trustee and referee, and his report in the matter of the Southern railway is notable for its ability and fairness. To do justice to the memory of such a man were impossible; we can not express our sense of loss, but we hope that his example may inspire others, and especially the young men of our great city, to cultivate and exercise those virtues which were the heart and soul of true commerce, and which render the public-spirited merchant a most useful and honored citizen."

The steel portrait of James Pullan which appears in this work was engraved from a photographic copy of a portrait which hangs in the National Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati.

ROBERT WALLACE BURNET, the third son of Judge Jacob Burnet, was born in Cincinnati in 1808, in the old brick home occupying part of the lot on which the "Burnet House" now stands. At the age of sixteen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated with his class. After several years of service in the army, in the Indian campaigns in the Southern States, he resigned his commission, retired into private life, and has resided in the city of his birth until the present time.

On the occasion of his election as a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Gen. M. F. Force said of him: "To be presented as a member of the third class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, one must have distinguished himself for loyalty during the war, and must, as a citizen now and since the war, have a record above reproach. All this has Robert W. Burnet, and more." He was himself a pioneer, being a son of the late Judge Jacob Burnet, who was one of the original settlers of the Ohio Valley, and both father and son took a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of that region. Having been educated at West Point, and seen years of service as a soldier, his sympathies were always with the men in the field; and when the war broke out, although prevented by ill health from taking active service in the cause of the Union, he found work to do at home, and did it. Being at the time president of the Literary Club, he at once organized it into a military company, known as the "Burnet Rifles," which he thoroughly equipped and personally drilled. Of this company, seventy became officers in the Union army, and were distinguished for their service in field and hospital.

When the United States Sanitary Commission was organized, Robert W. Burnet was appointed president of the Western Branch, and continued as such until the close of the war and after until, in fact, the Commission had ended its labors, giving his time, and liberally of his means, in furtherance of the work of the Commission. His work as president of the Commission was known and felt throughout the country, and all the departments under his supervision accomplished results that were appreciated and remembered. He is now living a quiet and retired life at his home on the Grandin road, East Walnut Hills.

THE GANO FAMILY. The ancestors of this distinguished family were Huguenots, who fled from France to avoid religious persecution. They came to America, and settled in New Jersey, whence we note the beginning of the family in this country.

Rev. John Gano was born at Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1727, and was ordained to the ministry in 1754. He became a distinguished Baptist, and organized the first church of that denomination in New York City, becoming its pastor in 1762. Early espousing the cause of the colonists against Great Britain, he joined the Revolutionary army on the breaking out of the war, became a brigade chaplain, and remained in the service until Independence was established. He left his society in New York, April 5, 1788, and removed to Kentucky, dying at Frankfort, August 10, 1804, aged seventy-seven years.

JOHN S. GANO, son of Rev. John Gano, was one of the early settlers of Columbia. He held commissions as captain, major, brigadier and major-general of the first division of Ohio militia, from September 1, 1803, when these offices were posts of honor, danger and duty, until 1818, when he removed to Covington, Ky., of which place he was the principal proprietor. He was topographical engineer, commanded an advance party, and surveyed the route for the march of the army under Gen. St. Clair, and shared in the battle and defeat November 4, 1791. He also commanded a battalion of 132 men in an expedition to the field of St. Clair's depot, buried the dead, and brought off 1,050 stand of arms, two field pieces and other munitions of war. He commanded a company of one hundred volunteers who marched to the relief of Capt. Kingsbury, who was besieged by the Indians at Dunlap's Station, and he also took an active and responsible part in the war with England in 1812, raising volunteers, drafting, mustering, organizing and equipping several detachments. Part of the time he was stationed at Sandusky, and for six months he was in command of the Ohio militia on the frontier under Gen. Harrison. He also surveyed and marked the sections and fractions in one of the ranges of land in Symmes' purchase. On the early organization of the courts, Gen. Gano was appointed clerk, and held this office until his removal to Covington in 1818, where he died January 1, 1822. His remains were afterward removed to Spring Grove Cemetery. His mother was the daughter of Judge William Goforth, Sr., the first judge appointed for Hamilton county. Mrs. Gen. Gano was born in New York City. She was remarkable for her intelligence, grace, dignity, and hospitality. Her remains were brought to Cincinnati in 1858, and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

DANIEL GANO was born May 23, 1794, near the mouth of the Little Miami, where Benjamin Stites and party made the first settlement in Symmes' purchase November 18, 1788. After receiving the rudiments of an education he was, in 1805, put in a boarding school. When only thirteen years of age he rode 1,100 miles on horseback to Providence, R. I., across the mountains, at that time a wilderness. This journey was regarded as extraordinary for one so young. He was accompanied by his uncle, Dr. Stephen Gano, who organized the first Baptist church at Columbia, in 1790. He was the son of Rev. John Gano, and was born in New York December 25, 1762. After completing his medical studies he served some time in the Revolutionary army as a surgeon, and was captured and sent aboard a British prison ship. After this he entered the ministry. In 1792 he was called to the pastoral care of the First Baptist church, Providence, R. I., and continued to occupy that important station until his death, which occurred August 18, 1828. Here Daniel remained with his uncle and prepared to enter college, but was deterred on account of a severe accident which incapacitated him for some time. On his recovery he abandoned his college pursuits, returned to Cincinnati and entered his father's office as assistant clerk. He soon became a deputy, retaining that position until 1818, when his father resigned, and he was appointed clerk, in which capacity he continued until 1856, except a few months when Gen. Harrison filled the office. The life of Daniel Gano was a remarkable and busy one. When eighteen years of age he was commissioned by the gover-



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R. A. Burnet.

nor of Ohio as aid to the major-general, after which he was re-appointed and held his commission under Maj.-Gen. James Findlay (who succeeded his father), until his death. He assisted as military aid in preparing troops for the field during the war of 1812. Being a deputy clerk he furnished a substitute. Although he was so long in official life, there were few in his time who did more toward the building up of the city, or who contributed more toward the development of its natural resources. He built no less than twenty-seven houses in Hamilton county, besides a bridge across Mill creek, where he owned a farm. By his individual exertions and responsibility he provided for the location of the Miami canal, procured plans from New York, had the first five canal boats built and equipped, and operated them by agents. As agent for the Covington company, he platted and superintended the surveying and sale of lots which took place March 20, 1815. After his father's death, he settled the company's business, and preserved his transactions for future reference in permanent record form. Always an advocate of freedom, he liberated three families of slaves, seven in number; and was always in the front rank of reformers, aiding progressive movements with a liberal hand. Being an ardent lover and liberal patron of the fine arts, he bestowed much time and expended large sums of money in agricultural and horticultural experiments. As chairman he reported the first constitution for the first agricultural society of Hamilton county, January 9, 1827. He had three farms in operation at one time, and took a deep interest in raising fine horses and cattle. When Lafayette visited Cincinnati in 1824, Maj. Gano received him in splendid style, and entertained him. He often reverted with pride that he had had the honor of sitting in Masonic Lodge with Lafayette, Gen. Jackson and Governor Clinton. The wife of Maj. Gano was Rebecca Hunt Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence and Rebecca (Hunt) Lawrence, of New Jersey, and twin sister of Jeremiah Hunt. They were married in Cincinnati September 26, 1816, and six children were the fruits of the union, only two of whom are living: Stephen and Henrietta G., the latter of whom is the wife of Henry A. Chittenden, a merchant of New York City. Maj. Gano died in July, 1873, and was laid at rest among his kindred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

STEPHEN GANO, Madisonville, born in Cincinnati, August 5, 1819, is the only son of Maj. Daniel and Rebecca (Hunt) Gano, and was named for his uncle, Dr. Stephen Gano, son of Rev. John Gano, above mentioned. He had the educational advantages of old Woodward High School, and Cary's Farmers' College. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Dr. Aydelotte and Dr. Ray, professors in old Woodward, and he will always venerate with kindred heart their memory and great worth. His particular friend, A. H. McGuffy, for a long time one of the professors in old Woodward, when Stephen went there, says that at one time one of the professors complained to Dr. Aydelotte that he should be reprimanded, as he was altogether too noisy, but he was saved by the good old president, who said: "Yes, Stephen is a very noisy boy, but he always gets his lessons, is ever kind and pleasant to his playmates, and respectful and gentlemanly to his teachers; let him go, he will do us no harm." And let him go they did. After getting through with his studies he was for a long time in the office with his father, who was clerk of the courts of Hamilton county for over forty years. He then studied law under the late Vachel Worthington, Esquire, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. He rather devoted himself to examining real-estate titles and making abstracts. In his earlier years he gave a good deal of his time to the study of natural history, and had a large collection of minerals, shells, fossils, curiosities and botanical specimens, some of which are now in the rooms of the Historical Society of Cincinnati. In 1849 he was seized with the California gold fever, and in company with a number of young men crossed the plains on a mule, with Col. James Collier, of Steubenville, who was sent to San Francisco as collector of United States customs. The trip across the plains in those days took six months. He experienced some very hard times on the

plains, and in the mines, during his absence of four years. Never before or since, he says, had he such an intense eagerness to work, and put in all the dirt possible just as though his life depended on each extra shovelful, as in that the desired lumps of gold might be found—that the more dirt shoveled and washed, the more gold gathered. Backache, mud and dirty water, and wet feet were not considered until at camp in the evening steaming before a big fire. The anxiety of the gold digger is of a character with the excitement at a gambling table. He has spent his life in some ten or more different kinds of business, and he now often regrets that he had not from the start devoted all of his time, energy and talents to some one useful occupation, and strained every nerve to its mastery. Now, in his seventy-fourth year, he would like to shout in trumpet tones to all young men the words of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew: “Stick, dig and save.” From experience and observation he thinks that almost any young man of good healthy constitution can succeed if he will stick to some useful pursuit, and work continuously with all his might, aim high, keep himself pure and unspotted from the temptations of life, and take good care of what he makes. The Bible says: “Seest thou a man diligent in his business he will stand before kings.” Mr. Gano has never been an idle man, but has worked at something useful all his life; he believes in doing well whatever he has to do, or to work with an honesty of purpose. If he has one peculiarity more marked than another it is his kindness of disposition toward all mankind. There is nothing cynical about him; it may be that he is too forgiving. He aims to injure no one. He says he never knowingly said or did anything to injure or hurt the feelings of a brother man, and he thinks he has not an enemy living. He seems to take pleasure in doing kind and considerate service, and in the revealing of “manifestations.” He finds the Bible full of spirit manifestations and argues that an individual is very unreasonable who wants a better kind of manifestation than is found in First Book of Samuel, Chapter 28. He has studied the best authors, essays, and periodicals on that subject, and weighed carefully and honestly all the different objections and arguments against it, and the result is that he is thoroughly convinced that Spiritualism is true, and is one of the most important subjects that can engage the best attention of man both for this world and the next. He most heartily enjoys the hopes it teaches and the rewards it offers, and he is beyond a doubt convinced that our departed friends still live and do come back to earth and try to influence us and guide us in the better way; and that the very important question, if a man die shall he live again, is more satisfactorily answered and proved by spiritual manifestations than by any other known method. It demonstrates that man lives beyond the grave. On May 1, 1855, Mr. Gano was married to Sarah L. French, of Concord, N. H., and to them have been born two sons and four daughters; they have nine grandchildren. The married life of Mr. Gano has been a most remarkably happy one. All of his spare time is passed in the bosom of his family, and he is never so happy as when at home in his place at Madisonville. His wife is remarkable for great good sense and kindness of disposition. For the last nine years Mr. Gano has been assisting H. C. Hulbert in taking care of his father's large estate.

ROBERT MITCHELL, son of John and Jane (Peterson) Mitchell, was born in the North of Ireland in 1811, and came to this country with his parents in 1824. The family having settled on a wild farm in Indiana, Robert had to bear his share of the hardships incident to pioneer life. He is the fourth of ten children, all of whom were alive and well for fifty-five years after the family came to the United States. His mother died young, though her mother died about twenty years ago at the age of one hundred and five years.

Our subject assisted in clearing up the Indiana farm and labored to assist in supporting the large family of his parents. On this account he found little time to avail himself of the opportunities offered to attend the three months' winter school in a log cabin. But notwithstanding these drawbacks he succeeded by dint of

industry, perseverance and close application in acquiring the rudiments of an education. After the farm was well cleared he came to Cincinnati, with nothing but a good character, a sound and vigorous constitution, and a determination to accomplish something, but a very indefinite idea as to what that something should be. After trying various employments then open to a youth of twenty he decided to learn a trade, and for that purpose apprenticed himself to a cabinet maker. He served his time and worked at journey work for five or six years, when he commenced business for himself. At that time some little machinery for wood work had been introduced in some places, and believing that the first who should apply it to the manufacture of furniture would reap a rich reward he, after a hard struggle, succeeded in establishing a small factory with what new appliances were then available. The factory was operated for two years in company with a capitalist who had assisted him in its establishment, and who had become dissatisfied at not yet having any returns for his money, and was desirous of disposing of his investment. Frederick Rammelsberg became the purchaser, and from that date (1846) to January, 1863, when he died, the partnership was continued. At the time Mr. Rammelsberg became interested the capacity of the works was sufficient for but about thirty men, but was gradually increased until 1848, when it was destroyed by fire, and the whole fruit of their labor was swept away, there being no insurance whatever.

In 1849 the works were rebuilt on a larger scale, but when they were ready to start business was very much depressed, and then to add to the depression came the cholera epidemic. They struggled on, however, and continued adding to their capacities until they finally triumphed by having built up a good trade. When the Civil war broke out they were employing between four and five hundred men. This calamity again depressed the business, but in a few years it began to pick up again, and in time it became quite flourishing. The working force was increased from five hundred to six hundred men, and as business increased it was still further added to until a much larger number was employed. In 1871-72 the present store and manufactory—100x150 feet, six stories in height in front and seven in the rear—was built, being one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. At present they manufacture and set up wooden mantels, which they have introduced into Cincinnati and which have largely displaced stone and iron mantels in many of the best residences. They also make a specialty of interior fittings of all kinds for offices, banks, hotels, court and state houses, as well as private residences. A wholesale as well as a retail department is conducted. The entire floorage of the factories and store covers nearly ten acres of space. In 1867 Mr. Mitchell incorporated the concern as the "Mitchell & Rammelsberg Furniture Company" and took in a number of the employes as stockholders, but reserved the first right to repurchase the stock if they desired to dispose of it, which he did at the request of the holders some years since. In 1881 the title of the concern was changed to the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company.

Robert Mitchell was first married in 1838, and a second time in 1864. There are five living children—two sons and three daughters—all born of the first marriage. Albert H. is vice-president of the company and Richard H. secretary. Of the daughters Jennie married Stephen R. Burton; Lillie became the wife of W. H. Ellis, treasurer of the furniture company, and Emma married A. J. Redway. The venerable head of the great corporation resides in Avondale, and is spending the evening of his life in ease and comfort. During his more active years he was always in the shop with his workmen and ever took a deep interest in their welfare. When the company was incorporated he was chosen president, but retired from any active participation in the business, choosing to leave its direction in the hands of his sons and son-in-law. The family attend Grace Episcopal Church, Avondale. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the first I. O. O. F. Lodge organized in Cincinnati,

and such for many years. In politics he adheres to the Republican party, but never held a public office in his life; nor was he ever a candidate. The success of Mr. Mitchell in the management of the great business which he founded has been largely due to his judgment of men and motives, his control of large bodies of workmen, his indomitable will power, his strict punctuality in business engagements, and an integrity of character which is always the basis of universal confidence.

HENRY LEWIS, deceased capitalist, was born May 11, 1826, in Chester county, Penn., son of Isaac and Esther (Ottenkirk) Lewis. His father was born in Chester county, Penn., February 3, 1793, of Welsh parentage, and died July 15, 1874. His mother, Esther (Ottenkirk), was born also in Chester county, June 18, 1798, of Scotch extraction, and died December 13, 1888.

Henry Lewis' paternal and maternal ancestors emigrated from Wales, settling in Chester county, Penn., prior to 1718, and his great great-grandfather came to America with William Penn, settling in Delaware county, Penn. Of the seven children born to Isaac and Esther (Ottenkirk) Lewis two are living: Charles R., who is a manufacturer at Jefferson City, Mo., and Mrs. Ann (Lewis) Keely, who resides in Elba, Chase Co., Kans. Henry Lewis' father was a well-to-do farmer in Chester county, Penn., and there Henry passed his boyhood, obtaining a more than fair education, having graduated from Bristol College, Bristol, Penn., in 1848, so that he taught school as well as worked on his father's farm. After teaching school in Chester county for about a year, Henry Lewis came to Cincinnati in 1846, and then went to Flemingsburg, Ky., where he again taught school for a year, thence returning to Cincinnati. Soon afterward he became a member of the firm of A. D. Bullock & Company, manufacturers of curled hair and dealers in foreign and domestic wools and woolens, the senior partners being William and Anthony D. Bullock, the former soon afterward retiring. The firm was very successful, and A. D. Bullock becoming largely interested in outside investments, Mr. Lewis became managing partner, conducting the business successfully until 1884, when he retired, devoting the latter years of his life to the promotion of various railroad interests and other investments. Mr. Lewis was identified with the early growth of Walnut Hills, was one of the promoters and for several years president of the street railroad known as Route 10, afterward sold to the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and converted into a cable road. He was one of the organizers of and directors in the company which built the John street line, probably the first street railroad in Cincinnati. He was intimately connected with Charles W. West, R. M. Shoemaker, E. A. Ferguson, J. N. Kinney and others in the promotion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and afterward in its opening and operation as one of the Common Carrier Company. He was a director for a number of years in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Kentucky Central railroads, and, generally, was identified with nearly every project tending toward the development of Cincinnati.

Just after the war the Cincinnati Street Railway Company was in a sorry condition, mules or horses were high, feed was higher, the cars costly, and the company had not been able to lobby with success to prevent heavy licenses on each car and stringent ordinances about keeping the streets in repair. A Philadelphia firm owned the line then, and wanted to sell out. Seneca W. Ely, the veteran editor, conducted the deal, by which the lines were sold to Bullock, Lewis and others, including the late Charles W. West. From that time on the street car systems of Cincinnati have been paying investments. It was this investment and its result which made Henry Lewis anxious ever after to take up some broken-down investment or company and build it up into profit. He made it his "fad" (if the word can be applied to business); anyhow, it became a hobby of his, and when the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company was in a distressing condition, Henry Lewis, R. M. Shoemaker, Charles W. West, J. N. Kinney and others bought up a controlling amount of stock, and soon had it worth much more than they gave for it.

Henry Lewis was a director for some time, and closed out his holdings at a handsome profit. He had great faith in the future development of the Kentucky Central railroad, and invested largely in its stock and bonds. At one time he had invested over two hundred thousand dollars, and sold nearly all his available real estate to make the purchase and hold it, the outlook not being good, but what promised once to be a disastrous speculation resulted in a great success. About 1891 he sold out to the Louisville and Nashville system, doubling his investment. When the old Cincinnati and Eastern, often sneeringly called the "Cemetery and Eternity," was undergoing wreckage, Henry Lewis and his hobby came to the front, and he bought heavily into the road in which he had, until his death, abiding faith. He had heavy holdings in this road, now known as the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia, of which Samuel Hunt is president. Some years ago Mr. Lewis bought another road which was having a precarious existence. It ran from Dayton to Lebanon, or near there, and formed the connecting link between the Northern Narrow-gauge and Dayton. It was his hope to see the road a booming line between here and Dayton.

Mr. Lewis' business relations with "Tony" Bullock ended some years ago. In 1884, when the woolen business was at No. 142 West Pearl street, Mr. Lewis withdrew from the firm. Since 1872 Pierson R. Mitchell had been a partner, having previously been a bookkeeper, and he retains his interest in the firm to-day. For some reason not known, Mr. Lewis did not go into the telephone speculation with his friend Bullock. Perhaps he did not have faith in it, or perhaps "Tony" didn't let him into what has proved such a success. However, since 1872, when the two partners divided their securities and stocks, they operated separately in their speculations.

Those who saw Henry Lewis and heard his business methods or his personal peculiarities discussed, set him down as a millionaire. However, it is not probable that he was so wealthy. There are some citizens of Cincinnati who know about what his holdings were in value, and they estimate his estate at not over, if quite, six hundred thousand dollars. He was not a man given to confidences, however, and the condition of his affairs may be a surprise, as he was certainly not a loser in his business transactions. He was a warm personal friend of Charles W. West, and gave \$1,000 for the Art Museum. In this and many other ways Henry Lewis was public-spirited and generous, but he had a horror of any ostentatious parade of his charities or gifts. So great was the confidence of West in his friend Lewis that when West was away, Henry Lewis would sign checks and transact the millionaire's business. Mr. Pierson Mitchell said of him: "I have known him for forty years, and in a close business connection. In all that time I have never known him to do anything but what was right. He was more charitable than was thought, for he was a man who followed the scriptural injunction, letting not his left hand know what the right hand was doing; and I know of many cases where he has extended aid to struggling young men who needed it."

Henry Lewis was not a politician. He was a fervent Republican, and years ago was on one of the city boards by appointment. But he never sought office by election, and displayed his greatest interest in politics when his friend J. B. Foraker was a candidate for governor. In reward and as a compliment to the ability of the man, Governor Foraker made Henry Lewis a member of the Board of Affairs, created by the General Assembly in 1886. The other members were Charles Jacob, Jr., James Morgan, Thomas L. Young, and Thomas G. Smith. Mr. Lewis had the four-year term, and was in office until a Democratic Legislature abolished the board in 1890. Hon. T. W. Graydon, who served with him on the board, said of the man: "Henry Lewis was a man of tenacious views; he was, in fact, stubborn when he had once made up his mind, but he was always strictly honest. His integrity was of the sterling quality, and he had a suspicious nature, so that he was really imprac

tical in his dealings with men at times. I always got along well with Mr. Lewis. He was candid and frank in his opinions, and liked persons to be the same in return. I have always regarded him as a good citizen, and a useful one, and I regret very much to hear of his death."

Mr. Lewis had met his future wife before he came to Ohio, but he decided to first make a successful start in life before he married. He went back to New Jersey, just across from Philadelphia, and on May 19, 1853, married Maria Ann Eastburn, a pretty Quakeress, daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Woolley) Eastburn, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, both of English descent, who until her death used the "thee" and "thou" of her sect in conversation, especially in the home circle. Mrs. Lewis was a devoted wife and mother, and died January 17, 1892, in the home at McMillan and Park avenue, Walnut Hills. The children of Henry and Maria Ann Lewis are named as follows: Anna K.; Robert B., of Philadelphia; George W.; Martha B., and Henry G., who died October 16, 1891. Anna K. Lewis and Martha B. (now Mrs. Walter St. John Jones) were educated at Miss Nourse's school; Robert B. Lewis, at the public schools and Dr. Soule's school on Walnut Hills; George W. Lewis at the University of Cincinnati, and Henry Graham Lewis, at the Cincinnati Law School.

Henry Lewis died February 12, 1893, at which time he was a director of the following companies and institutions: Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad; Niles Tool Works Company; Burnet House Hotel Company; Arrowhead Reservoir Company, and the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Lewis was a vestryman for several years of the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills.

GEORGE WOOLLEY LEWIS, assistant superintendent in charge of the Cincinnati Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and treasurer of the Covington & Cincinnati Elevated railroad and Transfer & Bridge Co., was born on Walnut Hills, Ohio, November 8, 1858, a son of Henry and Maria (Eastburn) Lewis. He was educated in the public schools of Walnut Hills, Dr. Soule's preparatory school of East Walnut Hills, and the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Soon after graduation he was appointed resident engineer of the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad at Greensburg, Ind., and about six months later accepted a position with the Kentucky Central railroad as resident engineer, with headquarters at Winchester, Ky. From 1882 to 1884 he was located at Covington, Ky., and from March, 1884, to July, 1885, at Lexington, Ky., as engineer of maintenance of way. During the following three years he was engaged in the improvement of the falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., under contract with the United States Government. In March, 1888, he became supervising engineer for the re-organization committee on construction of the Maysville & Big Sandy railroad, now the Cincinnati Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati. From January 1 to March 15, 1889, he had temporary charge of maintenance of way while opening said road for traffic. From March 15, 1889, to April 30, 1892, he had charge of the real-estate department of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway system. He then became superintendent of the Lexington & Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, Ashland, Ky., which position he held until April 1, 1893, when he assumed his present office. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Engineers, the University and the Riding Clubs of Cincinnati, and is a Republican of liberal views.

DANIEL JAMES FALLIS, late president of the Merchants National Bank of Cincinnati, and also vice-president (for Ohio) of the National Bankers' Association of America, was born near Fredericksburg, Fauquier Co., Va., August 19, 1809. The place of his nativity abounds in historic associations. His father's mills stood upon Deep run, about two miles from the Rappahannock river. The northern limit of the Union army rested at that place at the time of the battle of the Rappahannock. While the war was in progress, Mr. Fallis took a thrilling interest in the bloody drama as it was enacted around the home of his childhood.

He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-great-grandfather presided at a manufacturers' meeting in Dublin in 1698, for which he was compelled to sell his glass manufactory to a pauper to avoid ruinous taxation, and finally was executed for treason. In the same year his great-grandfather, Thomas Fallis, came to the American colonies, and landed in Philadelphia. Nine days after his arrival George Fallis (Daniel's grandfather) was born. Remaining there twenty-three years, they migrated to Virginia where they purchased a landed estate in Stafford county, adjoining that on which lived Gen. Washington. There was a community of Quakers in that vicinity to which the Fallises belonged, owing to which fact he was a noncombatant during the Revolution. George Fallis was personally acquainted with and a friend of Gen. Washington, and, knowing him to be a man of prayer, and hearing of the sufferings of the Continental soldiers, he wrote letters of sympathy, offering to render him any services (except bearing arms) in his power for the relief of his army. Much of his property, consisting of farms, was sold for the purpose of raising money to make his offers good. At one time the Continental money on hand arising from such sales amounted to \$101,000, and after the war, when it was supposed to be worthless, it was burned. In 1797 Thomas Fallis (son of George) married Mary James, and of the eight children born to them Daniel James was the sixth. He remained in Virginia until 1824, when he followed two uncles to Wilmington, Ohio. There he was employed in a store until 1826, when he went to Greenfield, same State, and engaged temporarily in the store of W. & S. E. Hibben, with a view to removing with that firm to Hillsboro, Ohio, which took place in April of that year. He remained with that firm until about the close of the year 1829. His first visit to Cincinnati took place in November of that year, for the purpose of purchasing goods for the firm. In 1830 he engaged as clerk in the office of Hon. John Smith, who was then treasurer of that county and also had a store. At the end of the first year August 31, 1831, he became a partner of his employer, and the new firm of Smith & Fallis continued four years. He then engaged in the business of merchandising alone for two years. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Thomas Barry, the firm of Fallis & Barry continuing until 1840 when Mr. Fallis sold out to Mr. Barry. In February, 1843, the firm of Fallis & Evans was formed, lasting until 1846 when Mr. Fallis sold his interest to his partner. After the lapse of a year or so he again entered into the business of merchandising, alone, and so continued until November, 1853, when he sold out preparatory to coming to Cincinnati. On July 17, 1854, he began the banking business in this city as head of the firm of Fallis, Brown & Company, No. 33 West Third street. In 1856-58 he bought his partners' interests and carried on the business as Fallis & Company until December, 1859, when the firm of Fallis, Young & Company was created, continued until 1865, and then merged into the Merchants National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000. In August, 1867, this bank purchased the stock of the Ohio National Bank, thus increasing the capital stock to one million dollars. Of this bank Mr. Fallis was its only president until he tendered his resignation on his eighty-second birthday August 19, 1891. He was, therefore, uninterruptedly in the banking business over thirty-seven years, twenty-six years as president of the Merchants National Bank. He was the oldest banker in Cincinnati, who had steadily continued in the business, having passed safely through all the financial crises, never suspending or failing in order to meet the demands of his depositors and creditors. One of his partners, John Young, was a warm personal friend of Secretary Chase. From this arose the fact that Mr. Fallis' judgment was also invoked touching the financial measures of the government, and had great weight upon the public mind. And it was from this intelligent and unfaltering support of the leading bankers of the nation, of whom Mr. Fallis was a representative, that the government, the Treasury Department, derived the wisdom and courage to take the steps which finally led to the crowning consummation of specie payment. The glory that

surrounds the name of Chase and Sherman is none the less enduring because they were great financiers and not generals. These great secretaries, supported by their lieutenants, the representative bankers of the nation, their judgment and coöperation, commanded the revenues and marshaled the resources that constituted the sinews of the war. Mr. Fallis was president of the Cincinnati Clearing House, an important institution which he and John W. Ellis, Esq. (now of New York City), were chiefly instrumental in organizing. Mr. Fallis was a stockholder, director and chairman of the executive committee of the pioneer iron establishment of Alabama, known as the Eureka Company; was director and president of the Western Tract Society of Cincinnati. Besides these interests he invested his capital in other enterprises, which yielded profitable returns while they gave employment to many men.

On October 30, 1835, Mr. Fallis married Miss Ann Poage, a daughter of the late Gen. Poage, of Greenup county, Ky., and granddaughter of Col. George Poage who commanded under Gen. Washington at the siege of Yorktown. Of this union there were two children, a daughter, now Mrs. Charles G. Rodgers, and Hon. John T. Fallis, who was a member of the Cincinnati bar and represented Hamilton county in the Ohio legislature. From March, 1861, until his death, Mr. Fallis resided in Covington, Ky., in a beautiful home that has been the scene of hospitality, refinement and domestic happiness; but alas the Angel of Death hovered over it, and on May 7, 1893, the only and beloved son was taken from it. This was a very great shock to Mr. Fallis, and one from which he never recovered; yet he claimed to be sufficiently well to undertake a journey, so on the evening of June 7 (just one month after his son's death), he left home, but on the following morning was suddenly and fatally attacked with heart disease at Jamestown, N. Y., his sickness and death both occupying but a few minutes. His remains were brought home, and the funeral took place from the home he so much loved. Beside his son he was laid in Highland Cemetery, back of Covington, where a very handsome monument marks their resting place. At this writing Mrs. Fallis, with her devoted daughter, Mrs. Rodgers, occupies the old homestead. Mr. Fallis was most affectionate to his own, and his love for his daughter and her children was lovely to see. His only grandson, Howard S. Rodgers, a young electrician, has doubtless a bright future. He is now chief electrician of the Eddy Electrical Company, of Windsor, Conn. While Mr. Fallis was nearly eighty-four years old at the time of his death, his memory was wonderful and his judgment most excellent. His interest in the world at large, and especially in his own country and in the church of his choice, had not abated as his years increased. In politics Mr. Fallis was first an Old-line Whig, then a Know-Nothing, finally an ardent Republican. At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years was one of its ruling elders. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was connected with the old First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, and was its most able supporter. Mr. Fallis never hesitated to say that he owed his success in life to the Bible and its Author. These constituted the foundation of his character. Add to these experience, judgment, quick perception, a fine moral sense, unquestioned integrity, and we have the main reasons for a business career which was as honorable as it was successful. Mr. Fallis was a very quiet man, and while pursuing his business he unostentatiously dispensed his large charities. The acquisition of wealth was not for his own sake, but from the beginning of his career was a noiseless, ever-widening stream passing continuously out into the world again through the various channels of the Church and charitable institutions.

ETHAN S. BATES was born August 26, 1813, near Cincinnati, and spent his boyhood in the township where he was born. His father, Clark Bates, was born in Mendon, Mass., in 1778, and came to Cincinnati when he was eighteen years of age.

When our subject grew to manhood he engaged with Mr. Clearwater in the hog slaughtering business. Subsequently he associated himself in kindred business



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

L. J. Fallis

with George and Peter Bogen and John Marsh, under the firm name of Bogen, Bates & Marsh, and they continued in business until the beginning of the war. Mr. Bates was one of the projectors of Spring Grove Avenue, he becoming the president of the company. He was also a large stockholder in the Spring Grove Avenue Street Car Company, and as one of the directors took an active part in its management. For many years he was treasurer of Mill Creek township; and he was also identified with the new Cincinnati stock yards. In 1840 he married Miss Elizabeth Beresford, daughter of Samuel Beresford, and the union lasted until his death, which occurred October 21, 1891. For many years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he was recognized as one of the solid business men of the city, whose high sense of honor and integrity of purpose were never doubted.

WILLIAM GIBSON, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 20, 1827, came to Cincinnati with his parents in 1831. He was educated at the Woodward High School and Cincinnati College. In early life he formed a partnership for the manufacture of lead pipe with Andrew McCormick, under the firm name of McCormick, Gibson & Co., and continued in the business for twenty-seven years, retiring with a competency.

Mr. Gibson was a resident of Cincinnati for sixty years, and was distinguished throughout life as a philanthropic citizen, a successful business man of unswerving integrity, and undaunted energy, a kind husband and father, and a devoted son. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he always took a deep interest in everything calculated to develop the trade of the city, and was greatly respected by his fellow members. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and one of its trustees. After a brief illness he died November 14, 1891, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

JOHN R. MORTON, Cincinnati, was born at Hatboro, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, August 22, 1816, son of John Morton, who was a nephew of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and his education included a course of study at the Friends' Academy at Reading, Pennsylvania.

When fifteen years of age he located at Sandusky, Ohio, and entered upon the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. George Morton, but not liking the profession abandoned it to enter into business engagements, first at Coshocton and later at Zanesville. In 1835 he came to Cincinnati and entered a business house as book-keeper. Subsequently he was engaged with the banking firm of Ellis & Morton, and on the retirement of Rowland Ellis and William Morton, the house was reorganized under the firm name of John R. Morton & Co., great success attending the same until the panic of 1867, which caused its suspension. In 1869 Mr. Morton entered the service of the Chamber of Commerce in charge of the department of finances and accounts, under the official title of clerk, a position which he held until his death, November 4, 1891, a period of more than twenty-three years. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the members of that body, as his services proved to be exceedingly valuable—his rare judgment in matters of finance securing to the treasury funds which otherwise would not have been obtained. An expressive tribute to his memory was spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to his family.

JOSEPH RAWSON was born at Mendon, Mass., January 9, 1808, and came to Cincinnati in 1831. He found employment in the pork-packing establishment of Hartshorn & Child, and in 1836 became a member of the firm, the title being Hartshorn, Child & Co. In 1856, the former partners retiring, the firm became Joseph Rawson & Co., and still later Joseph Rawson & Sons. Mr. Rawson's career in this one line of business extended through the exceptionally long period of sixty years, during which time, by pluck, honesty and industry, he succeeded in rising from the position of clerk to that of a merchant prince. He was a member of the Chamber

of Commerce from the time of its organization, and in various ways contributed largely to its prosperity. Although always declining official position, he was esteemed one of its most valuable and substantial members, and in 1887 the Chamber expressed its appreciation of his high character by conferring upon him the degree of honorary membership. He died, November 15, 1891, full of honors and of years. A memorial was spread upon the records of the Chamber, and a copy of same was sent to his family as an assurance of the high esteem in which he was held.

THOMAS G. ODIORNE, probably one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce at the time of his death, was born in 1804, came to Cincinnati from Boston in 1846, and engaged actively in the commission and shipping business. His sterling integrity and energy soon made him one of the leading merchants of the city. He was president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and bringing to that institution rare ability as an underwriter, it prospered under his administration. In the beginning of the war he gave up his business interests to look after the wounded and sick in the army, giving his personal attention to the large number needing the kind ministrations of his great heart; and as president of the Sanitary Committee for the relief of the suffering soldiers, he disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars with fidelity and great care. He was a consistent and active Christian, devoted to his church all his life, and for many years was one of the executive officers of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. He died November 16, 1891, in his eighty-eighth year. In his death the city lost an esteemed and highly respected citizen, and the Chamber of Commerce a member "whose integrity and fair dealing was the rule of his life."

JOHN CURREN, long a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, was born April 2, 1837, at Middletown, County Armagh, Ireland. When but three years of age his parents removed to Liverpool, England, and resided there until 1847, when they immigrated to the United States, coming directly to Cincinnati on their arrival in this country.

After attending school two years young Curren heroically began the work of his life at the age of twelve years, by establishing a fruit and vegetable business which steadily grew in its proportions to the close of his life. In 1865 the firm became Coyle & Curren, and they soon erected a large store and warehouse on Front street, opposite the Suspension bridge, the partnership continuing very successfully until 1872, when Mr. Coyle died. After this Mr. Curren continued the business under the firm name of John Curren & Co., eventually associating with him his only son, John Curren, Jr., who succeeded to his father's business. Mr. Curren was an eminently successful business man, because he deserved to be. He neither turned to the right hand nor to the left, but by diligence, honorable dealing and commendable enterprise built up a business which is a monument to his foresight, and an enviable reputation among his colleagues, whose appreciation found expression at the time of his death in many ways. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Walsh, who survives him. He died April 3, 1892.

COLONEL WILLIAM EMERY MERRILL, born in Wisconsin in 1837, was the eldest child of Moses E. Merrill, a graduate of West Point and captain in the Fifth United States Infantry, who was killed September 8, 1847, at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico. For the distinguished services of his father young Merrill was appointed by the President to a cadetship at West Point. He at once took a high standing in his class, and for the five years of his stay stood at the head, graduating July 1, 1859. Although a very young man when the Rebellion broke out, he was placed in many responsible positions, was wounded and was breveted captain for gallant conduct in an engagement with the enemy before Yorktown, Va., April 16, 1862; major for meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the battle of Lookout Moun-

tain and Missionary Ridge; and colonel for faithful and meritorious service in the battles of Resaca and New Hope Church. In 1870 he took charge of the improvement of the Ohio river as a United States engineer, and remained in that position for twenty-one years in charge of the Ohio river from its mouth to its source. Under the auspices of the government he visited Europe to inspect the more advanced river improvements of France and other countries, and the result of his labors is the lock and dam located seven miles below Pittsburgh, which is conceded to be the greatest work of its kind in this or any other country; and will stand as a monument to his genius. Col. Merrill was killed in a railway accident on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, about five miles south of Fairfield Station, Ill., December 14, 1891, while in the discharge of his duty. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, desirous of placing on record some token of appreciation of his personal worth, and also of his long and valuable services to his country, and especially to Cincinnati and the Ohio Valley, passed this resolution which was spread on the minutes:

Resolved, That while expressing our deep grief at the death of Col. Merrill, and our sense of the great loss which our country and this community has thereby sustained, we, at the same time, can not but be thankful for the good example he has left us by his devotion to duty, his singular affability and gentleness of manner, and his persistent, faithful and able work in behalf of the improvements of this great valley and its waterways.

At the time of his death he was in charge of the improvement of the Ohio, Monongahela, Cheat, Allegheny and Muskingum rivers; the construction of a harbor of refuge at the mouth of the Muskingum river; of a dam at Herr's Island and a movable dam at or below the mouth of the Beaver river, Penn.; of an operating snag boat on the Ohio river, was in supervision over the construction of bridges across the Ohio river; near Ceredo, W. Va.; over the Muskingum river at Zanesville and above the mouth of Brush Creek; over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh; over the Monongahela river near Pittsburgh, and over the Youghiogheny river at McKeesport, Penn. As a citizen, soldier and engineer, he was especially worthy of the honor and distinction he attained; and as a gentleman his life was such as commended itself in the highest degree to all who knew him and enjoyed his friendship.

COLONEL ROBERT ELLIOTT, a contractor for supplying Wayne's army with provisions, was a victim of Indian barbarism within what are now the environs of Cincinnati. In 1794, while traveling on horseback from Fort Hamilton to Fort Washington, accompanied by a servant, he was waylaid and shot by Indians about four miles from Hamilton, on what is now the Winton road. When shot he fell from his horse. The servant made his escape by putting spurs to his horse and galloping back to Fort Hamilton, followed by the riderless horse of his master. Col. Elliott was a very heavy man, weighing, it is said, more than three hundred pounds, and he wore a large wig. When he fell from his horse an Indian rushed out of the bushes to secure his scalp, and seizing his wig he was astonished to find that it came off his head. Holding his knife in his hand, he gazed at the wig a moment, then turning on his heel, exclaimed, "damn lie," and darted into the thicket. The next day a party, accompanied by the servant came out to secure the body. They placed it in a coffin and were about to start for Cincinnati, when a volley was fired by the concealed savages, and the servant fell, almost in the very spot his master had fallen the day before, from Col. Elliott's horse, which he was riding, the horse again running back to Fort Hamilton. The party retreated in great haste, leaving the body in the coffin and the body of the servant with the savages, who broke open the coffin, but did not mutilate the body. The servant was scalped, of course. The whites rallied and recovering both bodies carried them to Fort Washington and buried them in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The remains were afterward disinterred and removed to the Twelfth street Washington Park burying ground by his son who erected a tablet over them, bearing this inscription: "In memory of Robert Elliott, slain by a party of Indians near

this point, while in the service of his country. Placed by his son, Commodore J. D. Elliott, U. S. Navy, May, 1835. *Damon and Fidelity.*" The monument and remains have since been removed to Spring Grove Cemetery, where, amid the most beautiful surroundings, the ashes of the unfortunate Col. Elliott and his faithful servant repose.

JACOB WETZEL was one of the earliest settlers in Cincinnati, and like many of the pioneers of that time, was a noted hunter, on more than one occasion narrowly escaping from the prowling savages. Howe, in his reminiscences, relates a thrilling incident in his life, which serves to show the dangers which beset the first comers when they ventured into the wilderness in search of game.

On the morning of October 7, 1790, Wetzel took down his trusty rifle, and started down the river road below what is now the junction of Front and Fifth streets. At that time the ground was covered with a thick growth of maple, beech, and other trees. Only a few cabins stood on the space fronting the river. He did not go far until he had secured all the game he wanted, and he started on his return for a horse. Being tired he sat down on a log to rest, when he heard a rustling in the bushes. Quieting his dog, he sat and watched for a few minutes, when he was convinced that an Indian was near. He quickly jumped behind a tree, and soon discovered an Indian half hidden by the trunk of a large oak, with a rifle in his hands ready to shoot. At this instant Wetzel's dog spied the Indian and barked. Both raised their rifles and fired at once. The Indian's gun fell from his hands, as Wetzel's ball had broken his left elbow. Before the Indian could reload Wetzel rushed upon him with his knife. The savage drew his knife and prepared to defend himself. Wetzel's first thrust was dexterously parried, and the shock was so great that he was thrown fully thirty feet from the Indian. Recovering he threw himself on the Indian with all his force, and seized him around the waist, at the same time encircling his right arm, in the hand of which he grasped his knife. The savage was very muscular, and the result of the conflict seemed doubtful. The Indian strove desperately to release his arm, and in the struggle their feet became interlocked and both fell to the ground, the Indian being uppermost, which loosed his arm. He tried to use his knife but could not from the position in which they were lying. By a desperate effort Wetzel turned him and rendered him helpless. At this moment the Indian gave a fearful yell, and exerting all his strength suddenly turned Wetzel under, sat on his body and raised his arm with the knife for the fatal plunge. Wetzel saw death staring him in the face and gave himself up for lost! At this fearful moment, however, his faithful dog, instinctively comprehending the situation, sprang forward, and seizing the Indian by the throat caused the uplifted knife to drop from his hand. Thus encouraged Wetzel made a desperate effort, turned the Indian and thrust his knife up to the hilt in his breast. The savage gave one convulsive shudder and died almost instantly. Wetzel then took his rifle and trappings and hurriedly started for home. He had not gone far when the startling whoop of a number of savages was heard, which caused him to run rapidly toward the river. Finding a canoe he jumped in and paddled with all his might to the cove at the foot of Sycamore street and was safe. The Indians came to the spot where the encounter had taken place, and finding the dead body of one of their bravest chiefs, gave a hideous yell and then disappeared in the gloom of the forest.

The escape of Wetzel from a terrible death was most remarkable, and was only brought about by the sagacity and faithfulness of his dog. It is regretted that the early writers have failed to tell us when and where Wetzel was born, and when he died. The grave of such a pioneer should be marked by a tablet to record his wonderful triumph over his savage foe.

MATTHEW ADDY. There is no better strain to the mingled blood of the American people than that which comes from that hardy and unconquerable race known as the Scotch-Irish; and it is to this people that Matthew Addy, one of the

most progressive, enterprising and successful business men of Cincinnati, traces his ancestry. The name of Addy itself, however, is English, and Mr. Addy is really one-half English, one-fourth Scotch and one-fourth Irish. Years of hardship, of persecution and of battling for their rights and their liberties have given the Scotch-Irish a pluck and hardihood, and an independence which are the prominent traits in their character. These are the qualities that, transplanted to the broader field of action offered by the New World, have made so many men of this race prominent.

Mr. Addy's grandfather left the North of Ireland, and came to Canada at the end of the eighteenth century. He himself was born in Montreal on the 15th of April, 1835, and is an exemplification of the bitter remark made by the late Premier of the Dominion, that Canada was raising men for America. It was in 1857, after a complete education at home, that Mr. Addy left Montreal for Cincinnati, believing that life here offered much more than in the land of his birth; so, practically, all of his days have been passed in the city of his adoption. He is a wide-awake American, takes a keen interest in political affairs, and his advice is eagerly sought and followed by party leaders. Since the time of the war he has been a careful student, not only of the money questions that have from time to time troubled the Republic, but of that, perhaps, greater question respecting the tariff. When there was such a great agitation over the tariff in the years immediately following the Civil war, he was the president of the Cincinnati Tariff League, and did great service in the cause of Protection. He believes that Canada, when he was a young man, was, because of its free-trade principles, a hundred years behind the times. Now that it is imitating the great Republic, of which it is the neighbor, and has adopted protective duties, he thinks it is but fifty years behind the times. Mr. Addy has written and spoken frequently on this living question of the hour, and his interest in politics, aside from the interest that every man has in a good and honest government, has always been to forward the cause of Protection.

In business Mr. Addy started out independently in January, 1863, the first firm being Addy, Hull & Company. Later this became Addy, Hull & Ray, and still later the firm name took its present form of Matthew Addy & Company. At first the firm did a general commission business, cotton and iron being its chief staples. Mr. Addy was one of the first to see that the cotton trade was going to pass away from Cincinnati. Observing the change in conditions ruling in that staple (for it was not long after the war that cotton ceased to be king), he at the same time saw the rising importance of Southern pig iron. He accordingly dropped cotton and took pig iron up more vigorously, studied the question of pig iron with assiduity, and he is now recognized as one of the men whose judgment on that staple is authoritative. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia he was one of the International Committee in this department, to decide on the awards, and to-day the firm of which he is the head, handles more Southern pig iron than any other house in America. Mr. Addy is as well known to the public as president of the Addyston Pipe & Steel Company as on account of his private business. The Addyston Pipe & Steel Company grew out of the old Gaylord Iron & Pipe Company, which was later the Cincinnati & Newport Iron & Pipe Company, finally changing to the Addyston Pipe & Steel Company. This is a corporation with two immense plants; the parent one at Newport, and the larger and more modern one at Addyston, an industrial suburb on the banks of the Ohio river, some thirteen miles west of Cincinnati. It has a larger annual capacity than any other similar manufacturing concern in America, and it has been brought to its present development largely through the business enterprise and sagacity of its president.

In private life Mr. Addy is known as a model gentleman, quiet and unobtrusive in his ways, and at all times ready to do his duty to church and society. He lives upon Mount Auburn, in one of the grand old mansions there which he has further adorned by the addition of a picture gallery, one of the finest and most notable in

the West. He has a great love for art, which he has indulged in a thoroughly intelligent and appreciative manner. The treasures of his gallery are one of the sights of Cincinnati, and fortunate indeed is the stranger who is invited to see them. Altogether he is one of the men of whom Cincinnati is justly proud, a man who, in the years of the city's growth, has had a great deal to do with adding to her material prosperity and intellectual advancement.

JAMES J. FARAN. One of the few really eminent citizens of Cincinnati, who was born in the town and spent his whole life here, was Hon. James J. Faran, who made his impress on his time as lawyer, editor and statesman, and whose career spanned the whole period of the city's wonderful development from a river town, more significant than actually great, to one of the few large cities of the United States. His history is a part of the city's history as his life was a part of the city's life. He was a factor in its upbuilding and during several generations its citizens have been proud to do him merited honor.

Mr. Faran was born in Cincinnati December 29, 1808. He acquired his early education in this city, and in 1831 was graduated from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Immediately thereafter he took up the study of law, which he pursued with such well-directed application that in 1833 he was admitted to the bar. Not long afterward he entered upon his long and notable political career. In 1835 he was elected as a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and he was again elected in 1837 and in 1838, for at that time the old rule was operative under which members were elected for but one year. At the session of 1838-39 he was elected speaker of the House, in which position he impressed the public forcibly by his fairness and courtesy, and won the admiration of practical legislators of all parties. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate, to which body he was again elected in 1841 and in 1842, and was chosen speaker of the Senate for two terms. In 1844 he was nominated and elected by the Democracy of Hamilton county to represent his District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1846, and was conspicuous in Congress during the entire administration of Mr. Polk. He voted for the "Wilmot Proviso," restricting the limits of slavery, served on some important committees and was in every way devoted and useful to the public welfare. In 1854 Governor Medill appointed him one of the commissioners to supervise the erection of the present State House. In that year the "Know-Nothing" wave swept over Ohio, and destroyed the Democratic party in all parts of the State. In 1855 the "Know-Nothings" of Cincinnati nominated for mayor James D. Taylor, the proprietor of the Cincinnati *Times*, which vigorously opposed the elevation of any foreigner to any public position. Mr. Faran was nominated by the Democrats to oppose him, and after a campaign which has been characterized as "the bitterest and most exciting fight ever known in the Queen City," he was elected mayor, and "Know-Nothingism" was made unpopular in this city. President Buchanan appointed Mr. Faran postmaster at Cincinnati, but he was removed from office before the expiration of his term because of his sympathy with Hon. Stephen A. Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska question. This necessarily brief summary of his public services affords but a faint idea of their extent. For him to be a member of a legislative body was to be one of its leaders, and the times in which he was prominent were times that tried the stamina and developed the caliber of men. His associates were great. In the Ohio legislature, in his day, it was not a case of being a giant among pigmies, for many of his were men of mark then and afterward. Even more pronounced than his unquestioned ability was his uncompromising integrity—his devotion to principle and to the right as he understood it. His service to his fellow citizens as mayor of Cincinnati is historic. During his administration a condition bordering on anarchy, marked by several riots which were brought about by inflammatory editorials in the *Times*, and by the action of members of the famous "midnight order," gave place to the influence of law and the spirit of impartiality which suc-

ceeded the "Know-Nothing" movement as a species of retributive reaction. During the latter portion of his public life, Mr. Faran was best known to the general community as editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, when that journal was the exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy. This paper Mr. Faran and Washington McLean, in 1844, purchased of John and Charles Brough, and he was one of its proprietors until 1881. His literary aspirations had developed early, and his editorials in the *Democratic Reporter*, written in 1834, while he was in college, during the race for Congress between Gen. R. T. Lytle and Judge Bellamy Storer, attracted no little attention. The friendship between Mr. Faran and Washington McLean was of lifelong duration, and was never marred by such dissensions as are likely to arise between business partners. When in Cincinnati the two were almost always together, and after the removal of Mr. McLean to Washington, D. C., they corresponded with assiduous regularity. After his retirement from the postmastership, Mr. Faran decided to accept no further political honors and responsibilities, and though frequently urged to become a nominee for governor and other high offices, he steadfastly refused, devoting himself more and more closely to private and home life, consenting only to serve his State as delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in which he was a conspicuous figure.

Mr. Faran was married, in 1840, to Miss Angelina Russell, daughter of Robert Russell, of Columbus, Ohio, and their five children were Mrs. J. T. Wann, of Cleveland; Mrs. Dr. J. M. Dickson, U. S. A.; Mrs. George A. Pritchard; Mr. James J. Faran, Jr., and Mr. Charles R. Faran. Mr. and Mrs. Faran celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, in March, 1890, and their guests and well-wishers included the best and brightest representatives of professional and fashionable life in Cincinnati and throughout the State. The death of Mr. Faran occurred early on the morning of December 12, 1892, when he was within about a fortnight of being eighty-four years of age. He passed away quietly and peacefully, without a thought on the part of his family that he was never again to answer to their call. His death caused a profound sensation throughout the city of his birth, and to whose welfare he had devoted the energies of a life both vigorous and protracted, and brought forth expressions of regret from all parts of the Union. His long career was one of usefulness, ever characterized by a most earnest endeavor to employ his splendid natural gifts to the best interests of the people he represented in public life and to the perpetuation of the principles of Democracy as laid down by the founders of American independence. He was of a temperament to make many friends and few enemies. His towering form, as erect in his eighty-second year as it was in the prime of sturdy manhood, was familiar on the streets of his native city until the very end of his brilliant and beneficent life. Upon the occasion of their golden wedding Mr. Faran was described as "a man of fine carriage and clear cut face whose mien was 'a reproach to men half his age;' Mrs. Faran as deliciously like a marquise of the ancient regime, with her tall slight figure and well poised head." All in all Mr. Faran's life was an eminently satisfactory one. As lawyer, statesman, editor, man of affairs, success waited upon him as a handmaid, and his home life, as husband and father, was blessed beyond the common lot.

HENRY BESUDEN, one of Cincinnati's most prominent and highly honored citizens, was born in Germany, November 14, 1825, and is a son of Ludwig and Mary (Schnitzer) Besuden. His father, who was a farmer, came to America with his family in 1843, and located on a small farm at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Ludwig Besuden was born November 10, 1796, and died April 17, 1878; his wife was born January 10, 1803, and died April 12, 1867. Of the children, four reached majority, and of these Henry is the eldest and the only survivor.

Henry Besuden was educated in the public schools of his native country, and began his business life by learning the trade of cigar maker. Though this was not agreeable to him, he followed it in all, as an apprentice and journeyman, three and

one-half years, when, having accumulated a few hundred dollars, and seeing a good opening, he rented a small store in June, 1847, engaging in the sale of tobacco and cigars. Soon after he commenced the manufacture of cigars, employing at first only three or four men. Under Mr. Besuden's management the business grew rapidly. In 1851 he had the means to warrant his purchasing leaf tobacco direct from New York City, which he did, and besides manufacturing cigars from it, he sold portions of his purchases to other manufacturers. He added all kinds of manufactured tobacco to the products of his store, and sold in boxes and half boxes to cigar stores, fruit stores and retail groceries. In January, 1858, when he admitted his youngest brother Frederick, as partner, his pay roll numbered twenty men. In 1857 while Mr. Besuden was in New York purchasing tobacco, the almost incredible failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company occurred, conclusive proof in itself that the financial panic of that time was at hand. He had already purchased to the extent of \$30,000, but notwithstanding the dismal outlook in business he continued to buy until the amount had reached about forty thousand dollars. As was customary, this was bought on credit of four and six months; but he paid it all before it was due, which ever after gave him unlimited credit in New York markets. About twenty thousand dollars of this indebtedness was to Crawford & Palmer, then the largest tobacco jobbers in New York. By the prepayment of this money, the members of that firm afterward declared that Mr. Besuden had tided them over a crisis in their affairs and saved them from financial ruin. This act added much to Mr. Besuden's credit in New York, which was already almost unlimited. In remembrance of this kindness the firm of Crawford & Palmer on January 1, 1858, presented Mr. Besuden with a beautiful pitcher and goblet of hammered silver appropriately inscribed, which he still has in his possession, and which he can leave to posterity as a cherished heirloom. After admitting his brother into partnership, they engaged in the purchase and sale of leaf tobacco in every form, and continued in same until 1864, after which they confined themselves exclusively to hogshead tobacco. They dealt in all the markets of the country, where they were recognized as being among the heaviest and shrewdest buyers. They sold to nearly all the large American manufacturers, and had the largest export trade of any firm in Cincinnati, selling through their commission merchants in New York to several European governments, notably France, Spain and Italy. Their commission merchants made a single sale to the Italian government of 10,000 hogsheads, 1,892 of which belonged to Messrs. Besuden, for which they received nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Frederick Besuden died in 1884, and our subject continued the business alone until 1888 when he retired from active life. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Besuden was not only one of the earliest extensive dealers in tobacco in Cincinnati, but was during upward of forty years one of the most enterprising and prosperous. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the tobacco markets of the world, he stands as one of the foremost of those who made possible the tobacco market, which is one of Cincinnati's best regulated lines of commerce. When Mr. Besuden took his initial step in business, his father offered him money, but he refused it, taking only his wise council which he seems to have been well qualified to give, for he especially warned him against either the endorsement of another's responsibilities or asking the same, a principle to which he always adhered, but which did not prevent his generous nature from frequently giving assistance to those whom he found in need of it. Before he was thirty years of age he was offered admission as a partner without capital by one of the largest tobacco establishments in New York. It only required the presence of his honest countenance, and the fact that he was a good judge of all kinds of leaf tobacco, to establish credit, as was often demonstrated even among total strangers. His credit was practically unlimited; in fact at times too much so. Knowing the absolute security of the loan, money was often forced upon him when his investments might better have been lighter. Upon one occasion he refused a volunteered loan of two hundred thousand dollars.



Henry Besuden

Mr. Besuden resided in Cincinnati for many years, first on Everett street and later on Clinton, always in a most elegant and spacious home. In 1854 he purchased eleven and one-half acres of land in Columbia township, and soon after built thereon a cottage which he used as a country residence. In 1877 he erected on the same premises a large brick mansion, which for elegance and convenience has not, perhaps, an equal in Cincinnati, and occupied it on the second day of January, 1878. Mr. Besuden was married May 18, 1848, to Miss Margaret Vurdeemann. John H. Besuden is the only living child born to this union, and is now operating his father's farm, formerly known as the "General Groom farm," a plantation of 700 acres, four miles from Winchester, Ky. Our subject was married a second time, July 19, 1882, to Miss Mathilde Reif, daughter of Adam Reif, of Columbia township, and they are the parents of the following named bright children: Frederick, David, George, Mathilde, Henrietta, Chauncey and Waldemar, who are being educated at home by a governess. Mr. and Mrs. Besuden worship at the First English Lutheran Church, of which they are generous supporters. He is a Republican in his political views, but would never seek or accept a public office.

OBED J. WILSON, descended from good old Puritan ancestry, was born in Bingham, Maine, August 30, 1826. His father, Rev. Obed Wilson, was a leading and influential citizen of that State during its early history, and intimately associated for many years with its civil and religious affairs. He was a member of the Territorial Convention of 1820 and 1821 that framed the constitution of the State, and a representative to the first session of the Legislature that convened after its adoption. Subsequently he was repeatedly a member of both House and Senate, always discharging the duties of his position with ability, fidelity and satisfaction to all. Consecrated to the ministry in his youth, he became a zealous and successful preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, laboring early and late for nearly forty years, never sparing himself, but promptly responsive to every call of human need and Christian charity. He was a ready, effective, and eloquent speaker, a wise and judicious counselor, and an active and earnest worker in various fields of usefulness—a good man and a devout Christian. He gave his sons as favorable opportunities for securing a liberal education as his circumstances, and the character of the educational institutions of the State at that time, would allow. One son died in Waterville College; three were educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; Obed, the youngest of seven sons, received his education at home, in the public schools, and at Bloomfield Academy.

In 1846, at the age of twenty, he came to Cincinnati, secured a situation in the public schools, in which he taught five years, meanwhile studying law. In 1851, his eyesight becoming seriously impaired from over-use, he found himself obliged to abandon his studies, give up teaching, and seek such occupation as would allow complete rest to his overtaxed sight. The position of traveling agent for their schoolbook publications was offered him by Winthrop B. Smith & Co., and promptly embraced. After traveling a few years, finding his sight greatly improved, he accepted a flattering offer from Mr. Smith, and took a settled position in the publishing-house, first as correspondent and literary referee, and later as editor-in-chief of its publications. Upon Mr. Smith's retiring from business, Mr. Wilson became a member of the firm of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, and, a few years later, senior member of the firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co. Business rapidly extended, and under the energetic and able management of himself and Mr. Hinkle, the house became, without question, the largest schoolbook publishing concern in America—perhaps in the world. Too close application to an extensive and exacting business seriously impaired Mr. Wilson's health, and he was advised to seek rest and restoration in a trip abroad. Accompanied by his wife and her niece, Miss Fannie M. Stone, he spent the summer and autumn of 1869 traveling in Europe. While in Rome, he received a dispatch informing him of the sudden death of one of his partners, and

immediately returned in midwinter to America. Re-engaging in business with increased energy and devotion, the next seven years were given to unremitted, unsparing, downright hard work.

Having obtained satisfactory pecuniary success, Mr. Wilson resolved upon gratifying a life-long desire. He withdrew from active business in 1877, and entered upon a course of extended travel. During the ensuing five years, accompanied by his estimable wife, as enthusiastic and energetic a traveler as himself, he visited every country, capital, and considerable city of Europe, spent some time in Northern and Eastern Africa, and several months in Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor. In 1882 he returned to America, and settled down among his books, resolved upon an extended and systematic course of study; and to close and varied study the next four years were given. In the autumn of 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson again left home upon a more extended journey than hitherto. Accompanied by two of their nieces, Miss Cora Stone and Miss Florence M. Wilson, they proceeded to the Sandwich Islands in the mid-Pacific, where they spent the winter. In the spring they sailed for Japan, spent some time in interesting and instructive travel in the kingdom of the Mikado, crossed to China, visiting several of its important cities, and returned to Europe by way of Farther India, India, and Egypt. Reaching familiar ground, several months were devoted to revisiting well-remembered places, affording their nieces an opportunity of seeing many of the most famous cities of the Old World. Late in the autumn of 1887 the party returned to America, having completed a delightful and highly gratifying trip around the globe. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson again visited Europe during the summer and autumn of 1892, spending their time wholly in England, Scotland, and Ireland, mainly seeking less noted places unfrequented by the general tourist.

Mr. Wilson has a beautiful home in Clifton, Cincinnati's oldest and most attractive suburb; and here, surrounded by works of art, souvenirs of many lands visited in his varied travels, and with a large and well-selected library, he lives a retired life, shunning rather than seeking society, and still a hard student. Mr. Wilson is a Republican, but not a partisan; a member of no Church, but a sincere believer in the positively good of all religions. In 1853 he married Amanda M. Landrum, of Augusta, Ky., daughter of Rev. Francis Landrum, well known, admired, and loved throughout Kentucky and southern Ohio, during the early half of the century, as an eminent, zealous, and successful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have no children.

HENRY PROBASCO, retired merchant, was born at Newtown, Conn., July 4, 1820, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1835 he commenced his mercantile career as a clerk with Tyler Davidson, who was engaged in the hardware business in Cincinnati. He was made a partner in 1840, and the same year married Julia, daughter of Abijah Carrington (comptroller of the State of Connecticut), and half sister of Mr. Davidson. Under his active personal superintendence the business rapidly grew, and in six years from his being taken into partnership, the firm of Tyler Davidson & Company became the largest hardware business in Cincinnati. In 1851, Mr. Probasco conceived the idea of erecting a handsome store far superior to any then in existence in this city, and he carried out the project on the site where the firm then transacted their business. It was the first store in Cincinnati built of freestone. It was an example of the bold enterprise of the firm, and had the effect of enlarging men's ideas as to what business stores and business blocks should be. It was a grand commercial success, for in 1854, three years after the erection of the building, the sales quadrupled those of 1851. In 1856, Mr. Probasco spent about eight months in Europe, and observing that many of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the large cities of England had removed to their suburban residences, he began, on his return to Cincinnati, to consider the plans for building a country house, selecting Clifton as the locality. In 1860 his mansion, known as

Oakwood, was commenced, and was completed in 1865. It is approached through an entrance which is interesting as a chef d'œuvre of Cincinnati wrought iron work. This was the first attempt that was made to unite limestone and sandstone in the construction of suburban residences. It was eminently successful, and since that time many of the large suburban residences of Cincinnati have been built of these materials. Mr. Probasco is entitled to the credit of having led the van. In December, 1865, Tyler Davidson, his brother-in-law, died, and in March, 1866, Mr. Probasco disposed of the business to Lowry, Perin & Company, Mr. Lowry having been a partner in the firm of Tyler Davidson & Company for many years. In 1866 he again left this country for Europe, visiting all its principal cities, and returning late in 1867. In October, 1866, while in Munich at the Royal Bronze Foundry, he was shown some designs for a fountain. The idea of a public fountain for Cincinnati had been a topic of discussion between Mr. Probasco and Tyler Davidson. Mr. Probasco resolved to erect a fountain that, while it should be a practical benefit to the people, would be more beautiful than any previously erected in the United States. He commenced negotiations with the director of the foundry, as well as the great artist, Kaulbach, and his son-in-law, Kreling, and the result was the magnificent fountain so widely known as well for its artistic beauty as its useful purposes, which he presented to the people of Cincinnati on October 6, 1871. He has also given a valuable fountain to the village of Clifton, made of granite and bronze. During Mr. Probasco's various travels in Europe, he devoted much of his time to the study of public and private galleries and museums of science and art. His natural taste, cultivated by that education which association with the works of great masters gives, enabled him to assemble one of the finest collections of pictures in the country. His passion for curiosities in literature induced him to collect a splendid library of books and rare manuscripts. Besides indulging his love for the rare in literature, and the beautiful in art, Mr. Probasco has embellished his grounds with choice trees and shrubs imported from Japan, California, France and England. He has shown a public spirit that the city of Cincinnati is proud of. Mr. Probasco is an Episcopalian having contributed largely to the erection of Calvary church, in Clifton, donating its beautiful tower and stone spire. He has been one of the managers of the Public Library. He is president of the Spring Grove Cemetery, in which corporation he has served thirty years; has served for thirty years as president of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum; for almost twenty years in council in the village of Clifton, and since 1877 as its mayor, until his retirement in 1888. The embellishment of the thirty acres of ground at Oakwood during thirty-five years, regardless of cost, is justly to be considered a successful achievement of all that is best in the natural style of landscape gardening, having at last reached the most perfect condition. In 1887 Mr. Probasco married, for his second wife, Grace, eldest daughter of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., and by her he has one son and one daughter.

AMOS SHINKLE. No work purporting to give the history of Cincinnati would be complete without due mention of the man whose name opens this article, and who, as a citizen, capitalist and philanthropist, left the impression of his character and his enterprise upon every local interest. The young tradesman in the retail store, the boatman making voyages down the river, a controlling spirit in great and beneficent movements, the founder and representative of large and influential institutions, there was something in his manhood which helped other men and made him conspicuous among the best and wisest.

Mr. Shinkle was born on White Oak creek, Brown county, Ohio, August 11, 1818. His parents had come as children to the Northwest Territory from Pennsylvania in 1797. His boyhood was passed amid plain almost primitive surroundings, and he availed himself of such educational advantages as were offered in that then new country, coming to be regarded as enough of a scholar to teach the school in which

he had been taught. But his natural bent inclined him to a business career, and at the early age of seventeen years we find him in charge of his father's books of account. Not long thereafter he engaged in business in eastern Kentucky, cutting trees and making timber into furniture which he rafted down the river as far as New Orleans where he found a ready sale. Thus he acquired a little capital which he invested in the grocery trade. This venture was unsuccessful on account of the loose credit method then in vogue, and it suspended before Mr. Shinkle had attained his majority. The law would have rendered every device of his creditors unavailing against him, but he took no advantage of that fact, and in due time, and with no little trouble and self-denial, paid to the last cent every dollar of his indebtedness, thus laying a sure corner stone of integrity in the edifice of his prosperity. From 1838 to 1846 he was a resident of Higginsport. In August of the year last mentioned he located in Covington with a hard-earned capital of \$1,500, considerable valuable business experience, and an earnest determination to achieve fortune by all honorable means in his new and broader field of operations. This change opened his real business career, distinguished throughout by wise forethought and spotless honor. He engaged at once in the coal trade, supplying steamers which ran on the river from Cincinnati to New Orleans, gaining in worldly wealth each year until he retired from this trade in 1864, already a capitalist. The Covington & Cincinnati bridge was conceived by him in 1856, and through numerous and almost appalling discouragements he never lost faith in the success of the great project until he beheld it a grand actuality ten years later. He was president of the Bridge and Gas Companies; was the founder and president of the First National Bank and was associated, either as director or president, with other corporations too numerous to mention. Throughout the whole long and useful career he had the advancement of every good interest of the community at heart. Many of the financial enterprises, which eventually contributed to his own fortune, were conceived in a large minded desire to benefit the city of his adoption; and on every hand can be seen substantial proofs of his disinterested, sagacious activity in the betterment of the social and material condition of the people among whom he had cast his lot. His public-spirited endeavor that Covington should take proud position among her sister cities of the "Midway County" was a strong and constant impulse. His connection with the school board inaugurated a change in the architecture of the school buildings in the direction of beauty and utility. As a member of the city council he made his influence felt always for the general good. He was long prominent in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles, and in local politics he was an unostentatious but recognized power. While living in Higginsport during the earlier years of his manhood Mr. Shinkle took an active interest in the military matters of the State, and was commissioned, by Governor Shannon, as first lieutenant of artillery in the Eighth Division Ohio Militia. He offered his services, and those of his company, to the United States Government during the Mexican war; but, upon coming to Cincinnati to be mustered in, was disappointed in his patriotic resolve by the fact that no more troops were needed. This training and experience served him happily when afterward, as colonel of the Kentucky Home Guards, he was commandant at Covington during the Kirby Smith raid. At the outbreak of the war his admirable good sense and executive ability manifested themselves. Covington was on the border, and a dominant section of the community believed in the doctrine of State rights, whose consequences would be a broken and bankrupt nationality. At this time, when Kentucky was trembling in the balance, and multitudes were undecided as to which side to espouse, he promptly called for volunteers, raising for the defense of the city the historic "Shotgun Company," which speedily grew into the Forty-first Kentucky Regiment. This challenge to wavering minds defined at once the position of many, and a rallying-center was provided for the vacillating Union sentiment.

On November 10, 1842, Mr. Shinkle was married to Miss Sarah Jane Hughes, and in 1846 his only child, Bradford Shinkle, was born. It was the division of opinion at the time of the war that made Mr. Shinkle a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though he had all along been an occasional attendant upon public worship, and had for some years been a pew holder in several prominent churches. The churches, generally, showed the prevailing feeling as to the great question of the day, and he was not satisfied with their attitude; but the Methodist Episcopal Church on Greenup street, unpretending in appearance, and limited in resources, represented unhesitating loyalty to the nation, and to this church Mr. Shinkle was drawn by patriotic considerations as well as by the attraction of some strong personal friendship among its members. He threw himself unreservedly into the work of building up the organization and its interests. A new and stately edifice replaces the old one. That there might be no question as to the loyalty of those who worshipped therein, its windows and woodwork were painted red, white and blue, and by common consent it was called the Union Church. From a helpful business connection with this church he grew almost imperceptibly yet rapidly into a positive spiritual relationship. He soon established a family altar. The Sunday-school invited him, almost as soon as he entered the church, to become its superintendent, and he continued in its active charge until his death. His piety was a primary and inwrought conviction, and he consecrated to the church and to his fellowmen not only himself but that which was his.

It would be contrary to his desire, if it could be expressed, and a violation of the modesty of those who bear his honored name, to enumerate the gifts to various causes which signalized the period of his religious life; but it is simple justice to his memory to state that, always munificent in his benefactions, he in some years disbursed to charity sums which many an ambitious man would regard as an adequate fortune. The Protestant Children's Home, a costly edifice devoted to useful purposes, was a gift for a home for the Protestant children of Covington. He was actively engaged in the preliminary movement which led to the introduction of lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1872, and at each succeeding session, he was a member of the General Conference. His addresses in that body always commanded respect because they expressed the views of a man fearlessly, honest and intelligently conversant with the subjects under discussion. Devoted to the interests of the Book Concern, watching its growth with a peculiar pride; thoughtful of the Freedman's Aid Society, and its wide benevolent work in the South; busied with schemes for the poor preachers of the Kentucky Conference; the pillar and pride of the local church; he was a noble specimen of a devout God-fearing, diligent Christian, and those who have been his pastors best know the fine fiber of his personal loyalty. The same clear perception of the thing to be done and how to do it, the same appreciation of principles and details, characterized him in the Church as elsewhere, and he found himself, without any seeking on his own part, at the front in the management of general interests. The gift of insight and the skill of executive control blended perfectly in the mental structure. His thoroughness was a marvelous trait of his character, and he attributed much of his success to the fact that he tried to do everything well, even small things. A man of strong will, frank, honest, outspoken, of wonderful mental versatility, he approached all matters for decision from the ethical side, and those who knew him best were never in doubt as to his invincible inclination to do right under all circumstances. His useful life ended at his beautiful home in Covington, November 13, 1892.

DEWITT C. COLLINS, president of the Farmers' and Shippers' Tobacco Warehouse Company, was born near Boggstown, eight miles north of Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Indiana, July 15, 1827, and is a son of Amos and Priscilla (Swing) Collins, natives of New York and Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish and German origin. His paternal grandfather was Stephen Collins, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to

Campbell county, Ky., in 1801. His maternal grandfather was David Swing, one of the first settlers of Campbell county, Ky., who built the first boat at Cincinnati to make the river voyage to New Orleans. The family connections include the Swings of Batavia, Ohio, ex-Judge Swing of the United States Superior Court of Cincinnati, and Prof. David Swing, of Chicago. Amos Collins was a tanner and mason by trade, and built the first brick house within the present limits of Kenton county, formerly embraced within Campbell county, Ky. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, five of whom are living.

Dewitt C. was reared principally by a bachelor uncle and maiden aunt, William and Minerva Collins, his father having died when he was a year old, and his mother when he had reached the age of six. He received his education principally at Morgan Academy, in Burlington, Boone Co., Ky. At the age of seventeen, he opened a private school, which he continued four years; he also taught at Milton, Trimble Co., Ky., one year. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, and was in the service eighteen months, rising to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant. Thus he is one of the venerable few surviving pensioners of that war which is fast receding beyond the memory of the living. In March, 1848, he returned and taught in the private schools of Cincinnati nearly three years, part of which time he was connected with R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College. His business career he began as bookkeeper for the Farmers' Bank of Covington, where he was employed nearly two years; then entered the office of Ellis & Sturgis, bankers, Third street, Cincinnati, the largest banking house in the West at that time, their individual accounts sometimes aggregating four million dollars. Here he was superintendent and bookkeeper two years. He then organized the banking house of Fallis, Brown & Company, composed of D. J. Fallis, J. M. Brown and D. C. Collins, which was subsequently merged into the Merchants' National Bank, of which Mr. Fallis was president, until a few months ago. Mr. Collins retired in 1856, owing to ill health, and was next employed by the directors of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company to adjust the accounts of S. J. Walker, treasurer, with whom there had been no settlement for several years. In 1860 he established a bolt and nut factory at Covington, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the business, he sold it in the following year. In 1866 he entered the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Covington, as bookkeeper; from 1870 to 1881 he was cashier, and from 1881 to 1887 vice-president; he still retains active connection with the institution as a member of the board of directors. In 1888 he retired to his country residence, five miles below Covington, and was not again in active business until 1893, when he organized and became president of the Farmers' and Shippers' Tobacco Warehouse Company. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, and its officers and directors are of the best business talent of Cincinnati and vicinity. It is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and the already phenomenal success of the undertaking is largely due to the wise management and keen business foresight of Mr. Collins. He has occupied many positions of public trust. As a member of the city council of Covington at a time when the city was being robbed by its trusted officers, he, by his unflinching integrity and determination, brought the guilty to justice and reorganized the financial system for the city, bringing her finances from a condition of chaos, and almost bankruptcy, to one of safety and first-class credit. He was later selected as the representative of the city of Covington to build a highway from Covington to Ludlow, and also chosen as president of the Dry Creek & Covington Turnpike Road Company—when it was and had been in a state of bankruptcy for forty years—and by his business tact and economy he soon relieved the company entirely from debt and placed it in first-class condition, both physically and financially.

On August 28, 1851, Mr. Collins married Rachel, daughter of Washington Cleveland, of Kenton, Ky., and to them were born six children: Lelia, who married

George D. Ebbert, who died March 6, 1893, leaving three children: Louisa, Rachel and Sprig; Edgar, who died of consumption at the age of twenty-six; William Dewitt, bookkeeper and buyer for the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Company; Stella, wife of E. S. Lee, cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, whose children are Shackelford, Collins, Lucy Lee, and Joseph Lee; Amos C., manager of his father's farm, and Cleveland C., associated in business with his father. Mrs. Collins died April 5, 1885, and May 11, 1886, Mr. Collins married Mary, daughter of Jacob Litley, of Kenton county, Ky. Two children have been born to this union, Minerva and Calhoun. Mr. Collins is connected with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of Covington, in which he has been an active elder more than a score of years. In politics he is a Democrat.

SIMON STEVENS DAVIS, ex-mayor of Cincinnati, was born December 19, 1817, in Rockingham, Vt., on the farm of his father, who was a native of the same place, born in 1790. His mother, whose maiden name was Melinda Stevens, was a native of Cambridge, N. Y., born in 1796. The Davis family were of Welsh, and the Stevens family of English, extraction.

S. S. Davis began his schooling at Rockingham, and completed it at the academy at Chester, Vt. After leaving school he assisted his father in the summer seasons, and taught school during the winter months for several years. In 1840 he went to Howell Works, N. J., where he was for one year engaged in teaching. From there he returned to the farm, upon the request of his father who was in failing health. In 1843 he came to Cincinnati, and was engaged in business here and in New Orleans until 1847, when he went to New York, where for six years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he returned to Cincinnati and established a banking and brokerage business under the firm name of S. S. Davis & Co., on Third street, on the site of the Masonic Temple. In 1858 he was elected to council from the old Second Ward, having, as his colleague from that ward, the late ex-Governor R. M. Bishop. The city council of that day was notable both because of the high character of its members, and the importance to the development of the city in the measures that were enacted. Among the councilmen of that period were such representative citizens as Benjamin Eggleston, Henry Mack, John F. Torrence, Henry Pearce, William F. Flagg, Fred Hassaurek, F. Mayer, J. C. Baum, Joseph Ross, Theo. Marsh, Thomas Wesner, and many others of equally high character. During the war Mr. Davis, in coöperation with C. W. Starbuck, raised a large fund for distribution by the Relief Union to the needy families of soldiers. This Union ultimately absorbed other like organizations, and gave assistance to worthy objects generally. It is still (1894) in operation. With the Relief Union Mr. Davis continued in active identification until 1884. In 1860 he became a trustee of the Woodward High School fund, and a member of the Union Board of High Schools, which position he still holds. He is also a trustee of the Home of the Friendless and Foundlings. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Cincinnati, on the Republican ticket, over ex-Mayor Col. Len A. Harris. The duties of the mayoralty at that time involved all police appointments and discharges, the appointment of sanitary and market-house officers, wharf-master, city engineer, four assistant street commissioners, superintendent of the street cleaning department, and *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Public Works. The multifarious duties of the mayor engaged his entire attention. In the faithful discharge of this high, but poorly paid, trust, he was compelled to neglect his private banking business to his very considerable pecuniary loss. During his term of office, the city was redistricted, the number of wards increased from seventeen to twenty-five, and the corporate limits extended to include Cumminsville.

Mr. Davis was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Sayer, a farmer of Orange county, N. Y. Mrs. Davis died in Cincinnati in 1879. Of the children born of this marriage there survive: Mrs. Alla, wife of the late J. Garry Knight, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Blanche, wife of George A. Spicer, manufacturer, of Chicago;

Mrs. Adelia, wife of Charles P. Kelly, silk manufacturer, of Boston; Miss Edith, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Spicer, and Simon Stevens Davis, who is identified with the United Shirt & Collar Company, of Chicago. Mr. Davis has been prominently identified for forty years with the I. O. O. F., is past grand master of the A. O. U. W., and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He resides at the "Dennison Hotel."

JOHN D. JONES. Among those who were prominently and intimately identified with the progress, growth and development of the commercial and mercantile interests of Cincinnati, the memory of John D. Jones is justly entitled to the respect of his fellow-citizens.

He was born near Morgantown, Berks Co., Penn., December 9, 1797, and was the son of John and Elizabeth Jones, being paternally of Welsh descent (as his name would indicate), with a mixture of Scotch-Irish blood derived by maternal descent. His great-grandfather, David Jones, came to this country from Wales, about 1720, and settled in Berks county, whither a large number of his native people emigrated, becoming inhabitants, for the most part, of what is now known as the Conestoga Valley; and built the pretty little villages of Morgantown and Churchtown, in the vicinity of that beautiful range of hills known as the Welsh Mountains. They were mostly Episcopalians by faith and education, coming to this country as zealous members of the Church of England. The father of our subject was a native and resident of the Keystone State, and died January 14, 1816, at the Reading Forge, in Chester county, at the age of fifty-two years; at the time he was a farmer, and a recently-elected member of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, but died before taking his seat in that legislative body. His wife having preceded him to the grave, dying January 13, 1814, ten orphan children were left to mourn the loss of parents whose exemplary character as ardent Christians was worthy of the highest consideration.

John D. Jones was one of the elder children in this family, and while quite young, prompted by ambition as well as necessity, left home, full of energy and life, to learn the mercantile business. With that object in view he proceeded to Philadelphia, and was there employed by his maternal uncles, Thomas and John K. Graham. In September, 1819, with his older brother, George W. Jones, he came to Cincinnati, crossing the Alleghany Mountains in the well-known Conestoga wagons—of whose size and character perhaps only the oldest inhabitants have a correct appreciation—and came down the Ohio river in a flatboat, bringing a stock of dry goods as well as some other necessary parts of an outfit to start a western store, and established the firm of George W. Jones & Company. Thus they made their first essay as merchants in a field of labor which was at that time confined to a small and circumscribed territory of trade, but has since become expanded until it has assumed almost illimitable dimensions through the assistance of all the conveniences and advantages which the science, skill and industry of man have created. On December 1, 1820, at the early age of twenty-four years, his brother and partner died, leaving the care and responsibility of a new business, in an undeveloped and almost unsettled country, upon one as yet untried and inexperienced. Notwithstanding this sad blow, received when his plans of promise and life had scarcely been formed, together with his uncle, Thomas Graham, he continued the business under the firm name of John D. Jones & Company, till its dissolution in 1827. Nothing seems to have specially marked this period of his life in the prosecution of his mercantile pursuits, except the steady and constant increase and prosperity of the business.

On September 22, 1823, at Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, Mr. Jones married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of the late Col. John Johnston. She was born September 22, 1807, at the Military Post from which the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, derived its name, at the time her father, so well and favorably known as one of our western pioneers, was United States factor and Indian agent. In this connection it may not



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J. C. Collins

be improper to mention something of this venerable gentleman, whose personal appearance was familiar, down to within a few years past, to a large number of our citizens, especially to the members of the "Pioneer Association," of which he was the president. He was born in Donegal, Ireland, March 17, 1775; came to Cincinnati, or, rather, Fort Washington, February 7, 1793; was previously a clerk in the War office, at Philadelphia, under Gen. Dearborn; and for forty years was in the service of the United States as Indian agent, factor, or in some other fiduciary position, and as such being associated in the control of our governmental affairs in the West, for many years with Gen. Harrison and Cass, with whom he always maintained the most intimate and friendly relationship. He died in the winter of 1860-61, in Washington City, at the age of eighty-six years, during the session of the Peace Commissioners appointed by the government to avert the impending rebellion which well-nigh destroyed our country. Col. Johnston was a staunch Federalist and Whig in politics, and several times attended, as a delegate, the general political conventions of his party. In the later days of his life he often expressed his prediction of our Civil war, a prophecy which was too well realized, not in his day, however, the lamp of life having been extinguished but a few months before hostilities were commenced. But to return from this diversion. In 1827 Mr. Jones and his younger brother, Caleb, formed the copartnership of J. D. & C. Jones, and were prosperously engaged in business for the period of twenty-one years, during which time Pearl street was opened in order to accommodate the fast growing requirements of our mercantile interests under the following circumstances: In 1830 J. W. Blachley, Avery & Sharpless, Goodman & Emerson, George Carlisle, C. & J. Bates, Ely Dorsey, R. B. Bowler, J. D. & C. Jones, bought from David Griffin 160 feet of ground on the south side of Pearl street, between Walnut and Main, and erected eight storehouses which were occupied in 1832, with the understanding that Griffin would erect a hotel on the corner of Walnut and Pearl. In fulfillment of this agreement the "Pearl Street House," of which the late Col. John Noble was proprietor, was built. Now not a vestige is left of the tavern which gave comfort and hospitable accommodations to the enterprising merchants of the West who came to this market for supplies; and of all the above-named parties the members of the last-mentioned firm are the sole survivors. And although with the vicissitudes of time these old landmarks and familiar faces have passed away, the Pearl street of former days still exists in influence and importance as the center of trade which has been expanded and enlarged commensurate with the growth of our city.

Mr. Jones was the senior partner successively of the firms of J. D. & C. Jones & Company and Jones Brothers & Company, and retired from all active participation in business in July, 1865, having been engaged in the dry-goods trade uninterruptedly for almost fifty years; during which time many of those who are now prominent among the merchants of our city were employed by him and received, in part, their mercantile education under his guidance and supervision. The history of this mercantile house, so well known in the East and West, is identified and coincident with the development of Cincinnati, commencing first in a small and unpretentious way, and closing a career of almost half a century as one of the most important and influential, as well as successful establishments in the West.

As a merchant Mr. Jones pursued a methodical and systematic business, giving his assiduous attention to the prosecution and management of what pertained to the tasks and labors devolving upon him; as a citizen he was associated in spirit and action with the party of progress and industry in most of the enterprises, public and private, which have facilitated the increase and development of the commercial, mercantile, banking and railroad interests of Cincinnati. In 1834 he was a member of the board of directors of the Lafayette Bank, and together with Josiah Lawrence, Judge David K. Este, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and others, organized and for many

years afterward continued in management of that influential corporation. He was actively interested as one of the original board of directors in the establishment of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. For many years was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Orphans' Asylum, with which his wife was connected as one of the managers—an institution in whose management and welfare it was always his pride and pleasure to take the deepest interest, as well as to perform the laborious duties attached to the position of responsibility from which he was in time relieved by those who were younger and better able physically to fulfill the requirements of the position.

During the war of the Rebellion three of his sons were in the service of the United States, of whom William Graham Jones, colonel of the Thirty-sixth O. V. I., a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Charles Davis Jones, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, died in 1865 while lieutenant United States navy, having passed safely through the struggles and contests of his service in the war, and having been attached for some time to the frigate "Hartford" while floating the pennant of that gallant old hero, Admiral Farragut; and Frank J. Jones, who entered the army in April, 1861, as a private in the Guthrie Grays from Cincinnati, and returned home as captain and aid-de-camp United States Volunteers, in August, 1864, having served in the armies which operated in the South and West under Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas.

Mr. Jones resided at Glendale, one of the many pleasant villages in the vicinity of Cincinnati, in the quiet enjoyment of the society of his wife, and the comfort of good health and a pleasant home until his death in August, 1878; his wife died in November, 1878, and the remains of both lie buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

AUGUSTUS BEPLER, deceased banker and manufacturer of paper bags, was a native of Prussia, born August 9, 1828, son of David and Phillipine Beppler, the former of whom was a wine merchant and became very wealthy. Both he and his wife died in Europe, never visiting America. They had seven children, four of whom are living, one son, Edward, residing in Cincinnati, where he is an agent for ocean steamers.

Augustus Beppler, our subject, attended the universities of his native country, and was highly educated. In 1851 he immigrated to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, where he engaged for three years in the banking business with his brother, Edward. This was at a time so well-known by the citizens of that period, when everybody needed the services of a detective to determine whether or not the money presented was counterfeit or genuine. After retiring from the then unsatisfactory business of banking, Mr. Beppler began the manufacture of paper bags at Lockland, Hamilton county, where he did a successful business for three years and then removed his machinery to Cincinnati. He possessed fine inventive genius, devised a number of valuable machines for manufacturing paper bags, and applied his time diligently to his business affairs until failing health compelled him to retire. He consequently sold his factory, together with his machines and patents, to Chatfield & Woods, and spent the remainder of his life seeking a restoration of health. He died February 21, 1890, at New Orleans, while on a trip with his wife.

Mr. Beppler was married in 1855 to Adelaide, daughter of Dr. Ahrend, and they were blessed with five children: Bertha, Emma, Augusta, Helen and Julia, all of whom reside with their mother at their beautiful home on Tusculum Heights. The family adhere to the Protestant religion, and Mr. Beppler was a Republican in politics. Mr. Beppler was the architect of his own fortune, and was one of the few men who became rich and yet maintained a reputation spotless and unsullied. Truth, honor and fidelity was the platform on which he stood firm and unmovable. His generosity was without stint. Although he was naturally somewhat retiring and unostenta-

tious, yet his banking and manufacturing interests brought him into contact with various classes of business life, so much so, that he was distinctively a man of the public, and will be remembered in history as one who did much to build up the community in which he lived, and who died honored and respected by all who knew him.

RICHARD NELSON was born in Castleward, County Down, Ireland, July 9, 1822, son of James and Catherine (Moore) Nelson. His father, who was a sea captain most of his life, retired in 1860 to reside with his daughter, Harriet Polly, whose husband held a position in the town of Downpatrick. He died in 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-four; his wife died in 1847. Their children were: George, Horatio, Ann Jane, Edward, Harriet, and William, of whom only two survive, Harriet and William.

Richard Nelson received his schooling at first in the Parish of Ballyculter, until old enough to enter the English and classical academy at Strangford—the two being equally distant from home—about two English miles. The family removing to Belfast, his studies were seriously interrupted, so after spending some years in various occupations, a part of the time as cabin boy with his brother, Horatio, captain of the ship "Britannia," he resumed studies under two of the professors of the Belfast Institute, with the object of preparing for the Church of England, in which he was brought up. In 1844 he commenced a course of reading in theology under the late Rev. Dr. T. Campbell, then of Trinity church, and was engaged by the church as assistant in the management of the schools and in pastoral work. The church being an "incumbency" subject only to the bishop, it was not necessary for him to be in "orders" to perform the latter work. For the same reasons, the schools were not parish schools, conducted, as they were, under the Church Education Society. At that period, it will be remembered, Puseyism, or high church doctrine and practices, were then causing great commotion in ecclesiastical circles and, fearing Trinity would not be free of the tendency Romeward, he abandoned the Church, accepting the position of tutor to the family of George Fawcett, of Esker. Within the year he married Miss Ellen Higginson, of Belfast, a graduate of the Home and Colonial Institute, London, England, and soon moved to Liverpool, England, to engage in the profession of teaching. The years 1848-49 were troublous times, the threatened rising in Ireland took place under John Mitchell, and, though an insignificant affair, Mr. Nelson felt like leaving a country that was constantly disturbed by the thriftless, shiftless, discontents of the South of Ireland. Of course he had the higher object in view, a higher exercise of the privilege of the franchise and a wide field for the prosecution of study and exercise of any little educational talent with the preparation he had. In August, 1849, he reached Philadelphia, pushed forward to Barnesville, Ohio, where were near relations, but soon accepted the professorship of Center Wheeling public schools. Less than two years' experience satisfied him that the school must be conducted in the interest of school directors and schoolbook publishers; so preparatory to his leaving for a larger city he accepted the position of clerk of the Circuit Court under Maj. Loring. In 1854 he was again in the profession, and also engaged in literary and accountant work, the former on the Kentucky side of the river, the latter in Cincinnati. Moving among business men, he discovered that the commercial schools of the day, by turning the attention of their students to theoretical bookkeeping, failed to supply the wants of merchants who needed clerks, not bookkeepers. After spending over a year in plans for the founding and management of a school that would better meet the requirements of the banking and business community, he opened the institution in which this is written. Embarrassed for the want of qualified teachers and text books, he had to make both, so, in 1859, he published "Nelson's Mercantile Arithmetic," and, in 1870, a small work on bookkeeping. In 1885 "Nelson's New Bookkeeping" appeared, and, in 1891, "Accounts and Business." *The News*

and Educator, an educational paper, was published for a number of years, and later merged into an editorial magazine with Hon. A. J. Rickoff, editor-in-chief. He withdrew from the college in 1874, when it was carried on for a few years until his health was restored. In 1878 he resumed. In 1882, he opened a branch college in Springfield, Ohio, which continues in operation under his son R. J. Prior to that, in 1881, Miss E. founded the Nelson Ladies' Business College, which she conducted with success until 1885 when her health failing she retired, and the college was consolidated with the parent institution. In 18— A. E., who had been superintendent of the parent college, founded a separate college in Memphis, Tenn., which he continues to conduct. In order to better perpetuate the business and secure it in the family, he incorporated the three institutions in Ohio under the title of The Nelson Business College Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, that being the amount upon which was calculated the business would pay six per cent. after deducting expenses.

In 1889 he opened a preparatory department with the object of better fitting young people for mercantile pursuits. He called a meeting of representative bankers and business men to give expression to their views on business education, and obtained their endorsement for a longer term of study on the part of the young people. The school proved a success, and their department of stenography, opened some time previously, with the addition of the preparatory department, called for separate and enlarged quarters, so the Annex on Fifth and Walnut was secured for their accommodation. Mr. Nelson was at one time, and for some years, chairman of the Text Book Committee of the International Business College Association, but the association was not prosperous, so only a few remained identified with such assemblies who have something to sell to the younger people of the profession. A few of the colleges use his books, and once in a while he is asked for a "talk." It will be noticed by the readers of their circulars that they have been fortunate in having the patronage of wealthy, influential and cultured people as students and patrons, and continue to instruct that class. Students who prepare themselves satisfactorily can therefore always rely on getting positions in some of the hundreds of houses conducted by former students and graduates.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Cincinnati Literary Society, and the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. In religion he is a Congregationalist, having left the Church of England and joined the Independents in Liverpool; the Church government is the same. He was one of the members that organized the Teachers' Rifle Company, but having a family of six depending on him for support, he was obliged to decline the honor of going to the front with his company and, accordingly, employed a substitute. His family of him and his wife numbers seven children: Dora, now Mrs. Dr. Geppert; Sophia S., now Mrs. G. M. Hammell; Ella, his associate in the profession; R. J., located in Springfield, in charge of the branch college; Albert E., principal and proprietor of the Nelson Business College, and a member of the bar, Nashville, Tenn.; H. H., chief accountant of the Duerbe Watch Case Factory, Canton, Ohio. All three boys are married and have children.

ALEXANDER McDONALD was born at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, September 25, 1833, and is the son of Alexander and Jeanette (McKenzie) McDonald, both of whom were descended from old and historic Scottish families. They immigrated to the United States in 1851, and settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1863. They reared a family of seven children, of whom Alexander was the fourth in order of birth.

Our subject received his education in his native land, and came to America with his parents. His first business venture was merchandising and manufacturing at Chillicothe in partnership with his uncle, and in 1857 he came to Cincinnati and here embarked in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, at first individually; but as his business connections grew more extensive he became associated with others, until at

the present time his name is responsibly connected with many of the leading enterprises of the Queen City. He is president of the Standard Oil Company, of Kentucky, the Ohio Coal & Mining Company, and the Commercial Club of Cincinnati; a stockholder and director in the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company; a director of the Third National Bank and the Equitable Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Cincinnati College of Music and of the Children's Home. For many years he was director of the Y. M. C. A., in the development of which institution he took an active interest. Mr. McDonald is emphatically one of the citizens of Cincinnati whom its people delight to honor as a staunch supporter of local interests and a firm believer in the future of the Queen City. Although a Republican in politics, and an ardent adherent of the principles of that party, he has never held public office, preferring to devote his entire attention to business, industrial and charitable affairs.

In 1862 he married Laura, daughter of Thomas Palmer, and they are the parents of one child, Laura, the wife of Edmund K. Stallo, a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and member of the board of trustees. Mrs. McDonald is president of the Cincinnati Presbyterian Hospital and of the Women's Medical College, and an active supporter of the Home for Aged Men and Women, and various other charities. Dalvay, their home at Clifton, is one of the finest private residences in Ohio.

WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE. This eminent educator and writer was born in a log house, on a farm near Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, April 29, 1836. His father, William Venable, was a man of delicate tastes and marked powers of knowledge, the same traits which, in the more strongly gifted son, have combined to form one of the finest faculties for intellectual culture that this country can show. These gifts were early apparent in Venable's mind, and rapidly developed among the charms of a rural life, and the associations of a fine though humble home. By the time he was seventeen he had so far advanced in general book-knowledge as to apply for a certificate to teach school, which was readily granted by the examiners of Warren county, one of the board, Josiah Hurty, praising Venable's acquirements in these words, which he wrote upon the margin of the certificate: "Mr. Venable is a better scholar than many older persons; I wish that all teachers were as well taught as he."

In November, 1854, he began teaching school at Sugar Grove, near Waynesville, at a salary of sixty cents a day. On his twentieth birthday he was awarded a life membership in the Southwestern State Normal School Association, and having by the next year made up his mind to carry the burdens of a pedagogue through life he took a position in the Lebanon Normal School, where he taught until some time in 1859, pursuing special studies meanwhile with Dr. W. D. Henkle. Nor was the young master's ardor confined to books alone, for during one of those years he saw something of life by taking a pedestrian excursion through several southern States, and studying the miseries of slavery. In 1860 he resigned his position at Lebanon for the place of principal of the Jennings Academy at Vernon, Ind., where he taught for a year. It may be questioned whether the rising young scholar was drawn across the State line solely by the attraction of a professional position, for it was during his sojourn in Indiana that he was married to Miss Mary A. Vater, of Indianapolis, a lady whose graces of mind and character were in every way designed to allure the choice of such a nature as his. Some months after his marriage, viz., in September, 1862, being already well known in the West as a scholar and instructor, he located himself in Cincinnati, taking the position of professor of Natural Science in Chickering Institute, in which celebrated academy he remained through twenty-four of the most active and fruitful years of his life, during five of which he was proprietor of the Institute. Upon retiring from Chickering's in January, 1886, Prof. Venable

occupied himself in lecturing throughout the country, in writing for various magazines and periodicals, and in preparing a number of books for publication. Some of his best and most valued works appeared during this term of authorship. In April, 1889, he was called to become a professor of Literature in the Cincinnati High School, which distinguished position he still holds.

Dr. Venable's merits and labors have won him many titles and honors. Besides the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him by De Pauw and Ohio Universities, he has held or holds memberships in several of the most noted learned societies of the country. One of these is the dignity of honorary member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, a distinction which only five persons besides himself have enjoyed, among them ex-Presidents Harrison and Hayes, and Francis Parkman. In 1891 he was offered the presidency of the Association of Western Writers, in which Gen. Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley held high places, but he found it inconvenient to accept. At the Republican State convention in 1886 he was supported by the best element of Ohio, as candidate for the office of State School Commissioner.

A mere list of the works which have built up Prof. Venable's fame would fill the remaining space of this article. Several of these were written at the request of the foremost business men of Cincinnati, and have been of special service to his city and State. His "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley" will always possess as much value and interest to western readers as Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" to students of English literature. As an educational writer and lecturer, he is esteemed not only throughout every western State, but among the haughtiest cities and colleges in New England and New York. But it is not strange that he is so widely felt as an educational force; his theories are never out of proportion to his practice. No man knows better than Venable how to utilize the ideal while idealizing the practical. His "History of the United States" has a wide circulation; his latest essay, "Let Him first be a Man," is one of the most highly commended books from the American press. As a poet his reputation extends beyond his own country. English readers know his name, and some of his poems have been translated and reprinted in Germany and Austria. Knortz's German History of American Literature, printed in Berlin in 1891, gives several pages to his writings. Much of his extensive reputation as a poet he owes to his beautiful early production, "The Teacher's Dream." His "June on the Miami," and "Melodies of the Heart," reveal some of the most ideal visions of the poetic temperament. Longfellow, Holmes and Stedman, Presidents Grant, Garfield and Hayes, and other authors and statesmen of renown, have testified their appreciation of Venable's poetry as freely as the untechnical critics of the general public.

Prof. Venable resides in an elegant and commodious house on Mt. Tusculum, built and furnished with the profits of his literary labors. He has a charming family of four sons and three daughters. Though generally losing himself in entranced companionship with his books and pictures when at home, he is always ready, with cheerful and inspiring courtesy to receive the friends and callers who seek his counsel, his aid, or the delight of his conversation. Cincinnati has no citizen in whom she feels more honored than William H. Venable.—[From the pen of John B. Jewett.

JOHN B. JEWETT is the eldest son of Col. E. F. Jewett, well-known to the people of Hamilton county, from his past service in the offices of county engineer and county surveyor. The subject of this sketch was born at Newtown, June 24, 1865. From his mother, who possessed considerable talent, and acquired some note as a writer, he inherited a strong love for literature. He received his educational training in the public schools of Newtown and at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. While at the latter school his deep literary sympathies and aptitude for composition attracted the attention of Prof. W. H. Venable, who thenceforth bestowed upon him especial

encouragement and instruction. After leaving school, and until his twenty-first year, he followed his father's profession of civil engineering, being a part of the time in the service of the county. In 1887 he took a place on the staff of the Cincinnati *Evening Post*, but did not hold it long. At the beginning of Judge Ferris' first term, in February, 1891, he was offered a clerkship in the probate court of this county, which he accepted and retained for two years. Mr. Jewett's literary productions have been published in the various newspapers and magazines of the first class. His writings, both prose and verse, show sensitive feeling, and a faculty that is inclined to be original, ingenious and artistic. A distinguished writer and critic has pronounced one of his romantic prose stories "equal in quality to Irving."—[Written by Edwin F. Flynn.

REUBEN R. SPRINGER was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1800. His father, Charles Springer, was a native of West Virginia, a soldier under Gen. Wayne and a participant in the battle of Maumee in 1794. For many years he was postmaster of Frankfort, and also cultivator of a farm near Lexington, same State. He was killed in 1816 by being thrown from a wagon. Reuben Springer's mother, Catherine Runyan, a native of Princeton, N. J., survived her husband several years.

Young Reuben received a very meager education in the schools of Frankfort. At thirteen, he entered the post office as clerk, and succeeded his father as postmaster. He held this position for two years when he became a clerk on a steamer running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was very economical, and in a few years he was able to buy an interest in the line to which the boat belonged, and continued in the steamboat business for twelve years. On January 30, 1830, he married Jane Kilgour, daughter of Henry and Catherine Kilgour. Mr. Kilgour was at that time a member of the firm of Kilgour, Taylor & Company, the largest wholesale grocery firm in Cincinnati. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Springer became a junior partner of the firm with which he continued for the next ten years. His close application to business impaired his health, and in 1840 he was obliged to retire from active business. The firm dissolved, and each member retired wealthy. Charles Springer, a brother of Reuben Springer, succeeded to the good will of the house. He was lost at sea in the ill-fated steamer "Arctic," in 1854. Mr. Springer then turned his attention to the recovery of his health. In 1842 he left for Europe, but unsettled business compelled his return the following year. He revisited Europe in 1844-45 in 1849 and 1851. On his fourth and last trip he was accompanied by Mrs. Springer, and together they spent much time in visiting art centers of the Old World. By turning his attention to a study of the laws of health, he renewed his impaired constitution and lived many years beyond the limit his hopes had fixed, dying December 10, 1884. In all these years he took advantage of every means to prolong his life. Mr. Springer was wealthy. His wealth consisted principally of real estate, railroad bonds and other securities. His income from rents alone was said to be \$75,000 a year. He was a large stockholder, and for many years a director of the Little Miami, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Lake Shore railroads. He declined a re-election as director of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, after serving sixteen years in that capacity. He owned \$700,000 worth of first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad, which bore six per cent. interest. He was a large stockholder and director in the Third National, Lafayette and other banks, as well as in the Equitable and other insurance companies. He never held a political position. He was very careful and cautious of his investments, always placing his money where it would be safe, and cause him the least anxiety or care. His extreme caution made him look with suspicion on Southern railroad schemes, and he consequently held himself aloof from such enterprises. In politics Mr. Springer was a Henry Clay Whig, and a personal friend of that great statesman, but became a Republican at the birth of that party. In religion he was a Catholic, and a member of the Cathedral congregation. He gave to the

Cathedral over thirty thousand dollars, at the same time contributing to many public and private charities. Mrs. Springer died several years ago, leaving no children. Mr. Springer educated four young relatives of his wife. He was a man of refined tastes and a lover of all that is beautiful in art and nature. During his travels in Europe he collected many valuable paintings and works of art. His home at Plum and Seventh streets, Cincinnati, was filled with these souvenirs of travel. In conversation Mr. Springer was always most interesting when talking on the subject of art. The success of the Musical Festivals in 1873 and 1875 demonstrated the possibility of a permanent institution in Cincinnati, and Music Hall was the result of the enthusiasm created by these festivals. In May, 1875, Mr. Springer addressed a letter to John Shillito offering to donate \$125,000 for the purpose of building a Music Hall, on two conditions: First, that the lot on Elm and Fourteenth streets be secured from the city for the perpetual use of the society to be formed for the purpose, at a nominal rent and free from taxation; and second, that a further sum of not less than \$125,000 be donated by the citizens. The offer was received with enthusiasm, and committees to carry it into effect were appointed by the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. When it was found that subscriptions flagged on account of the apparent preference being extended to Music Hall over Exposition, Mr. Springer, on June 7, agreed to donate \$50,000 more for the Exposition interest as soon as the \$125,000 were subscribed by the citizens, on condition that they should subscribe a further \$100,000. The taking of subscriptions became even more arduous than before, and in November Mr. Springer offered to give another \$20,000 on condition that \$15,000 (the amount needed to make up the one hundred and twenty-five thousand) be raised within thirty days. This was accomplished by gathering small sums, hundreds of laboring men and operatives contributing \$1.00 each, for which they received certificates of stock entitling them to one admission into the first Exposition to be held in the new hall. On December 1, 1875, the Music Hall Association was formed. Work on the building commenced in September, 1876. The trustees soon ran short of funds, and Mr. Springer added to his already munificent gift by donating \$20,000 on two different occasions. Mr. Springer's gifts were as follows: Original subscription, \$125,000; additional subscriptions: in November, 1875, \$20,000; in April, 1877, \$20,000; in January, 1878, \$20,000; organ fund, \$5,000; premium for carving, \$500; Art Museum fund, \$10,000; Exposition buildings, \$50,000; new building College of Music, \$40,000; endowment College of Music, \$80,000—total, \$370,500.

A life-sized statue of Mr. Springer, executed by Preston Powers, son of the celebrated sculptor Hiram Powers, was unveiled at the Music Hall Monday, May 15, 1882, with appropriate ceremonies. It is seldom that the living are so honored, but in this case it was fitting that the first statue erected in the great building should be that of its great patron. Mr. Springer was singularly modest, and notwithstanding his large gifts to the Music Hall and College, he refused to have it named after himself. He was generally unostentatious and liberal to all public charities, and he will always be remembered as one of the city's greatest benefactors.

COLONEL PETER RUDOLPH NEFF was born on June 19, 1832, in Baltimore, Md., a son of Peter Neff, whose father, also named Peter Neff, was the son of Rudolph Neff (Näf), who emigrated from Switzerland to the United States in 1749. Col. Neff's mother prior to her marriage with his father was Mrs. Isabella Lamson, a widow, her maiden name being Freeman.

In 1835 Col. Neff's father removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati, Ohio, having in 1824, in conjunction with John Rudolph, William and George Washington Neff, his brothers, founded in the latter city the hardware house of Neff & Brothers, which had already become widely known in the West, indeed in the whole country, as a leading firm in this department of business, and he raised his sons in a business atmosphere; but this did not prevent him from giving the closest attention to



F. Pedretti

their education. Peter Rudolph was first placed at the school of the Misses Comstock, which was conducted in the basement of Christ Church, Cincinnati, and when less than ten years of age was sent to Woodward High School. By special permission he occupied the room of Dr. Joseph Ray, eminent in his profession, where he remained two years. After a short time spent in Cincinnati College his education was committed to private teachers who came to the house at stated intervals. These were Charles Mathews, who instructed his pupil in mathematics; George C. Lindley, in Greek; Thomas S. Milligan, in Latin, and C. J. Bourgoin, Adolph H. Gerard and August Doisy, in French, the last-named gentleman, of rare acquirements, also giving him a course of English literature. From the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton he received instruction in elocution. In addition, he took lessons in music and drawing. It will thus be seen that the preparations for a thorough education were singularly complete, and it may be remarked as showing how largely the sympathy of the father was enlisted in the work which was laying the foundation of the character and usefulness of his son that he made it a point to be present at almost every recitation, which generally took place at night. Peter Neff generally recognized the fact that a man was the better in this world for having a specific employment, so that he cultivated in his son the habit of spending his spare hours in his store, where he was gradually inducted into the methods and usages of business. In November, 1848, Peter Neff found himself alone in business in his own name, his brothers, William and George W., having retired; and the firm of Neff & Brother by mutual consent having just been dissolved, John Rudolph Neff, William Peter Neff, his son, and Kirkbride Yardley, a brother-in-law, formed a partnership under the firm name of Neff Brother & Company for the conducting of a business similar to the old firm. This marks an important period in Peter Rudolph Neff's life. His mother having died on the 6th of March, 1844, with a strong desire that her sons should be united with their father in business, if he were associated with any one, the time for the gratification of her wishes was now at hand. In six months after the dissolution of the firm of Neff & Brother William Howard and Peter Rudolph Neff were admitted to partnership with their father in the hardware business, the name of the firm being changed to Peter Neff & Sons. The sons were first each given one-fourth interest, which, when William Howard arrived at his majority, in March, 1847, was increased to one-third, each of the two sons having a like interest with their father. From this time, for twenty-two years, the subject of this sketch was thoroughly identified with the business of the firm of which he was a partner.

Peter Rudolph was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1853, and the newly-married couple soon thereafter commenced housekeeping in Cincinnati. Prior to this he had laid the foundations for the religious work of his life, for which he has become distinguished by uniting with the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati May 5, 1850. In the August following he was elected superintendent of the German Mission Sunday-school, which, under his management, became a religious power in Cincinnati, having been brought from about 150 to 600 persons in attendance. In 1870 he, with others, organized a Mission Sabbath-school under the auspices of the Second Presbyterian Church, which was held in the basement of the edifice of that congregation on Fourth street. Like the one already alluded to, the school grew rapidly until it became known far and wide as a model of its kind, numbering in its maximum average 545 persons and presenting for ten years the unusual average of 440 in attendance. In 1883 Col. Neff determined to organize a Presbyterian Church on Price Hill, and late in that year, having already on his own account leased Library Hall for three years, invited twenty-one persons, comprising his wife, his four married daughters and their husbands, and others to meet at his residence, where, on the first day of November of that year, was founded the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, he being at the same time elected and

installed a ruling elder, a position which he had previously held in the Second Presbyterian Church. The first meeting of the newly-formed Church was held on Sunday, November 11, 1883, a Sabbath-school having also been commenced at the same time with an attendance of 102 persons, Col. Neff being the superintendent.

Col. Neff was one of the founders of the Home Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, organized as far back as 1850, and was also one of the early members of the Society of Religious Inquiry, which subsequently became the Young Men's Christian Association. Of this society and its illustrious successor he filled about every office, twice having been president, for many years a member of the executive committee, a warm advocate of the purchase of the present valuable property of the association, and always its devoted friend and active supporter. He was for years a trustee of Lane (Theological) Seminary, finally becoming vice-president and a member of the executive committee. In 1878, associated with Col. George Ward Nichols, Reuben R. Springer and others, he became one of the founders of the College of Music of Cincinnati, and, without compensation, consented to become its first treasurer. At the death of Col. Nichols Col. Neff was chosen his successor in the office of president, and on the 15th day of September, 1885, entered upon the performance of the laborious duties of this office, for which his education, tastes, experience and executive ability so admirably fitted him. He was in 1883 appointed one of the trustees to administer the Woodward fund, and was elected president of the Union Board of High Schools in 1885, serving one year. He was also a member of the commission for the inspection of charitable and correctional institutions of Hamilton county, Ohio, serving in this capacity for two years from 1883. For twenty-five years he has been one of the managers of the Cincinnati Relief Fund, five years of which he was a vice-president. In 1884 he was president of the Associated Charities of the Eleventh District, and in January, 1885, was elected president of the central board, but declined a re-election because of the pressing nature of other duties. He was president of the Philharmonic Orchestra one year, and was intimately and energetically identified with the management of all the opera festivals, as well as sustaining a close relation to the May festivals; was also an active member of the Committee of Public Safety, the Tax Payers' League, and the Citizens' Committee.

Although Col. Neff was not actively in the field for any considerable period during the war of the Rebellion, he was yet busily employed from the commencement to the close of hostilities in matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war. Immediately on the organization of the military committee of Hamilton county he was appointed its secretary by Governor Dennison, and was continued in the position by each successive governor of the State until the close of the war. These duties practically engrossed his time. The committee met every day during the war; every man who enlisted in Hamilton county appeared before this committee; every recruit who took a bounty received a check from the secretary, signed by the president and himself; and when the subscribers to the fund of \$250,000, which was raised in 1863 to save the county from the draft, were reimbursed, the commissioners entrusted the issuing of all the bonds to the secretary of the committee. During all this period, save when the company was for a short time in the charge of Gen. McClellan and Col. Groesbeck, the Pearl Street Rifles were commanded by Col. Neff, with which he drilled on every week day night during the war. When the expedition was authorized by Gen. Fremont to proceed to Paducah, Ky., to build a pontoon bridge for the use of Gen. Grant, who had moved across the Ohio river into Kentucky, the command was entrusted to Col. Neff; and at the time of the Kirby Smith invasion no military organization rendered more prompt or cheerful service than the one which he commanded. The firm of Peter Neff & Sons continued in existence until 1871, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Peter Neff and Peter Rudolph Neff retiring, William Howard still for some years continuing the business in his own name.

Col. Neff was twice married; first time June 30, 1853, to Caroline Margareta Burnet, who died August 4, 1864. This union resulted in five children—four daughters, all of whom are married, and one son, who died in early boyhood. The colonel was married, the second time, to Miss Josephine Clark Burnet, June 19, 1867, both wives being daughters of William Burnet, Esq., by different marriages and granddaughters of Judge Jacob Burnet. By his second wife he had seven children, four of whom—two daughters and two sons—are living.

Such are the salient points of the life of Peter Rudolph Neff. They exhibit a valuable life, now in the zenith of its usefulness, built upon the secure foundation of good stock, wise instruction, judicious parental control and sterling example, a life conscientiously and actively employed in good works. With a conscience which always recognized the claims of duty, and a judgment which usually saw where duty lay; with convictions that were clearly defined and with unusual ability to control men, he has identified himself with nothing on which he has not made a tangible impression.

BENJAMIN F. POWER, one of Cincinnati's most prominent dealers in leaf tobacco, was born in Bracken county, Ky., November 16, 1828, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Meyer) Power, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His paternal grandfather, who was an early settler in Virginia, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Robert Power's family numbered eleven children, of whom Benjamin F. was the fourth; he has one living sister, Miss Laura Power.

His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and at Augusta College, Kentucky. He read law at Maysville, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, but never followed the practice of that profession. Throughout his entire business career, he has been connected, in various places and in various ways, with the tobacco trade. He began by purchasing tobacco in the country towns of Ohio and Kentucky, and selling it at New Orleans, as there was, at that time, no market at Cincinnati. In 1865 he came to this city, and became a member of the firm of Worthington & Power, dealers in all kinds of leaf tobacco, located on Water street. They also had a branch warehouse in New York City, of which Mr. Power had charge. About 1870 they removed to Front street, where they conducted a tobacco warehouse and dry house business. In 1888 Mr. Power organized the firm of B. F. Power & Company, which has since transacted a general tobacco commission business. It will thus be seen that Mr. Power is one of the gentlemen who were prominently identified with the establishment of the Cincinnati Tobacco Market, which is one of the most finely regulated lines of trade in the city, and the second largest tobacco market in the world. The Burley leaf tobacco alone brings to Cincinnati an annual income of nearly ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Power was married April 13, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Clark, of Augusta, Ky., where they now reside. They worship at the Presbyterian Church, and, though not an aspirant for public office, he has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL FOSDICK, born in New London, Conn., in 1801, was a descendant of Samuel Fosdick, who was born in December, 1655, at Charlestown, Mass., and a son of Richard Fosdick, who came to Ohio from Connecticut in 1810. His parents sent their effects from New York to Philadelphia by water, but as so many young men of New London had been lost at sea his mother had an aversion to going on the water, and, being unwilling to risk herself and family on the boat, she came overland to Philadelphia, whilst her brother, C. L'Hommedieu, and his family took the steamer to Perth Amboy, and traveled thence by land to Philadelphia, where the party reunited and came over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Here they embarked on keelboats and floated down the Ohio. As the water was extremely low they did not reach Cincinnati until October 21, 1810, having been twenty-one days making the voyage.

After carefully surveying the town and its surroundings, Capt. Richard Fosdick was strongly impressed with its natural advantages, and felt assured of its future greatness. At the time of the arrival of the family the post office was kept at what is now the corner of Front and Lawrence streets, and often our subject waded through mud and water to his knees to get there. Many of the blockhouses which had been erected in the country for places of safety for the first settlers were still standing, and Fort Washington, although abandoned, had not been demolished. Only one family was living at Covington, but the United States Arsenal had been established at Newport, and a few other houses erected. Capt. Fosdick was informed that it was useless to try to save pork or beef in this climate. He did not believe what was told him, and experimented to convince himself of the falsity of the assertion, and he had the satisfaction of living to see Cincinnati become a noted place for pork-packing. Previous to his arrival here our subject had been taught the rudiments of an English education by Ulysses Dow, a brother of the famous Lorenzo; but as the facilities for acquiring further education here were exceedingly poor, he was taken by his father, after being here five years, to Long Island, where he attended school for four months. He made the best of his time and advanced rapidly. While there he witnessed the wreck of the British war vessel "Sylph," on January 8, 1815, in which one hundred and eleven lives were lost, and only the purser and five seamen were saved. This was the day on which Gen. Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans. In 1816, while still engaged with his father, our subject made a trip to the Kanawha salt region with keelboats, and was thirty days going. This was probably the first venture of the kind from Cincinnati, and was a success. In 1834 he was elected sheriff of Hamilton county, being then thirty-three years old; he was re-elected in 1836, and, after the expiration of his second term, went into the general commission business, on Sycamore street, where he continued about fifteen years with marked success. In 1844, in company with Anthony Harkness and Jacob Strader, he built the first and only cotton factory in Cincinnati. The business was conducted with excellent results for nearly twenty years, when the death of both of his partners having occurred, Mr. Fosdick became the purchaser. He was an original incorporator in the unfortunate Life & Trust Company; and also of the Hamilton & Dayton railroad. During the active years of his life Mr. Fosdick probably bought and sold more real estate than any person in Cincinnati, except the late Mr. Longworth.

In 1836 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Wood, daughter of Mrs. John Wood, of this city, and the union was blessed with eight children, five of whom survive. The eldest son, Wood, was long associated, in an editorial capacity, with the press; the youngest, Charles Updike, graduated at Kenyon College, and is engaged in active business. Of the three daughters, Frances Daring married Frank J. Jones, a member of the Cincinnati bar; the second and youngest daughters are named, respectively, Anna Maria and Sarah L'Hommedieu. During his life Mr. Fosdick was a firm adherent of the Episcopal Church, the nucleus of which in Cincinnati was composed of Arthur St. Clair, Jr., Ethan Stone, Esq., Capt. Richard Fosdick, Elijah Bemis, Esq., and their families, who met regularly in a small building on what is called Lodge alley for about two years, when the place of meeting was changed to a schoolhouse, where they attended several years before they had any minister.

The life of Samuel Fosdick was bright, cheerful and successful, and therefore worthy of emulation; and his memory is fondly cherished by his descendants and friends for the many virtues he possessed and the noble example he set for others in the battle of life.

DAVID WADDLE McCLUNG is of west of Scotland or Highland stock. In 1730 his great-grandfather came to this country and settled in Washington county, N. Y. His descendants mostly resided in that State, but his son Charles McClung,

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Mifflin county, Penn., where David's father and mother were both born, but were brought to Ohio by their parents in early childhood, the families settling in Fairfield county. The father's name was also David; he was married, in 1825, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of David and Elizabeth Brown. Their fifth child and fourth son was David Waddle, born December 18, 1831, in Seneca county, Ohio, whither his parents had removed two years after marriage. His brothers and sisters were, in due order of birth, Phoebe, William Clark, Robert, James, Margaret, Sarah, Harvey, John C., and Martha. The father died in October, 1867, the mother in August, 1877.

David was brought up on a farm, which had been the manual-labor school of his ancestry for generations; attended the country schools in his childhood, which were very good for the time, the residence of the family being on the border of the famous Western Reserve; and was a member of the Seneca County Academy, at Republic, then taught by Hon. Thomas W. Harvey, since State commissioner of schools. Here he prepared for college, and entered freshman at Muskingum College, New Concord, in October, 1850; remained one term, and then transferred his allegiance to Miami University, at Oxford, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1854. During much of his preparatory course he maintained himself by teaching school, beginning at the early age of fifteen, and for a large share of the expenses of his college course he served the university in various capacities, but had to create a debt, which was faithfully repaid upon his entrance into business life. After graduation he again undertook the pedagogic vocation, but in a higher field, becoming at first principal of the high schools, then superintendent of the public schools in Hamilton, in which two positions he remained three years. At the expiration of his year as superintendent he accepted the charge of the Republican organ at the same place, the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, which he conducted or assisted in editing for two years, in association with his old friend and classmate, Col. Minor Milliken. It was the early day of the Republican party; Butler county was largely Democratic; it was an important transition; and the *Intelligencer* bore its full share in fixing the public opinion. The fight with opponents was, at the time, close and sharp, and Mr. McClung was himself personally attacked by an infuriated Democrat, and bore from the conflict an honorable scar which he wears to this day, a testimonial of the later days that tried men's souls. He was during this time of editorial work engaged at intervals in the study of the law; and in the winter of 1859 and 1860 he was appointed, by the governor, to the position of probate judge of the county, *vice* William R. Kinder, who died in office.

Upon the election of his successor—a Democrat, of course—he spent a few months desultorily in his law office, but, immediately upon the outbreak of the war, the call for volunteers being made on Monday morning, April 16, 1861, he enlisted in a Hamilton company as a private soldier, and went with it to Camp Jefferson, Columbus, where it was sworn into service April 24th, and assigned to Company F, Third Ohio Infantry. On the twenty-seventh of the same month the regiment was sent, with five companies of the Eleventh, to establish Camp Dennison, on the Little Miami railroad, seventeen miles from Cincinnati. Mr. McClung was taken from the ranks, where he was still serving as a private, and made quartermaster of the camp, in which place of responsibility and honor he was detained, contrary to all precedence of the service, until the following March, hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and property passing through his hands meanwhile, not only of quartermaster's, but of ordnance, stores. He then received a commission, to date from February 19, 1862, as captain and assistant quartermaster. He remained at the camp until June 15, 1862, having meanwhile rebuilt it, in order to fit it for winter quarters, and was then ordered to Camp Chase, to hold the barracks for rebel prisoners there. When the call for 500,000 more men was made by President Lincoln, Camp Dennison acquired more importance than ever, and Capt. McClung was ordered

back to equip the regiments forming therein. From first till last, it is believed that he prepared not far from one hundred regiments for the field. When the second levy of troops had been equipped, he supervised the conversion of the barracks of the camp, during November and December, 1862, into a convalescent hospital. Thence he departed for Madison, Ind., where hospitals more convenient to the river were to be built, and, after getting that work well under way, was ordered to Cincinnati, to take charge of the purchase of supplies, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His money accounts with the government, during his entire term of service, aggregated about twenty-five million dollars; his property accounts more than twice as much. Like other officers in similar positions, he was from time to time inspected, investigated, "detected," and "spied," but never once accused, and he long since had his account satisfactorily balanced by the officers of the treasury department. His services were not finally dispensed with until November 8, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out, at his own reiterated request. Shortly before this, October 30, he was breveted major of volunteers for faithful and meritorious service, on the recommendation of Gen. Ekin and other high officers of the quartermaster's department. He returned to Hamilton, and was elected president of the Second National Bank of that city, although not any stockholder. In about a year and a half he resigned that position, and began the manufacture of machinery in Hamilton, remaining in this business for two years, when he exchanged his stock in the machine shop for an interest in the Wooddale Paper Company, of which he took charge and remained its business manager until February 1, 1879, when he removed to Cincinnati and became assistant postmaster. In January, 1881, he was nominated, by President Hayes, surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, and again by President Garfield, when he was promptly confirmed by the Senate and received his commission, of date March 10, 1881.

Such a career as that of Col. McClung needs no embellishment or further illustration; his qualities of mind and character are easily inferable from this outline sketch of his rapid and sure advancement to his present high position. He served as internal revenue collector for the Cincinnati District during President Harrison's administration, and his incumbency was characterized as strictly a business one. Col. McClung was married March 19, 1861, to Miss Anna Carter Harrison, only daughter of Carter B. Harrison, youngest son of Gen. William Henry Harrison, once President of the United States. Her mother was Mary Sutherland, of the family of John Sutherland, one of the pioneers of Butler county.

MELANCTHON WADE OLIVER was born in Brookville, Ind., December 27, 1825, a son of David and Mary (Wade) Oliver. David Oliver was born in Marietta in 1792, a son of Robert Oliver, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and came West with Gen. Putnam who colonized Harmar, Ohio, in 1788. Mrs. Mary (Wade) Oliver was born in Cincinnati in 1797. Her father, David E. Wade, was a native of New Jersey, and came to this section of the Northwest Territory, a little later in the same year, 1788. M. W. Oliver received his early education in the public schools of Warren county, Ohio, and at Woodward College, Cincinnati. He entered Miami University in 1844, and was graduated therefrom in 1847, after which he read law under the preceptorship of Judge Oliver M. Spencer; he was graduated from Harvard Law College in 1849 and was admitted to the Bar in 1850. He then entered upon the practice of his profession and continued therein, until his election as Democratic candidate for a common pleas judgeship, in which capacity he served from 1857 to 1859, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of law. In 1861, he was renominated, and reelected to the common pleas bench, and served the full term of five years, when he again resumed the practice, and continued therein until 1871, when he retired from active practice. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature as representative from this county, one term; was a member of the Board of Aldermen for four years; a trustee of Miami University for a number of years; was

a member of the board of park commissioners and of the Union Board of high schools, and president, since its organization, of the Price Hill Incline Plane Railway Company.

Mr. Oliver was married, June 25, 1850, to Anna E., daughter of the late Isaac Gere, a retired merchant of Massachusetts, and for some years a resident of Oxford, Ohio. Three children born of this marriage survive; they are Mrs. Rees McDuffie, Mrs. George T. McDuffie, and Fielding W. Oliver, the latter the treasurer of the Tudor Iron Works, of St. Louis, Mo. Judge Oliver resides on Summit avenue, Price Hill. The family are Presbyterians.

WILLIAM HOWARD DOANE, Mus. Doc. It is one of the wondrous things of this age that the work of a man, if it be meritorious, may have an influence on the whole world. If he invents a valuable tool or machine its use is not limited to any one country. If he writes beautiful songs, their echoes go from lip to lip the world round. The name of W. H. Doane, inventor and manufacturer, is known in every American and European manufacturing center. The name of William Howard Doane, Mus. Doc., composer of so many evangelical songs that no one would pause to count them, is familiar wherever Christian work is done and Christian songs are sung. This man of varied genius and noteworthy achievements is not only an enterprising citizen of Cincinnati but a recognized factor in the material development and evangelization of the world. The machinery he has invented and manufactured is everywhere in use, and not only are his songs sung wherever civilization has been planted, but it is doubtful if any missionary has gone forth, during late years, to foreign fields without taking some of them as an indispensable part of his equipment.

Mr. Doane was born February 3, 1832, at Preston, Conn., a son of Joseph H. and Fannie T. Doane, both of the sturdiest New England stock. He was educated at Woodstock Academy, and at the early age of fourteen, in recognition of his ability as a musician, he was made leader of the choir of that institution. At sixteen he had already composed his first piece of music. During the last year of his stay there he was converted. His mother being a Baptist, he united with the Baptist Church at Norwich. In 1848 he entered upon his business career as clerk in the counting house of Doane & Treat, cotton manufacturers, of which firm his father was the senior member. About three years later he entered the employ of J. A. Fay & Company. This concern, then and since celebrated as manufacturers of wood-working machinery, was even at that date operating large establishments at Norwich, Conn.; Keene, N. H., and Worcester, Mass. Mr. Doane was installed in charge of the office and books at the Norwich branch, and his superior business ability was so manifest and so practically recognized by his employers that in 1856 he was sent to Chicago to take full charge of the company's extensive interests in that city and its large tributary territory. After the death of J. A. Fay he became, in 1861, the leading member of the firm and the manager of its general interests, with offices at Cincinnati, where he has since lived. The various branches, meanwhile, had been absorbed and consolidated. The establishment at Norwich was changed to a new corporation under the title of C. B. Rogers & Company, and the Keene and Worcester branches were closed and merged into the Norwich and Cincinnati concerns. Mr. Fay's interests and that of one of the surviving partners had come into Mr. Doane's possession by purchase. During these years Mr. Doane's genius for invention had manifested itself, and he had originated and brought out many new pieces of machinery and made numerous improvements on machines already in use, which had made him as valuable to the company in its mechanical department as in its business offices. In 1866 the enterprise was incorporated under the style of J. A. Fay & Company, with Mr. Doane as president and general manager. The growth and extension of the business of this historic concern, which had its inception in New England in 1835, and whose shops were located at Front and John streets, Cincinnati, in 1852, are recognized as having been extensive factors

in the wonderful industrial development of this city; and through the long period of his residence here Mr. Doane has been everywhere hailed as one of Cincinnati's most prominent manufacturers and business men, and as the builder up and successful manager of the largest concern in the country of its kind, of which he was the active head until its recent consolidation with another enterprise under the title of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, in which he is a prominent director. He has contributed, perhaps, more than any other one man to the success of the wood-working machinery industry, a fact recognized by honors at home and abroad. A distinction which is rarely given to citizens of a foreign nation was conferred upon him in 1889 when, at the Paris Exposition, he met the manufacturers of Europe on their own ground, and, in competition with the leading manufacturers of his class of the world combined, carried off the Grand Prix and was himself decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the government of France. He and his Cincinnati workmen also took the medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and, did space admit, a surprisingly long and creditable list of medals awarded to the company under Mr. Doane's management might be presented. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, and is a member of numerous other scientific bodies.

With such large business interests on his mind it seems remarkable that he should have attained such eminence in music. But the genius that was in him would not be made little of, and it asserted itself at every stage of his career, and made him prominent in musical circles while yet young in years. In 1852 he was conductor of the Norwich Harmonic Society. Two years later appeared his first book, "Sabbath School Gems," followed in 1864 by "Little Sunbeam," and in 1867 came that notable book "Silver Spray," perhaps the most popular Sunday-school book of its day. Then followed, in 1868, "Songs of Devotion" for use in churches, which came very largely into use. Since 1868 his name has been associated as author with many musical works, most of which have been issued by Bigelow & Main, New York. Mr. Doane fairly popularized the Christmas cantata by the issue of one entitled "Santa Claus" about eighteen years ago, and his other compositions of this class have found great favor. The circulation of books bearing his name has been world-wide, and the copies sold are counted by millions; his music has been carried to all lands where music is enjoyed, and while some of the multitudes who have sung his songs may not be familiar with his name, the conviction that he has added to their happiness and furnished to their emotions wings on which are borne their praises to our common Father should be glory enough for him. In 1875 Denison University bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Music. His study or music room, a unique feature of his beautiful home on Mount Auburn, is as complete in all respects as taste, culture, research and money can make it. In the transom over the entrance is wrought in ground glass in musical characters the opening strains of "Home, Sweet Home." On the ceiling inside are frescoed bits of celebrated musical compositions beautifully and artistically arranged. Fine pictures, mostly of musical subjects, adorn the walls. The apartment contains a fine collection of antique instruments from Egypt, Mexico, Burmah, Japan, Africa, Russia, Turkey and Syria, some of them centuries old, besides pianos, a cabinet organ and about every modern instrument. Here too is a grand pipe organ, run by water motor, and over it, in fresco, are four measures of the "Hallelujah Chorus." The library is one of the finest of its kind in America, containing vellum mss. dating from the eighth century, fac-similes of the original score of Handel's Messiah, and original mss. and autographs of nearly all the old masters and modern composers of note. It is here, in his home, amid such surroundings, that he has written his music, evenings, for the most part, when relieved from the cares of business; yet he is never without a little note book in which to jot down, wherever he may be, the inspirations that may come to him. The style of his music is peculiarly his own,



A. J. Whipple.

and evidences the remarkable versatility of his talent. Some of his most popular pieces, such as "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "The Old, Old, Story," "Pass Me Not," "A Few More Marchings," "More Love To Thee, O Christ," "Every Day and Hour," "Rescue the Perishing," "Near the Cross," "Draw Me Nearer," "Will He Find Us Watching?" are familiar to Christian singers everywhere.

Mr. Doane is an active member of the Mount Auburn Baptist Church, and for more than twenty years, as superintendent of its flourishing Sunday-school, contributed to make it one of the largest and most efficient in the city. He is known as a most liberal man, and his benefactions have been neither few or stinted. Prominent among them is "Doane Hall" of Denison University. In association with the late John Church, of the John Church Company, he donated the magnificent pipe organ, which now adorns the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati. He is an active member and a most generous supporter of this organization. In everything that has pertained to the upbuilding and development of Cincinnati he has always taken a very helpful interest. He has been prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce, and has given his support to every measure for the general good calculated to enlist the sympathies of an able and enterprising citizen of the most progressive character. The great business world knows him as a prominent manufacturer and inventor, whose marvelous machinery may be seen in use throughout America and Europe; the world of music knows him as a most prolific composer of much power and pathos, whose songs inspire youth, give strength to the wavering, and bring hope to the despairing. His career may be said to be a dual one in the noblest sense, influencing the people's industries and their Christian and home lives. To the world he has given the whirring music of the factory and the grateful song of the fireside and of the Church and Sunday-school. Here in Cincinnati he is known as the man and the citizen, honored for his abilities and his achievements, and held in grateful respect for the good that he has in one way and another conferred upon his fellow citizens.

HENRY WORTHINGTON was born in Mason county, Ky., September 1, 1826, son of Thomas T. and Arah (Whipps) Worthington, natives of Baltimore county, Md., who settled at Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., about 1790. His grandfather, Samuel Worthington, was an English federalist who came to Maryland with one of the Lords Baltimore; he had twenty-four children, and has numerous descendants in Mason, Bracken and Mercer counties, Ky. Thomas T. Worthington's family numbered sixteen children, all of whom reached maturity, and three are now living: Madison, a farmer in Mason county, Ky.; Martha, wife of William T. Craig, of Sioux City, Iowa, and Henry. The last named received his education at a log schoolhouse on his father's farm. His first business venture was the development of an extensive stone quarry in Scioto county, Ohio, with the product of which he freighted steamboats and barges, and supplied materials for bridge abutments, buildings, etc., not only at Cincinnati, but also at Pittsburgh, Louisville, St. Louis, Natchez, etc. This industry gave employment to 500 men during summer. During the panic of 1857, owing to the difficulty of making collections, Mr. Worthington sold out the business at a loss of \$18,000, although he met all his obligations in full. In 1860 he came to Cincinnati and embarked in the business of handling leaf tobacco, in which he still continues, and is also largely interested in the tobacco business as a producer, his farm of 2,000 acres, probably the largest in Hamilton county, being partly devoted to tobacco culture; he also has interests of a similar nature in Kentucky. Mr. Worthington owns a one-third interest in the Maumee Rolling Mills, Toledo, Ohio; he has invested largely in the electric light plants of Newport and Covington, Ky.; Circleville, Ohio, and other places; in a blast furnace at Tonawanda, N. Y., in a foundry at Indianapolis, Ind., and in real estate at Toledo, Covington and elsewhere. Since 1853 he has resided at Covington.

Mr. Worthington married Maria, daughter of Col. Jacob A. Slack, of Mason county, Ky., who died May 30, 1867, leaving four children: Elizabeth, Henry S., Anna and Mattie. Henry S. originated the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge at Cincinnati, secured the charter for it, and, having successfully launched the enterprise, disposed of it at a large profit. He has traveled in Mexico, Europe, etc., and now resides in New York, where he takes high rank among the literati of that city. Elizabeth married Archibald Stuart, proprietor of a newspaper at Toledo, Ohio, and a member of the Thomson-Houston Electrical Company. Anna is the wife of George G. Hamilton, one of the largest tobacco producers of Kentucky. Mr. Worthington was a Whig in ante-bellum days, but is now a Democrat. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

HAMILTON Stow, retired, was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., August 10, 1806. He received such limited education as the schools at that time afforded, and after leaving school worked at farming until 1831, with the exception of two years, one of which was spent down the Susquehanna, and the other down the Delaware river, where he was engaged in lumbering. In 1832 he went to Olean, N. Y., where he remained until 1840, and while there carried on lumbering in connection with a general grocery business. During the year 1840 he set out as one of the pioneer settlers for western Pennsylvania, the only means of determining the direction to be followed being at that time blazed trees. After reaching his destination he located in Venango county, and, commencing at once the erection of sawmills, again embarked in the lumbering business, in connection with William Wheeler and Henry Dusenbery, both now deceased. All the lumber cut in western Pennsylvania at this time had to be rafted down the river to Cincinnati, and the average amount sent down by his firm each year for thirty years was about three million feet. Mr. Stow resided in Venango county until 1865, closely associated with the whole of its growth, and was a hearty supporter of all of its enterprises. He was also associated in the lumbering business in Cincinnati for a number of years with Gen. Gregory. He retired from an active business life in 1870.

While residing in western Pennsylvania Mr. Stow was closely connected with the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Tionesta, giving largely of his means for that purpose. It was through his efforts the Sunday-school was started; through his untiring devotion the prayer meeting was sustained, and only by his generous liberality was the erection of the first church made possible. He was not satisfied with having made a beginning, but up to the time of his removal manifested the same zeal and energy, in the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ. He was married in 1829 to Betsey Munsell, daughter of James and Doris (Hayes) Munsell, and to them were born three children, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Stow died and Mr. Stow was again married in 1836 to Mrs. Sallie (Munsell) Thatcher, a sister of his first wife, to which union were born five children, three of whom survive and are named as follows: Hamilton Hobart, who is a prominent oil operator of Toledo; Edgar D., residing in Philadelphia, and largely interested in the oil and banking business, and Ida S., wife of Henry Garlick, dealer in naval stores in Cincinnati. The second son George was in command of Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, served in the war of the Rebellion and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Stow died several years ago. She and her husband were moving spirits in the erection of Emmanuel Episcopal church, located near their home on Eastern avenue, the financial interest of which was greatly benefited by their relationship. Soon after her death Mr. Stow contributed a rectory to that organization, in memory of her who had always been one of the most devout members.

The grandfather of our subject was a major in the Revolutionary war, and both grandfather and great-grandfather attained the ripe old age of eighty-seven before they passed away.

There is probably no man whose name is so widely known and so intimately connected with the great lumbering industry of this country as that of Hamilton Stow, who was not only one of the earliest pioneers in the business, but who continued to prosecute it up to his retirement from private life, and no one has contributed more to the development of this great industry. He has attained this eminence, not by any caprice of fortune, but by energy and perseverance, and above all by his sterling qualities of character, and his upright and honorable dealing throughout a busy and an active life. [Since the foregoing was written Mr. Stow has died.—Ed.]

JONATHAN OGDEN was born June 12, 1807, in Elizabethtown, N. J., and died June 4, 1888, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. P. D. Armour, No. 2115 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill. He was a descendant of John Ogden, one of two brothers who came from England and settled in New England, where they were engaged as architects and builders, and in 1642 erected the first stone church on Manhattan Island. Jonathan Ogden came to Cincinnati in 1828, was for a number of years one of the leading clothing merchants, and on his retirement from that business dealt extensively in real estate, and was also associated with lumber dealers. He finally retired from all business in 1868, and continued to reside in Cincinnati till within a few years of his death.

On December 21, 1834, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Gorham, daughter of Parsons Gorham, wholesale grocer, of Hartford, Conn., and four children were born of this marriage, viz.: Parsons Gorham, Malvina Belle, Clara Meader, and Frank M. Of this family Parsons Gorham Ogden died at No. 195 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, December 11, 1892. Malvina Belle Ogden was married October 16, 1862, to Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, and they are the parents of three children: Jonathan Ogden Armour; Joseph F. Armour, who died quite young, and P. D. Armour, Jr. Jonathan Ogden Armour married Miss Letitia Hughes Sheldon, of New York City, and they are living in Chicago; P. D. Armour, Jr., married Miss May Leslie, of Chicago; the sons are at present in business with their father in Chicago under the firm name of Armour & Co. Clara Meader Ogden died in infancy December 12, 1843. Frank M. Ogden is in the real-estate business, with office at No. 30 W. Fourth street; he was married August 14, 1889, to Miss Gussie D., daughter of the late Sebastian Debenath, a merchant of Cernay, Alsace, France; they reside in Cincinnati, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. DAVY, one of the most prominent business men in the West, and one of the leading shoe manufacturers of the country, is a thorough-going American of English extraction. He was born March 29, 1844, in Somerset county, Md., the eldest of the eight children of George and Ann (Ballard) Davy, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Maryland, the former of whom died in November, 1883; the latter still survives, and is now a resident of Maryland. During his early life George Davy was a sea-faring man, interested in ocean trade, and owner, wholly or in part, of several vessels, of one of which he was captain. His father and grandfather, the grandfather and great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, were likewise vessel-owners and commanders, and like him interested actively and financially in international trade, sailing from Brighton, England, where the family lived for many generations. Of the children born to George and Ann (Ballard) Davy, one son, Dr. R. B. Davy, is a prominent physician of San Francisco, Cal., and three other sons are successful and honored farmers in Maryland.

John W. Davy, like his brothers, was educated in his native State, attending school principally at Princess Anne, the seat of justice of Somerset county, and in 1865, at the age of twenty-one, began his active business career as salesman for the well-known shoe manufacturers, Tucker & Smith, of Baltimore. This engagement, and the knowledge of the shoe trade which he gained in fulfilling it, in a measure determined his after career, though for a time after leaving the service of Tucker & Smith he was in the employ of the United States & West India Fresh Meat and

Fruit Company, a corporation which built and controlled ships that were practical refrigerators, and used them in the transportation of meats from Texas, via Gulf of Mexico, to New York and Philadelphia, and fruit from the West Indies to the seaboard markets of the United States. In 1871 Mr. Davy again engaged in the shoe trade, traveling until 1873 as the representative of a Philadelphia house, and after that for one of the celebrated shoe manufactories of Lynn, Mass., until 1876, when he entered the service of the Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturing Company in the same capacity. Later he engaged with Stribley & Company, with which house he was connected during the long period of thirteen years, until the organization in May, 1892, of the Alter & Julien Company, in which he became a partner, and of which he is vice-president. In the management of this concern he has taken a prominent part, and its extensive trade is due in no small measure to the popularity which he obtained in the trade during his long years' experience as a commercial traveler. He was married January 6, 1880, to Florida Lewis, a native of Madison county, Ohio, who has borne him one son, Lewis. Mr. Davy has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1885, and is otherwise identified with important local organizations. As a citizen, he is public-spirited and helpful, and in all the relations of life he has ever followed a consistent course, which has made him deservedly popular and influential.

LEE R. KECK, president of the Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company, and largely identified with other river and financial interests in Cincinnati, was born in 1843 in Milford, Ohio, son of Leonidas and Hannah (Pedrick) Keck, who were natives of eastern Pennsylvania, of English-German and French nationality. Leonidas Keck came to Ohio over fifty years ago, and became a substantial and successful farmer. He moved his family to Cincinnati when Lee was about six years of age, and the lad passed through the various grades in the city schools, and had spent about a year in high school when the Civil war broke out. Though not yet fully eighteen years of age, young Keck enlisted in a company organized for service in the Fifth Ohio Regiment, being among the first to volunteer in the city. The company, however, was, at the request of its captain, incorporated with the Tenth Ohio, under Col. (afterward Gen.) W. H. Lytle, and, together with its gallant commander, earned undying fame in the great struggle. After his first term of enlistment expired the young soldier was promoted to a position in the quartermaster's department under Col. C. W. Moulton, and served for two years and a half. Returning home at the end of that period, he had been here but a short time when the second call for one hundred days' men was made, whereupon he entered the service for the third time as a volunteer and served until the struggle was over. After the war Mr. Keck's principal work until 1881 was that of bookkeeper for M. & L. Glenn, a position he held for twelve years. In 1881 he became connected with the Big Sandy Packet Company in the same capacity, and at the end of his first year was elected secretary and treasurer of this company, an office he still holds. He also occupies a similar position in the United States Mail Line, and the Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company. Mr. Keck is also president and treasurer of the Cincinnati Marine Railway Company, and is secretary of the Consolidated Boat Store Company. Mr. Keck was married in 1864 to Miss Eveline Glenn, daughter of Lewis Glenn, Esq., of Cincinnati, and they are the parents of two children: Lewis Glenn, who married Ida Hoefinghoff, and Coralie, married to Harry Hoefinghoff; Ida and Harry are son and daughter of Charles Hoefinghoff.

SAMUEL J. HALE, a director of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and for many years past a leading merchant and insurance man of Cincinnati, was born at Madison, Maine, April 27, 1827. His people were of Massachusetts stock, and followed milling, mercantile pursuits and farming. His grandfather, Col. James Hale, gained his title early in this century and was one of the justices of his county. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Jones, after whom he was named, also attained

the rank of colonel. Young Hale completed his education at Bloomfield Academy and in 1843 came West with his parents and brother. The journey was made by steamer from Maine to Boston, thence by railroad to Albany, thence by canal packet to Buffalo, thence by the steamer "General Wayne" via Detroit and Mackinaw to Milwaukee, in what was then Wisconsin Territory. After a month's stay in Milwaukee the family went to Chicago, which in 1843 was a very insignificant place. Acres of ground in the heart of the Chicago of to-day were then purchasable for a smaller price than a front foot of ground in the same locality commands to-day. From Chicago the family journeyed in a two-horse wagon to Ripley county, Ind., finally settling in Sunman, where they remained for nearly a year.

During the winter of this year young Hale was engaged in school teaching. In 1844 the family returned to Lowell, Mass., returning to Indiana, however, after a short interval, with the exception of Samuel, who had become engaged in a West India goods and ship store establishment in Boston, where he remained until he had attained his majority. He was then offered an interest in the business, but preferred to rejoin his people in Indiana. For a time he read law, but soon abandoned that to engage in the drug business in Aurora, Ind. In 1851 he was elected city clerk of Aurora, and the same year became secretary of the Aurora Insurance and Trust Company. In 1853 he came to Cincinnati, and in connection with Thompson Dean established the general commission and steamboat firm of Dean & Hale, with which he was identified for many years. Shortly after the establishment of this business he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Mercantile Library Association, and was vice-president of the former, and one of the directory of the latter, for many years. In 1874 he helped to establish the wholesale drug firm of Hale, Justis & Company, which is still in existence. In 1865 he assisted in organizing the Globe Insurance Company, of which he was an officer from its inception, and of which he became president in 1888 upon the retirement of Samuel F. Covington. This office Mr. Hale still holds. In 1868 Mr. Hale removed to Avondale, where he still resides. He served as a member of the Avondale school board for twenty-one years, and for fifteen years of that time was its presiding officer. He has been mayor of Avondale for the whole of two terms, and a portion of the third.

Mr. Hale was married in 1852 to Lucinda W. Owen, a descendant of one of the early New England families, and daughter of Ambrose Owen, of Vermont. They have three children, the eldest of whom, William S. Hale, is connected with the wholesale drug firm of Hale & Justice; he is married to Carrie, daughter of ——— Burkhardt, a Louisville merchant, and they have two children, Dean Burkhardt and Caroline. The second child is Mrs. Sarah Agnes, wife of Dr. J. F. Lemmon, of Los Angeles, Cal. The third, Samuel Ambrose, is a chemist of Los Angeles, Cal.; he is unmarried. Mr. Samuel J. Hale is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the I. O. O. F. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Avondale, and reside in Linden avenue, Avondale.

MAJOR A. J. WHIPPS. There is much of interest in every human life, and no man ever lived and died whose career did not furnish an example or a warning to mankind. Those whose lives have made the world better for their having lived are thrice blessed. Such an edifying and beneficent life was that of the late Andrew Jackson Whipps, known widely as one of the leading tobacco merchants of this part of the country, and affectionately to the tobacco trade as "Uncle Jack"—a man whose career spanned almost seventy-seven years, and whose example during all his active years was resplendent with a never-wavering influence for good.

Mr. Whipps was born on a farm between Minerva and Washington, in Mason county, Ky., the first hour of the first day of the first month of the year 1815, a son of Col. William and Cecil (Finch) Whipps. His father was for many years a very prominent citizen of that part of Kentucky. His mother was born in the early historic days of the "Dark and bloody ground" in the blockhouse at Lexington.

By intermarriage of the Whipps and Finches with other families, Mr. Whipps was, in one degree or another, connected with most of the families prominent in the history of the State. He acquired a good practical business education and considerable valuable business experience, and in 1863, when he took up his residence in Covington, was a man of affairs of recognized ability. Here he engaged actively in the tobacco business, with which he had been identified since 1846, and in time came to be known as one of Cincinnati's foremost "tobacco men." He it was who first suggested the first tobacco fair held in this city. Mr. Whipps was married, May 20, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Adamson, a daughter of Col. Joseph Adamson, of Mason county, Ky. Though never blessed with children, they lived a domestic life singular for its long unbroken happiness, and celebrated their golden wedding in 1889. This event of rare occurrence was the occasion of the gathering together of a very large number of loving and rejoicing friends and relatives to congratulate these aged companions and almost lifelong friends upon their fifty years' journey hand in hand down the pathway of earthly existence. Shortly after their marriage, in 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Whipps confessed the Savior, were baptized, and joined the Christian Church in Germantown, Ky., during a meeting held by the venerable Rev. J. J. Moss and Rev. John T. Johnson of sainted memory, and they were from the very outset of their Christian career active and earnest workers in the cause of salvation. Upon their removal to Covington they united with the old Third Street Church, and in 1866 removed with it to its new edifice on Fifth street, which they assisted very generously in erecting. At the time of the unfortunate dissension which rent the Church asunder they remained loyal to the parent organization, of which Mr. Whipps was a member during the balance of his life, and with which Mrs. Whipps is still identified. By his death, the First Christian Church of Covington lost a steadfast and devoted friend, Cincinnati and Covington one of the foremost citizens of his generation, and his wife a tender and loving husband. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all, and was everywhere regarded as the soul of honor and truth. In his business relations he was not only just and honorable, but generous, often suffering wrong in preference to insisting upon his rights in instances when to yield them to him would entail hardship upon those with whom he dealt. He was especially generous to young men whom he thought ambitious and deserving. The number he assisted was not few, and there are many to-day who give to "Uncle Jack," as Mr. Whipps was familiarly known, full credit for their first substantial start upon a successful business career. As an instance of his kindly offices in this direction, it may be stated that while largely engaged in handling tobacco at Walton, Ky., he became acquainted with three orphan boys of tender years, upon whose meager earnings their widowed mother was dependent for support, gave them employment, trusted them more and more as he found them worthy of his confidence, eventually gave them an interest in his business, and upon his retirement, a few years ago, turned over the enterprise to them, leaving them successful, well-established and well-to-do business men, honored citizens and consistent Christians. He was a man of strong convictions and very independent mind, and of a sunny and most jovial temperament. He seldom spoke to the disadvantage of any man, and then only when thoroughly convinced of the justice of his statement. He was temperate in the extreme, indulging in no vices, living in the sight of God and man an upright, pure life. As a Christian he was humble but very earnest, appreciated and beloved by his brethren and always ready to extend most liberal aid to the Church in her enterprises for the furtherance of the Gospel work. In his home he was affectionate and indulgent. His life was such as one might well desire to live, and his passing away was calm and peaceful, his only regret, seemingly, having been that he must leave his aged wife, who had depended upon him so long and so implicitly, to continue life's journey alone. He died at his beautiful residence, No. 318 Garrard street, Covington, December 19, 1891, and was interred two days later in Highland Cemetery, Covington's beautiful "City of the Dead."

CHARLES BODMAN, formerly senior member of the tobacco warehouse company, which still bears his name, died at the Bodman homestead, Mt. Auburn, May 10, 1875. He was born in Hagerstown, Md., February 18, 1827, and was a son of Ferdinand Bodman, who was born July 16, 1801, in a small principality near Frankfort-on-the-Main. The latter possessed and embraced many opportunities of acquiring a liberal education. He was graduated from Bamberg College in 1817, and then fully fitted for a business career in a large banking house, where he had charge of the French correspondence. Owing to the political disquietude of Europe at that time, the family, consisting of Davis C. Bodman and three sons, the mother having died eleven years previous, immigrated to America, and located at Hagerstown, Md., where Ferdinand engaged in mercantile pursuits until the death of his father, six years later. He then removed to Cincinnati, built a large warehouse on Main between Sixth and Seventh streets, and founded the leaf tobacco trade which he lived to see reach great proportions. In pursuance of advice given to him by his father, he also originated the cash system which is still universally observed in the leaf tobacco market of Cincinnati. By constant application to business and good management he accumulated a handsome fortune. He died July 29, 1874. He always took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the growth and welfare of the city, and was a liberal contributor to all worthy public and charitable enterprises. During the Civil war, though not in the service, he gave the government much valuable aid, and took a lively part in providing relief for the sick and wounded. Mr. Bodman was married, December 14, 1825, to Miss Kate Poplem, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had six children, two of whom are living: George, a successful merchant in Brussels, Belgium, and Lauretta Louisa, widow of the late Joseph Reichart, who lives with her mother at the old homestead, Mt. Auburn.

In 1852 Charles Bodman established the well known warehouse on West Front street, which at the time of his death did an annual business of nearly two million dollars. He was never married, and traveled very extensively on both hemispheres. He was a good correspondent, and during his trips in various parts of the world many interesting letters from his eloquent pen, signed "Cincinnatian," appeared in the papers of his adopted city. Like his father, it may well be said of him that he was a generous disburser of the ample fortune which he possessed. During his absence, traveling or otherwise, the business was conducted by Mr. H. H. Hoffman, whom he admitted as partner September 1, 1870, when the firm became Charles Bodman & Co., and who is now sole proprietor.

HENRY BLACKBURN MOREHEAD. The subject of this sketch has been for the greater part of his life a citizen of Cincinnati. His father, Governor James Turner Morehead, one of Kentucky's most honored citizens, was serving his term as a senator of the United States at the time of his son's birth, and in consequence of his long yearly sojourn in Washington, his wife often spent her winters at her father's home in Columbus, Ohio; and thus it was that Henry Blackburn Morehead first saw the light of day in the capital of Ohio at the house of his grandfather, Josiah M. Espy, on April 7, 1847.

Governor Morehead had removed from Frankfort to Covington shortly after his election to the Senate, intending to abandon politics after his term had expired and return to his lucrative practice at the bar, hence it was that Henry Blackburn Morehead became a resident of the prosperous city across the Ohio, but at the age of eight years, having lost his father—he dying in the prime of his life—his mother removed with her four orphan boys to Urbana, Ohio, where in educating them for a useful life she could have the assistance of her brother, Henry P. Espy, and of her uncle, Dr. William M. Murdock, an active citizen of the town where Mr. Morehead's happiest days were passed, and where he was fitted for his active life by a thorough preparatory education until his fourteenth year at the Urbana University, a small but finely organized school established by the New Church. Urbana is an ideal

spot for a boy's school days; such joyous holiday sports can be entered into after study hours with the zest that youth gives; there is the walk to the dashing Mad river for an afternoon's fishing, and the freshwater ponds surrounding the town, fed by the never-failing clear springs, afford such opportunities for swimming and for skating frolics. A perfect picture of the life led by the boys in those long-ago days can be found in the late novel of W. D. Howells, called "In a Boys' Town." Mr. Morehead was an active boy in those days, and a bright scholar. One of his old comrades who was present at a dinner given him in Cincinnati previous to his late trip to Europe, summed up his character in these words: "When a boy at school I can say of Henry Blackburn Morehead that he worked hard, played hard, and always kept his word."

At the breaking out of the Civil war so many pupils were withdrawn from the Urbana school (all those from Canada and the Southern States) that the institution was compelled, for lack of support, to close for several years, which put an end to Mr. Morehead's career as a schoolboy, and he then removed, temporarily, as it was hoped, to Cincinnati to learn the art of type setting. Two years afterward he took a position in the office of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, for many years the organ of the old Whig party of the State of Kentucky. After two years spent in Frankfort, H. B. Morehead returned to Cincinnati where he was given a situation as clerk to Maj. Bannister, a paymaster in the army. His duties in that employment called him to Montgomery, Ala., where he spent several months. In 1865 he returned to Cincinnati and entered the office of Evans & Co., bankers, after which he became clerk for Geo. Eustis & Co., the leading brokers of Third street, where in a few years he graduated as a broker, and formed a partnership with Lyneas Norton in the profession in which he has met with the success his fidelity and energy deserved. In 1882 the firm of H. B. Morehead & Co. was formed, the principal partner being William Fairley. This partnership was dissolved in 1889 by the withdrawal of Mr. Fairley. The firm of Morehead, Irwin & Co. was then formed, and continued in existence till October, 1891, when Mr. Morehead withdrew to assume the control and management of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. The young men of Cincinnati may well take encouragement in the success that has followed a life of persistent energy and probity, as shown in this sketch, of a truly loyal citizen, a faithful friend, a bright and genial companion, and whose charity is unbounded, for all who truly needed help never appeared to him in vain.

Mr. Morehead was president of the Cincinnati Mercantile Library, and a member of its board of real estate. He was for many years a director of the Procter & Gamble Company, the Ohio Valley National Bank, and at various times of several of the western railroads. He has been successful in completing many large deals and consolidating and establishing several of the largest concerns in the West, notably: the Procter & Gamble Company, the Barney & Smith Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Car Company, and the J. A. Fay & Egan Company. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Lincoln, Blaine, Cuvier and Queen City Clubs. Mr. Morehead was married February 10, 1876, to Miss Margaret C. Monfort, daughter of Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, D.D., at the old Beecher, now the Monfort, mansion, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Morehead reside in the "Ortiz," and attend the Second Presbyterian Church, of which they are generous supporters.

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, president of the Cincinnati Gas, Light and Coke Company, and of the Cincinnati, Brush, Edison and Hause Electric Light Companies, was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837, son of Andrew and Abigail (Cox) Hickenlooper. His great-grandfather, Andrew Hickenlooper, and wife emigrated from Holland in 1693, and settled in York county, Penn. They had three sons: Andrew, born in 1739, died in 1825, in his eighty-ninth year; Adam and George, and three daughters—Anna, Mary and Margaret.



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

H. Morehead

Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he served first as a lieutenant, and subsequently as captain, Andrew, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Westmoreland county, Penn., near Greensburg, where he married Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel Edwards. The former was a Scotchman by birth, the latter a Virginian. They had born unto them seven children: George, John, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Andrew (father of our subject, born July 22, 1795), and William, the youngest. His grandfather on the mother's side was named Edward Cox, who, with his wife, whose maiden name was Sloan, emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1792, and settled near Chambersburg, Penn., where they had born unto them twelve children. There the mother of our subject was born September 6, 1797, and married at her father's house April 12, 1821, by Rev. James Graham, a Presbyterian minister. Andrew Hickenlooper, the father of our subject, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of salt, then an important industry in the West, and subsequently in coal mining until 1836, when, becoming interested in some public contracts, he moved to Hudson, Ohio, and settled. There, as stated, the subject of this notice was born, the youngest of the family. The other members of the family were: Mary Jane, married to Silas Steely, of Lafayette, Ind.; Rachel, married to Dr. Steely, and died in 1873; Catherine, married to William McCarthy, of Lafayette, Ind.; Sarah, never married; Edward, who died in January, 1850, and Keziah, who died early in 1837. The survivors, except Andrew, are now living at Lafayette, Ind. The father of the foregoing family died March 28, 1869, and his widow followed him two months later.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Circleville, Ohio, after which he attended St. Xavier College two years, and Woodward College for an equal length of time. He was then employed by A. W. Gilbert, city engineer of Cincinnati, and at the expiration of his term of office became a partner of his former employer, forming the firm of Gilbert & Hickenlooper, which existed two years, when upon the re-election of Mr. Gilbert to the position of city civil engineer, he continued in business alone, and was soon after appointed city surveyor. In 1855 he spent six months at Traverse Bay, Mich., in charge of government surveys, and after his return he followed the surveying business in Cincinnati until 1861. On August 31, of this year, he entered the service as captain of "Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery," which was afterward mustered into the United States service as the Fifth Ohio Battery of Light Artillery, at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. On October 11, 1861, he was ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and there assigned to duty as chief of artillery in charge of the fortifications and defenses of that city, and along the Pacific railroads until March 7, 1862, when he was ordered to resume command of his battery, and with it report to Gen. Grant on the Tennessee river, and to a participation in the battle of Shiloh, of which Gen. Force, in "From Fort Henry to Corinth," says: "After a gallant but short struggle Prentiss' division about nine o'clock gave way and fell back through his camp, leaving behind Powell's guns and caissons and two of Hickenlooper's guns, all the horses of which had been killed." Again he speaks of the battery service later in the day: "Hickenlooper's four guns standing at the salient where Prentiss and Wallace joined, sweeping both fronts, had all day long been reaping a bloody harvest among the lines of the assailants that strove to approach. So near, yet so far; in plain view yet out of reach the little battery exasperated the baffled brigades while it extorted their admiration. The Confederate general, Ruggles, sent his staff officers in all directions to sweep in all the guns they could reach. He gives the names of eleven batteries and one section which he planted in a great crescent pouring in a concentric fire. From this tornado of missiles Hickenlooper withdrew the remnant of his battery, and, passing to the rear through Hulbert's camp, reported to Sherman for further service." The second day after the battle of Shiloh he was detached

from the command of the battery and assigned to duty as chief of artillery, Sixth Division, the artillery of which consisted of twenty-two guns and 367 men. On September 10, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Iuka, and October 3 and 4, in the battle of Corinth. Immediately after this he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the right wing of the army of the Tennessee, on the staff of Gen. McPherson. On November 4, 1862, he was in the engagement at Lagrange, Tennessee, and on November 12, 1862, he was in the engagement at Lamar. From that date to January 18, 1863, he was engaged in Gen. Grant's North Mississippi campaign, and with it transferred to the Mississippi river, and to a participation in the Vicksburg campaign, where he was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and, as such, participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. During September he was engaged in the campaign to Monroe, La.; during October, in the Canton campaign, and in February, 1864, he was engaged in the campaign to Meridian. In April, 1864, Gen. McPherson having been promoted to succeed Gen. Sherman as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, Hickenlooper was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the army, and thus served in the Atlantic campaign until Gen. McPherson's death, July 22, 1864. During this period he participated in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Stone Mountain, Ezra Chapel, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, Lovejoy and Atlanta. After the death of McPherson, Hickenlooper was appointed, by the President, inspector-general of the Seventeenth Corps, and as such participated in the March to the Sea and the capture of Savannah. He was in the Carolina campaigns and the following engagements: Pocotaligo, Salkehatchie, Bannekers Bridge, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the surrender of Johnston's army. In the meantime, having been appointed brigadier-general, he was subsequently assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and finally mustered out August 31, 1865.

Returning home Gen. Hickenlooper at once entered upon engineering and surveying, as partner of R. C. Phillips, the firm being Phillips & Hickenlooper. On July 27, 1866, he was appointed United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, in which position he served until January, 1871, when he tendered his resignation to accept the appointment of city civil engineer, which office he resigned May 8, 1872, to accept the position of vice-president of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company. On May 8, 1877, he was elected president, and October 14, 1879, was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio for two years. On February 13, 1867, Gen. Hickenlooper was married to Maria L., daughter of Adolphus H. and Sarah K. (Bates) Smith, and the fruits of this marriage are five children: Sarah, Amelia, Catherine, Andrew and Smith. The general and his family worship at the Second Presbyterian Church; socially he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Republican.

FRANKLIN ALTER, banker and capitalist, Cincinnati, was born at Carlisle, Penn., October 28, 1831, and obtained his education at Harrisburg. He was early thrown on his own resources, and after spending a portion of his young manhood in Maryland and Virginia, he resolved to seek his fortune in the South, and accordingly in his twentieth year he took passage down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh, his destination being New Orleans.

On reaching Cincinnati he stopped with a view of remaining but a short time, but the opinion he formed of the city was so favorable that he concluded to make it his future home. He at once sought a position, and was not long in securing a clerkship in the hardware house of R. W. Booth & Company. Assiduous attention to business soon made him a fixture in the establishment, and in three years he became a partner in the firm and general manager of its extensive business, being so con-

nected until 1862, when he sold out his interest. The firm of Prichard, Alter & Company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, was then organized, and to its affairs Mr. Alter lent his indefatigable energy and admirable business management. Later he purchased Mr. Prichard's interest, and after other changes organized the firm of Alter, Forwood & Company, the latter house conducting the largest business of its kind in Cincinnati. In September, 1892, the Alter & Julien Company was formed, for the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes, and their place of business, on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, is one of the most extensive plants of its kind in the country, its output being one thousand pair of shoes daily. In 1884, a year memorable for its dangers to banking interests, Mr. Alter, in recognition of his shrewd business insight and his capacity as a financier, was elected president of the Exchange National Bank, of Cincinnati, of which he has been a director since its organization in 1881. He brought the bank through the perils of that period, and in 1885 was instrumental in effecting its consolidation with the Cincinnati National Bank. Not desiring to devote his time exclusively to banking thereafter, he accepted the vice-presidency of the consolidated concern. Some years ago Mr. Alter was chosen to fill one of the most important offices in Hamilton county, that of member of the board of control, which was created by the Legislature to check frauds on the county, and supervise and regulate the expenditure of public money, and was elected president of that body. A Democrat in politics, he was strongly supported for this office by leading Republicans, who recognized his paramount fitness for the position. His wide experience as a financier, his personal integrity, and his intimate acquaintance with the tax-paying community rendered him peculiarly desirable for this office of trust and responsibility. He belongs to that class of civilians who ably serve the public, regardless of party lines, who take part in public affairs for the purpose of making office holding subservient to the peace and well-being of the people. He has been tendered county, city, State and Federal offices, which stress of business has compelled him to decline. In January, 1891, he was made president of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, for the central district of the United States. Mr. Alter is one of Cincinnati's most liberal and public-spirited citizens, in all things pertaining to the development of her commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests.

His own success in mercantile and financial circles has been phenomenal. Of quiet manners and consistent deportment, he has naturally surrounded himself with a host of personal friends, while his innate strength of character and clear judgment, tempered by a kindly interest in all those with whom he is associated, have won for him a high place in the regard of his fellow-citizens. His beautiful home in Avondale, one of the wealthy and picturesque suburbs of Cincinnati, is one of the most hospitable in the city.

GEORGE SLIMER. George Slimer, deceased, long identified so prominently with the Cincinnati stock yards and other important interests, was born in Elsas, France, May 6, 1820, and came to Cincinnati in 1830. He early in life became connected with the stock business in Cincinnati, and was one of the originators and long a director influential in the management of the Cincinnati stock yards. In 1861-63, he faithfully fulfilled an important contract to supply meat to the United States Government for use in the army at the front. For fifteen years he was a member of the firm of Slimer & Dater, pork packers, which in its day did an extensive business in that line. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was in every way in a business sense a prominent and useful citizen.

He was married February 3, 1861, to Louisa Kuhn, who survives him. Their children in the order of their birth were Ellen, who married Henry Muhlhauser, Jr.; George, who succeeds his father in the interest in the stock yards; William C.; Amelia, who married Joseph Adams, and Amanda. Mrs. Slimer was a daughter of George Michael Kuhn, long a respected resident of Cincinnati, who died in 1870.

Mr. Slimer was a man of strong character and progressive ideas, a man of brain and perseverance, who, coming early to Cincinnati, saw the possibilities of her future development and gave the best years of a busy and useful life to its advancement. The tributes of respect published immediately after his death were numerous, and of a character which marks him as one of the Queen City's leading capitalists and business men.

SAMUEL DURHAM, the founder of the Durham family in the United States, was born in the city of Durham, County of Durham, England, in the year 1699. He descended from the old Durham family, who trace their lineage back to the seventh or eighth century. They were among the barons who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta in the thirteenth century. They were always noted for their liberal opinions, just and upright lives. In 1722 Samuel Durham set his eyes westward and immigrated to the United colonies. He landed at Baltimore, and being a good ship carpenter soon found plenty of work. He was married to Elenor Smissen, who was a very large woman, in later life attaining the weight of 500 pounds. They had nine children, whose descendants are scattered over all parts of the United States. By careful and saving habits he soon owned a large plantation with many slaves.

When at the age of twenty-one, Joshua, the father of Aquila Durham, was given a plantation with slaves to work it, but he declined it, believing that it was not right to own slaves. At this time the Revolutionary war was about drawing to a close. In 1783 he sold his farm, receiving \$42,000 in Continental money. He then started westward over the mountains, but being delayed by bad roads and storms he was compelled to winter in the mountains. The Continental money depreciated until it was scarcely of any value. He bought a small place for \$2,000 on the Monongahela river, and started to make himself a new home, but found that he had a bad title to his property and lost it all. He moved back to the Susquehanna river, and in 1795 started for the Ohio territory, landing at the mouth of the Little Miami river, on the 13th day of May, 1796. This was the seventeenth birthday of Aquila Durham, the youngest son. He went up the Little Miami river and built a cabin at a place near where the union bridge now stands. Here he remained until the next spring, when he moved up the Little Miami river on a farm now owned by Mrs. Sidney Weaver, but he did not remain long on this farm, as it was in the valley and their health was poor on account of ague, which seemed to shake everybody who lived in the valley. Aquila prevailed upon his father to buy some land on the top of the hills back of Newtown. Here Joshua died in 1829, being ninety-six years of age; his wife died in 1800.

Aquila Durham was born May 13, 1779, in Hartford county, Md. He remained with his father on a farm until 1803, when he was offered a position with Lewis & Clarke's expedition to the Pacific Ocean as a hunter, but being about to be married he thought best to decline the offer. He was married in 1804 to Harriet Thompson, a daughter of Bernard Thompson, a soldier who had served through the Revolutionary war, and immigrated to Kentucky in about 1785. They spent sixty-four years together as man and wife. They first built a cabin on a portion of a farm on which one of his grandsons resides at present, but owing to the ague and fever they remained here only about three years. He bought a farm adjoining his father's, about one mile from where he had settled. His youngest son, Thompson Durham, still resides on the farm that he lived on for over sixty years. He came to the Cincinnati markets for a longer time than any other man that ever attended the markets. He came first on horseback, next in a boat, pushing his flatboat upon the Ohio and up the Miami to Turpin's old mill, on his return, and thence in wagons the balance of the way. He attended the markets regularly twice a week for a space of sixty years, having many customers who would buy of no one else, and they expected to see "Uncle Aquila," as they called him, every Tuesday and Friday.

No one can say that he ever gave them short weight or measure. His wife died in 1868. After her death he divided the property among his children and lived with them until his death, which occurred in 1870, he being in his ninety-second year. On the farm where he settled in 1807, ten children were born to them, six sons and four daughters, six of whom are living at present, five in this (Hamilton) county. None died under forty-seven years of age. The following children survived: Alazanah Burdsal, aged eighty-two; Harriett Webb, seventy-eight; Winfield, seventy-six; Leander, seventy; Warren, sixty-seven, and Thompson, sixty-six. During Gen. Harrison's campaign against the Indians in the Northwest Territory, from 1808 to 1812, Aquila furnished them with cattle and sheep, which he delivered at Vincennes, driving them through the unbroken wilderness, which was often filled with hostile Indians. He had many daring adventures with wild animals and the Indians. On one of these trips a panther stole into the camp, and was about to leap upon him when he discovered its two fiery eyes glaring at him. He was not a man to be frightened under such circumstances, and at once fired at the animal, and in the morning he was surprised to find a dead panther near the camp.

He was an uncompromising Democrat, voted for Jefferson for President, and he never missed an election from that time until 1870, invariably voting a straight ticket. All his sons and grandsons have followed in his footsteps. He was also one of the first Universalists in America, having been a great believer in the doctrines of Hosea Ballou, and it was due to his energies that the Universalist Church in Newtown was built. He continued to worship there until his death. In the last few years of his life, owing to an accident, he had to use crutches, but this did not deter him from going to church and the elections. The Durham family is noted for wonderful longevity. Samuel Durham's family consisted of nine children, several of whom lived to be ninety years old, Joshua having attained the age of ninety-six. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom Aquila, the youngest, lived to the age of ninety-two. Four of his brothers and sisters lived to be over eighty-five, one eighty-three, and one seventy-five. The writer of this sketch has in his boyhood days sat and listened to his tales of hardships, and especially his hunting experiences in the Little Miami valley. Here is one that he remembers: Aquila went hunting with Louis Weitzel, proprietor of the hotel near the Little Miami Depot in 1796; they crossed the Ohio in a canoe, up the Licking, killed a deer apiece, and when they came back found their canoe gone. Believing that an Indian was lurking in the woods and bushes, they went up the river to where Dayton now stands, and Aquila swam the river and carried the deer, while Weitzel carried the guns and kept them dry. On another occasion he attended a society party at Fort Washington, near the corner of Third and Lawrence streets, in which the Virginia reel was the only dance, and he played the fife for the young ladies and gentlemen to dance to.

SAMUEL W. SMITH, one of Cincinnati's oldest and most highly respected business men, was born at Barrington, R. I., January 24, 1816; came to Cincinnati in 1832, and has been fully alive to all of the city's wonderful development since that time. His parents were Samuel and Lucy (Armington) Smith, people of education and progressive ideas, who recognized the benefits of education, and placed before their son such educational facilities as were available. He received his primary training in the common schools, and later attended two sessions of the Warren Academy, at Warren, R. I. His first employment in Cincinnati, which was practically his beginning in business life, was as clerk and general assistant in the old grocery and boat supply store of Edward T. Martin. In 1833, about a year after his advent here, he made his first trip to New Orleans with a flatboat load of produce, and thereafter he was constantly on the river trading until 1839. In January, of that year, he embarked in business on the south side of Front street, near Walnut, dealing quite extensively in produce with southern connections. In 1841 he removed to Water street, and associated with him Richard G. Hunting, their establishment

at No. 20 Water street becoming one of the best known in their line in the city, until they retired from business in 1873. Since that time Mr. Smith has been interested in various corporations, notably with the National Insurance Company, the Merchants National Bank and the Royer Wheel Company, in each of which he is a director, and in various real-estate operations in Cincinnati and elsewhere, the magnitude of which may be inferred from the fact that he has erected in Kansas City alone no less than thirty houses.

Mr. Smith was married in 1845, to Miss Mary Caroline Wooley, daughter of the once well-known Dr. John Wooley, of Cincinnati, who died in 1833. Mrs. Smith died in 1885. Mr. Smith has two sons and two daughters living: Edward W. Smith, of the grain commission firm of Davidson & Smith, of Kansas City; Samuel W. Smith, Jr., one of the law firm of Stevens, Lincoln & Smith, of Cincinnati, and Lucy Armington and Lydia Drake Smith, who are members of their father's household. The eldest son, the late lamented Rev. William Armington Smith, of the Baptist Church, began his ministerial work in Hamilton, Ohio, and was later stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, and Somerville, Mass., in turn, and died in 1890, in Seattle, Wash., while on a visit to that city. Politically Mr. Smith was originally an Old-line Whig, and his development into a most earnest and consistent Republican was but natural. While taking a lively interest in political questions affecting his country, State and city, he has never been in an active sense a politician, and has invariably refused to accept any political offices at the hands of his fellow citizens. His distinguishing characteristics are liberality of thought and unselfish public spirit, and he is widely known as one of the few remaining men whose successful careers span the history of the old Cincinnati and the new.

GEORGE WOOD. One of the best remembered of the former long and prominent residents of Cincinnati is George Wood, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., November 18, 1791. He received the limited education obtainable in his native town at that time, and was early thrown upon his own resources. He followed farming in his native State until 1811, when he migrated to the wilds of the West, settling in Maysville, Ky. It was always very interesting to hear him relate the hardships incident to pioneer life in those days, and recount the perils of the white man in the frontiers. He entered the services of his country during the war of 1812, and participated in the battles along the Thames river in Canada. He always spoke with feelings of pride in after years about his military career, and related with thrilling interest of the narrow escapes he had made from the whizzing bullets of the British. Although in that period he was constantly suffering from cold exposures, his constitution became strengthened thereby to exertion and hardship. At the close of the war he returned to Maysville, where he settled down to commercial business, transporting pork and flour by flatboat to New Orleans. On one occasion he was compelled to return from New Orleans to Maysville on foot.

Mr. Wood was married, in 1816, to Mary A. Hutchinson. In 1822 they removed to Cincinnati, where he was ever after, until his death, identified with all its subsequent growth and development. Soon after coming to Cincinnati, Mr. Wood purchased a frame building and a large lot on the corner of Fifth and Race street. There was a stock of groceries in the building, which was also included in the purchase, and a Mr. Weaver was employed to manage the grocery, while Mr. Wood gave his attention to buying and selling stock. He erected a large brick building and conducted a livery in connection with stock dealing, and for many years his sale and livery stable was one of the live enterprises of Cincinnati. In time he became possessed of a considerable fortune, which was largely invested in real estate. In 1865 he retired from active business, and spent the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of his well-earned competency, dying October 5, 1880. He was a public-spirited man, a Democrat in politics, and, during the latter portion of his life, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of strong character and much individuality, he was

quick to decide upon any question presented to him, and outspoken in the announcement of his position concerning it. He was the father of five children, one of whom is Mrs. Rebecca R. Gordon, of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM McCAMMON, JR., was born in Cincinnati, September 30, 1831. His father, William McCammon, was born in 1805, in Banbridge, Ireland, where his grandfather, John McCammon, was proprietor of a linen bleachery. The elder William came to this country when a boy, learned the trade of carpenter in Wheeling, W. Va., and then located in Cincinnati, establishing a steamboat building business, in which he was engaged for twenty-five years. For a number of years thereafter, he was one of the extensive dealers in lumber in the city. He was one of the originators of the Little Miami railroad, of which he was for a time superintendent, and subsequently, for a number of years, one of its board of directors. He was at one time trustee of the city water works, then an elective office, and served several terms in the city council. Among the buildings which he erected were the original Masonic Temple and the House of Refuge. He married a Miss Ellen McGinnis, whom he survived a number of years; he died at the "Grand Hotel," in March, 1891. Four sons were born of this marriage, but one of whom survives. The deceased sons were James McCammon, of the firm of Ashcraft & McCammon, of Cincinnati, and of the firm of James McCammon & Company, of Cleveland; John McCammon, a stair builder, and George McCammon, a broker, of Cincinnati.

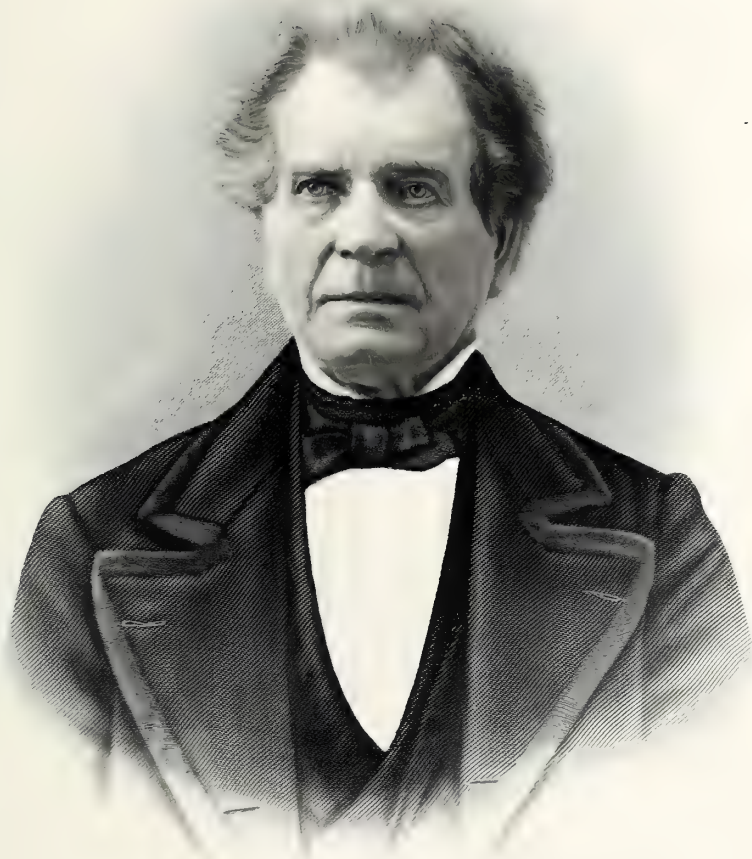
The surviving son, William McCammon, received a public-school education, learned the harness-making trade, and in 1853 went to Marysville, Cal., where he established, and for eight years conducted, a harness-manufacturing establishment. He then entered the employ, as purser, of the Pacific Steamboat Company, with whom he remained for five years. During Lincoln's administration he was inspector of foreign vessels at San Francisco. In 1865 he returned to Cincinnati, and purchased a stock farm near South Lebanon, which he still owns, and where he resided until 1891, when he again came to Cincinnati, and took up his residence at No. 132 Broadway, where he now lives. He was married in Sacramento in 1857, to Ann Burk, daughter of John Burk, a merchant of New Orleans, and two sons born of this marriage survive; they are William P., a farmer near Miami, Clermont county, who edits and publishes a periodical known as *The Pointer*, and George, who conducts the South Lebanon farm. The former has five children, Ellen, Arthur, Hazel, Cora, and an infant; and the latter two, George and William.

BARTHOLOMEW CAVAGNA was born near Genoa, Italy, December 25, 1799, and died in Cincinnati April 17, 1889. He came to this country in early manhood, and was for several years engaged in handling fruits between Havana and New Orleans. In 1828 he located in Cincinnati, and engaged for two years in selling confectionery in a small store on Fifth street, between Walnut and Vine, in 1830 establishing the grocery business on the opposite side of the same street, between Main and Walnut, where it has ever since been and is still located. In 1847 his eldest son, Peter, entered into business with his father, subsequently becoming his partner, and finally, at his death, his successor. From its inception "Cavagna's" was known as an absolutely reliable house; no adulterated goods were ever sold over its counters, and if, by misrepresentation, any such goods were purchased by them and could not be returned, they were at once destroyed. It was upon this solid foundation that the present extensive patronage of the house was obtained. Bartholomew Cavagna was married in Cincinnati to Rebecca, daughter of Michael Wise, a distinguished soldier and field marshal under Napoleon Bonaparte. Of the children born of this marriage but two survive: Peter and Anthony B. The former and elder is, as has been stated, the proprietor of the business established by his father. He was born April 29, 1835, and entered his father's store when twelve years of age; on April 28, 1859, he was married to Juliette De Puis, daughter of William Caswell, banker of Philadelphia, and has six children: Lelia, Bartholomew G., Charles,

Pierre, Julian and Leo. Bartholomew G. Cavagna is receiving teller at the National Lafayette Bank, this city; he married Jennie Shaw Brown, daughter of a merchant of Pittsburgh, Penn. Charles Cavagna represents a number of manufacturers of electric motors and appliances; he married Stella Bates, a descendant of the pioneer Bates family, of Hamilton county. Pierre Cavagna is in business with his father. Julian Cavagna is a Doctor of Medicine and Dental Surgery. Leo Cavagna is a student at Woodward High School. The family reside at No. 135 Eighth street, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Cavagna is a 32° Mason.

ELLIOTT HUNT PENDLETON was born in Cincinnati, December 19, 1828. The Pendleton family, of which the subject of this sketch was a member, has not only been intimately connected with the history and development of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, but prominent in the history of our country. The Pendletons deduce descent from Henry Pendleton, of Norwich, England, whose two sons, Nathaniel (minister of the Established Church of England, died without issue) and Philip immigrated to this country in 1674, and settled in that portion of New Kent county, Va., which now forms Caroline county. Philip married, and among his issue were Henry, who was the father of Nathaniel Pendleton and Edmund Pendleton. Edmund Pendleton was one of the most prominent figures in the early history of Virginia. For more than half a century, from 1752 to the time of his death, he held high public offices. He became eminent as a public speaker in the House of Burgesses. In 1764 he was a member of the committee which prepared the Memorials to the House of Commons, to the House of Lords and to the King. He was appointed in 1773 one of the Committee of Correspondence, in 1774 a delegate to Congress, and was chosen again in 1775, when he declined. He was a member of all the Virginian Conventions, and presided over the Convention of 1775 and the Convention of May, 1776. The great confidence reposed in his ability was shown by his unanimous election by the Convention of 1775 as head of the Committee of Safety. As president of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776, and as president of the Committee of Safety, in which was vested the executive power, Edmund Pendleton was the head of the Colony of Virginia during the interval between the downfall of the British rule in 1775 and the creation by the Convention of 1776 of the Colonial Constitution and Government. He was a lawyer of the greatest ability and a most able jurist, and for twenty-five years was presiding judge of the court of appeals of Virginia. Jefferson, who was his chief opponent, remarked of him: "Taken all in all, he was the ablest man in debate I have ever met with."

Elliott H. Pendleton's grandfather, Nathaniel Pendleton, son of the Nathaniel last above named, was born in Virginia, 1746, entered the Revolutionary army in 1775, served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Nathaniel Greene through the war of the Revolution, and enjoyed in a special degree the confidence of that officer. When the Federal Government was organized, he was appointed, by President Washington, judge of the United States District Court for the State of Georgia, the first United States Court ever held in that State. In 1796, Judge Nathaniel Pendleton removed with his family to the city of New York, where he engaged in the practice of the law. He was an adherent of the Federal party, and a strong personal as well as political friend of Alexander Hamilton, its leader and exponent. When Alexander Hamilton became involved, in 1804, in the difficulty with Aaron Burr, which terminated in a fatal duel, he applied to Nathaniel Pendleton to be his second in that tragic affair. The latter accepted and accompanied Hamilton on that memorable 11th of July, 1804, to Hoboken Heights. It was during the period of Judge Pendleton's stay in Savannah, Ga., in the year 1793, when Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, the father of Elliott, was born. He was so named as a compliment to the hero to whose military family his father had been so long attached. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton was an aid to Gen. Gaines during the years 1813 to 1816. In 1818 he removed from New York to Cincinnati, then but an inconsiderable village, and began



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Geo. Wood

the practice of the law. In 1819 he was elected prosecuting attorney. He was married to Jane Frances Hunt, daughter of Jesse Hunt, in 1820. The latter was one of the earliest pioneers in the Western country, coming to Cincinnati as early as 1791, when it was protected from Indian incursions by the guns of Fort Washington. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1825, and was elected to Congress in 1840, but after serving one term, having but little taste for political life, he gladly declined a re-election. He was always on the most intimate social terms with Gen. Harrison, and the only political meeting which Gen. Harrison addressed during his campaign was held in "Pendleton Woods," at the corner of Hunt street and Broadway, Cincinnati, in the rear of the old Pendleton mansion. Mr. Elliott H. Pendleton's mother was at once a lovely and strong character, as the following words of another concerning her clearly indicate: "She was possessed of sound judgment, strong will and unbending purpose, and, at the same time, of such sweet temper, and gentle manners and considerate delicacy for the feelings of others, that she was universally beloved. She was a devout and humble Christian, and of her life it may be truly said, even when she was in the last stages of fatal disease, 'she went about doing good.'"

Elliott Hunt Pendleton received his education at Woodward High School, the old Cincinnati College, and through private instruction at home. At the age of nineteen he went abroad with his intimate friend, Dr. Nathaniel Foster, the eminent physician, and a few years later made a second trip to Europe. Mr. Pendleton's business career began in 1848 when he became associated with Charles B. Foote in the cordage trade. Subsequently he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Robert B. Bowler, a sagacious and enterprising man who was at the head of one of the largest wholesale houses in the city. When Mr. Bowler became president of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, Mr. Pendleton succeeded him as head of the firm which was then conducted under the name of Pendleton, Swift & Company. Mr. Pendleton was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Emma Gaylord, daughter of Thomas G. Gaylord, the founder of the Gaylord Rolling Mill Company and the Gaylord Iron & Pipe Company. Mr. Gaylord was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Cincinnati to which his daughter also belonged. Mr. Pendleton, although brought up an Episcopalian, united himself with the Second Presbyterian Church June 23, 1858. In 1860 he was elected a ruling elder of the church, and remained actively engaged in the duties of this office until his death. His religious convictions were clear, strong and abiding, and his religion has been described as having been "the very atmosphere surrounding him." During his entire life he was greatly interested in mission and Sabbath-school work. In December, 1848, Dr. Fisher, of the Second Church, organized the Young Men's Home Missionary Society, which at first sustained a missionary in the then frontier State of Iowa; but in a year or two began the work of home missions in Cincinnati, and pushed it vigorously. Mr. Pendleton was a director of this society from its organization, and for many years was its first vice-president. The society was greatly interested in Mission Sabbath-schools. The Church Sabbath-school was the center, but nine others were established in the city. Mr. Pendleton was superintendent of the Pilgrim Mission School on Mount Adams.

During the war Mr. Pendleton was a very active member of the Sanitary Commission. The situation of Cincinnati on the frontier of the seceded and sympathizing States, and its vicinity to the great battlefields of the South and Southwest, rendered the work of this branch of the Commission very arduous and exceedingly important. The president, the now venerable Robert W. Burnet, had in Mr. Pendleton a most valuable colleague. An immense amount of medical stores and an army of nurses and physicians were sent from Cincinnati. The funds were raised by private contributions, and many Cincinnatians of the present day remember the great Sanitary Fair held in a temporary building erected on Fifth street Market

space, which yielded more than a hundred thousand dollars. In 1866 Mr. Pendleton went with his family to Europe, where they remained four years, three winters having been spent in Paris, and one winter in Dresden, the summers having been devoted to traveling. During that period he was an active member and trustee of the American Chapel in Paris, and was for a time superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected therewith. Whilst in Dresden Mr. Pendleton organized a Sabbath-school of which he was also superintendent. It has been remarked that "he set an example to Americans resident abroad, who sometimes think their religion should not be taken traveling, but should be carefully reserved for home consumption." Mr. Pendleton visited Spain during the struggle for religious liberty, attended many of the meetings of the reformers at considerable personal risk, and identified himself so closely with their work that his reminiscences of the time were always interesting and instructive. Mr. Pendleton fled from Paris with his family just in time to escape the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1870 returned to Cincinnati. Shortly after his return he became president of the Commercial Bank, with which institution he was connected as director until within a few years of his death. About the year 1871 Mr. Pendleton was appointed, by the mayor of Cincinnati, president of the board of park commissioners, and gave the work much time and care. This was the only public office he ever consented to accept, and his labor in it was purely "a labor of love." He was also for many years one of the trustees of the Art Museum, but it was in the Church and Church work that he was most conspicuous. The Home Missionary Society, in Dr. Fisher's time, had bought and with the assistance of L. H. Sargent paid for the Poplar Street Presbyterian Church. It maintained the pastor for several years, and finally presented the church, without any debt, to the congregation worshipping there. During Dr. Skinner's pastorate, the society was reorganized after a brief interregnum with Mr. Pendleton as first vice-president, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. Many of the churches of the city were assisted in rebuilding and extending their accommodations and several were freed entirely from debt through the offices of this society. In all this work Mr. Pendleton bore a conspicuous part, aiding greatly with his advice, good business judgment, and very liberal subscriptions. When the "Irwin Mission" was established on Sixth street, he threw his whole soul into the work, and more than any other member of the board he labored constantly for its welfare. For several years prior to his death he had charge of the Mission regularly on Saturday evening, and assisted Dr. David Judkins on Sunday evening. Speaking of his leadership in these meetings William Howard Neff has said: "He was very eloquent. His soul was filled with the great theme of the Savior's love, and as he presented to the poor stricken wanderer, and the wayward ones there assembled, the riches of grace in Jesus Christ our Lord, his form would dilate, his eyes flash and his voice reach every heart. Many of these poor ones acknowledged him as the human instrument in their salvation." It is in the session of the Second Presbyterian Church of which he was the senior member that his loss is most keenly felt outside of his own family circle. Mr. Pendleton died October 14, 1892, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, leaving a widow and the following children: Elliott H. Pendleton, Jr., Nathaniel G. Pendleton, Lena G. Pendleton, Lucy Pendleton White and Susan Pendleton Powell.

Mr. Pendleton's brothers and sisters are dead. They were Hon. George H. Pendleton, ex-senator and minister to Germany; Nathaniel Pendleton; Mrs. Robert B. Bowler; Mrs. Dr. A. S. Dandridge, wife of the noted physician, and Mrs. Noah Hunt Schenck, wife of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Pendleton left surviving him a half-brother, Edmund Pendleton, of Bar Harbor, Maine, the novelist, and a half-sister, Charlotte Pendleton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pendleton's death was a public loss, and he was universally mourned. His charities were unostentatious, but they flowed in full and deep currents. His exam-

ple was impressive and winning. There will be many who will learn from it the charm of virtue, the beauty of piety, and the honor of genuine excellence. Possessed of true refinement, he everywhere evinced an exceptionally honorable code of morals, and an uncommon appreciation of the rights and wants of his fellow-men. He was versed in polite learning, was of most courtly manner, endowed with financial ability, and favored by a large experience in business affairs. He was truly "a gentleman of the old school," and an admirable representative of the highest grade of the business, social and religious life of Cincinnati.

CHARLES TAYLOR DICKSON, son of James M. Dickson and grandson of Griffin Taylor, was born in Cincinnati October 13, 1847, in the fine old family mansion at the corner of Third and Vine streets, opposite the present site of the "Burnet House." This location was then one of fine residences, and only the oldest citizens can now recall the stately homes with their large grounds which have long since given place to commercial mansions and the demands of business. These had already asserted their claims in Mr. Dickson's early boyhood, and his family removed to the beautiful suburb of Clifton, his parents owning and occupying for many years the fine estate of "Scarlet Oaks," afterward sold to George R. Shoenberger. Mr. Dickson is of proud lineage on all sides. His mother was Caroline Taylor, a woman gifted in mind and beautiful in person, youngest daughter of Griffin Taylor, one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens, the first president of her Chamber of Commerce, the founder and promoter of some of her most permanent interests, and a man of rare character and business acumen. On his father's side, Mr. Dickson came from a Virginia family, but of Scotch-English origin, the motto of the family coat of arms—"cubo sed curo" ("I sleep but I watch")—having been conferred upon a Scotch ancestor for his faithful services to his king.

Mr. Dickson was educated at Kenyon College, graduated afterward at the University of Wisconsin, and from there entered the junior year at Yale College in the class of 1870. After traveling extensively in Europe and the Holy Land with his younger brother and tutor, he returned to Cincinnati, and was graduated later from her Law school. He was an earnest student, fond of books and remarkably well read. A man reserved in character but completely devoted to his family, in which he was greatly beloved and honored. He had inherited from his grandfather a considerable fortune, which by his good management and care was greatly augmented. He was deeply interested in Cincinnati and her future, and in politics was an earnest Republican. Had Mr. Dickson lived he would undoubtedly have been identified personally with many interests for the promotion of Cincinnati's welfare and prosperity; but death came in the very prime of his life (he having just completed his forty-fifth year), darkening a happy, beautiful home, and ending a life already successful and full of promise.

In his early manhood Mr. Dickson married Miss Fanny Judkins, a daughter of Dr. David Judkins, who, with a daughter and three sons, survives him.

COLONEL LEOPOLD MARKBREIT, president of the Cincinnati Volksblatt Company, was born in Vienna, Austria, March 13, 1842, and is a son of Leopold and Jane (Abele) Markbreit. The family came to America in 1848, and located in Cincinnati where the father died in 1849; the mother of our subject survived until March 30, 1890. Of the children three survive: Leopold, Mrs. Gen. Kautz, and J. Markbreit.

Col. Markbreit received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Sandusky, Ohio, and Cincinnati, after which he read law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Frederick Hassaurek. After being admitted to the Bar, he became a member of the law firm of R. B. Hayes (afterward President of the United States) & Markbreit, located in Debolt Exchange building, at the southwest corner of Court and Main streets. The firm was dissolved by both members entering the army soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion. Col. Markbreit served at first as sergeant-major of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Regiment, and immediately after the battle at Carnifex Ferry

was promoted, for bravery on the field, to the rank of second lieutenant; he advanced rapidly to the position of first lieutenant, adjutant, and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He served under Gens. Moore, Crook, Roberts, Cox, and Averell; took part in the battle of South Mountain and many other engagements, and was always a favorite with his superior officers and comrades. Unfortunately, in December, 1863, his military career was brought to a sudden close by Averell's so-called Salem raid into Confederate territory for the purpose of destroying railroads, bridges, etc., during which Col. Markbreit was captured and sent to Libby prison in Richmond. And now began the story of his sufferings through which he attained sad celebrity. After five months of ordinary imprisonment, he and three other victims were selected as hostages, and placed in close confinement, to prevent the execution of four rebels who were charged with recruiting within the Union lines in Kentucky (which charge was of a rather doubtful nature as that part of Kentucky could be considered as disputed ground), and had been sentenced to death as spies by a military court convened by Gen. Burnside. The four hostages were placed in a subterranean dungeon of the Libby prison where they had hardly room enough to lie down at night. For months they were living buried in this hole, receiving only one meal a day, and even this meal was insufficient to appease their hunger, for it consisted generally of only a handful of corn meal (into which the cobs had been ground), a little piece of rotten bacon and rice or beans. This food was not enough for life, and too much for absolute starvation. The unfortunate men were soon reduced to skeletons, and would doubtless have died if the negroes employed in the Libby prison had not from time to time smuggled in some food to them—the rats which the prisoners killed with pieces of wood in their dungeon were cooked for them by the kind-hearted negroes and taken back to their cells. The sufferings the prisoners had to endure were beyond all comprehension, and only when they were transferred to Salisbury, N. C., did a change for the better take place. From Salisbury Col. Markbreit was taken to Danville, Va., and from there back to the Libby, till at last on February 5, 1865, Col. Markbreit's half-brother, F. Hassaurek, succeeded in having him liberated. He had been imprisoned for more than thirteen months, and his health had been injured by these sufferings to such a degree that he never fully recovered. The winter following his release he suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and had to take a trip to Havana for his health, but was afterward very delicate, and this was one of the reasons why Gen. Grant gave him a chance to reside in a temperate and uniform climate.

Immediately after his release from captivity, Col. Markbreit was elected by his fellow citizens in Cincinnati to a responsible city office which he held for two years. Governors Cox and Hayes made him co-member of their staff with the rank of colonel. In April, 1869, he was appointed United States minister to Bolivia. During his stay there he visited all parts of that country, and as there are but a few roads in it for vehicles, he made extensive trips on horseback to Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, etc. The headquarters of the United States minister were generally at the capital, La Paz, where he was an eye witness to several bloody revolutions. On such occasions he protected, often at the risk of his own life, the lives and property of the members of the overthrown governments who sought refuge with the United States Legation. In 1871 he saved the life of Mariano Donato Munoz, the prime minister of the overthrown government. President Melgarejo Munoz had fled to the house of the United States minister, and succeeded in escaping from there to Peru. Munoz was especially odious to the victorious party, and would have been torn to pieces had he fallen into the hands of the mob. In 1873 Col. Markbreit was recalled on account of the political course of the *Volksblatt* in the presidential elections of 1872, although the State departments had before that time given him the most flattering approval of his course. He returned to Cincinnati, but went in July of that year to London, and from there on a business

mission to the governments of Brazil and Bolivia, for the second time to South America. He represented an American steamship and railroad company, who intended to establish an important connection between Bolivia and the Atlantic. His mission was successful in every respect. During the journey he visited not only the two countries mentioned, but also Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, and made a long and dangerous voyage through the Straits of Magellan. The trip through the Straits generally lasts but thirty hours, but the steamer on which he had taken passage had to brave such violent storms, and was in such constant danger of getting among the breakers, that the passage occupied seven and one-half days. At last, however, the Pacific was reached in safety and Col. Markbreit landed at Jacna, a Peruvian port. From there he traveled 600 miles on horseback, in ten days, over mountains to Sucre, then the seat of the Bolivian government. During this second passage of the lofty and cold Andes he suffered from an attack of the sorroche, a disease very prevalent in those regions, from which he had already suffered during his first passage. After a successful termination of his mission he went by way of Lima, Panama, Curacao and St. Thomas to Europe; visited England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland, and returned in January, 1875, to Cincinnati. In March of the same year he became a stockholder of the Volksblatt Company of that city, and was elected secretary and business manager of that company. In 1879 he visited old Mexico, Havana and other cities south of the United States, and in 1880 he made his third visit to Europe. In February, 1882, he was appointed treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, which position he held until 1886, since which time he has been connected with the *Volksblatt*. Col. Markbreit was married July 19, 1887, to Miss Bertha Fiebach. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and the G. A. R., and is a Republican in his political views.

JOSEPH KINSEY. At his home on Kinsey avenue, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th day of December, 1889, the earthly career of Joseph Kinsey closed, at the age of sixty-one. Measured by years, he was not an old man, but measured by the activity with which he lived, and by the results which he accomplished, his life extended far beyond the average age of his fellows. He was born near Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1828, next to the youngest of nine children—five sons and four daughters—all of whom, with the exception of one son, reached maturity. His father, Oliver Kinsey (one of eleven children of Joseph, who was a son of Edmund Kinsey), was born November 24, 1780, and died October 4, 1855; his mother, Sarah (Griffith) Kinsey, born November 3, 1791, died December 6, 1831.

Mr. Kinsey's ancestry, on both sides, was American and Quaker for more than two hundred years. John Kinsey (1), a Quaker, from London, England, and one of the commissioners for the settlement of New Jersey, under the purchase by Edward Byllinge, arrived at New Castle on the Delaware, in the ship "Kent," on the 16th of June, 1677. Settlement was first made by the voyagers in this vessel, at what is now known as Burlingham, N. J. John Kinsey, however, made a selection and bargain for purchase of 300 acres of land from Peter Cock, a Swede, on the west side of the Delaware, above the mouth of the Schuylkill and near the locality which afterward became famous as Penn's Treaty Tree and the City of Philadelphia. John Kinsey died before the settlement was fully completed, and, at a court held at Upland (now Chester), November 12, 1678, Peter Cock appeared before the justices and made formal acknowledgement of his deed of conveyance to Elizabeth Kinsey (widow of John) of the land described. John Kinsey (2), then a young man, and son of John Kinsey, Sr., did not accompany his parents in 1677, but came out the next year and assumed the management of his mother's affairs. He afterward became distinguished in his public services, and his son, John Kinsey (3), likewise a Quaker, became chief justice of Pennsylvania. Edmund Kinsey, the great-grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was the son of John Kinsey (2). In 1715,

he removed with his family to the untried wilderness, now Buckingham township, Bucks Co., Penn., friendly Indians being their guides to the new home. Edmund Kinsey was earnestly interested in the spiritual welfare of the people, and was one of the founders of Buckingham Meeting, in 1720. He was also one of the foremost and most skillful mechanics of his time, and had a scythe and axe factory in Buckingham, in which he had a trip hammer operated by water power, a great improvement in those days.

When Joseph was five years old, the family removed from Baltimore to Wayne county, and located upon a farm, now within the city limits of Richmond, Ind. His father was a liberal patron of schools, and gave his children such advantages of education as those early times afforded, which were necessarily somewhat limited. Living on a farm, Joseph found constant employment when out of school, for it was his father's maxim that, while there should be ample time for innocent recreation, there must be no idleness. This idea was thoroughly and persistently instilled into the minds of his children, and was, no doubt, the cause of the busy and intense life which his son Joseph always lived. At the early age of fourteen, he was employed in the retail country store kept by William Owens, in Richmond, Ind., where he remained two years. After one more year in school he came to Cincinnati, in 1845, and at the age of seventeen engaged with the firm of J. K. Ogden & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, at No. 118 Main street. This was the beginning of his life as a merchant, and notwithstanding the success which he achieved during the later years of his life as a manufacturer and promoter of railroads, Mr. Kinsey always regarded himself a merchant, and it was as a merchant that he laid the foundation of his fortune.

After a diligent service of two years with this firm, he changed to the larger house of Clark & Booth (afterward Clark & Groesbeck), in the same line of business, where he remained several years. It was about this time that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California was taking hundreds of our active young men from the regular course of business. Young Mr. Kinsey did not altogether escape the gold fever, and had actually made all arrangements for the overland trip to California; but he changed his plans, having received a flattering offer from the old-established house of Tyler Davidson & Company, who were then just moving into their fine new store, at No. 140 Main street. This change, when made, was regarded as a step beyond the requirements of the times, and, in fact, their stock of hardware made but a sorry show upon the extended shelving of the seven stories of the new building. In a short time, however, their large house was not sufficient to hold the stock of hardware required to meet their rapidly expanding business, and it, therefore, became necessary to have several large warehouses, in addition, in which to store their goods. To no small degree was the successful career of this well-known house due to the business sagacity and tireless energy of Joseph Kinsey. His patient and efficient services as a salesman were rewarded by the offer of an interest in the business, which was accepted, and Mr. Kinsey continued as a partner, until he had completed eight years of steady work in this old and famous house. It was during this service that he obtained an insight into the growing importance of domestic manufactures, especially in our own city; and by liberal patronage of skilled labor at home, many articles that had theretofore been imported from abroad and from eastern cities were produced here. At the beginning, these goods were not quite as cheap as they might have been bought for abroad; but soon the preference for goods made at home, where the maker and consumer could be near together suggest changes and improvements, gave such encouragement to home manufactures that many of those articles have become famous throughout the country as the very best and cheapest that can be found anywhere. Upon severing his connection with the firm of Tyler Davidson & Company, Mr. Kinsey bought into the rolling-mill property which had been for many years conducted by Lewis Worthington, W. W. Worthington and

James Tranter, under the style of Worthington & Co. This branch of industry, in which two or more articles of raw material are put together to make a better and more useful one, had all the charm and fascination that called out the utmost diligence and energy of Mr. Kinsey who labored without rest, until the beginning of the year 1866, when the co-partnership expired by limitation, and the firm property was put into the Globe Rolling Mill Company, a joint-stock company whose stockholders combined the original owners and others who had long been connected with the successful management of the business.

In the spring of 1866, he gave up all active business, and spent two years with his family in Southbridge, Mass., occupying the old Ammidown homestead in that city, which was endeared to his wife by the early associations of her girlhood, and which Mr. Kinsey bought and presented to her. He also purchased a large holding in the stock of the Central Mills Company, manufacturers of cotton cloth and twine, an enterprise which had been established by Mrs. Kinsey's father, during his lifetime. On his return to Cincinnati in 1868, he was elected to the city council as a member from the old Eleventh Ward. He did not find this position particularly pleasing, but performed its duties faithfully, and was not sorry to retire at the close of his term of service. With the taste for manufacturing still unsatisfied, Mr. Kinsey bought a controlling interest in Post & Company, manufacturers of railway supplies and machinery, and, up to the time of his death, he continued as president of both concerns, Post & Company and The Globe Rolling Mill Company.

In politics, Mr. Kinsey was a Republican of the "straightest sect," and a firm believer in the doctrine of a protective tariff; in religion, he was a member of the Society of Friends, but a liberal thinker, believing in the exercise of religious charity in its broadest sense. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Kinsey was naturally ardent, energetic and generous. He entered with remarkable energy and success into the important branches of business adverted to, and took a profound interest in American industries, not only as a manufacturer, but as an American citizen. He was one of the most influential members and vice-president of the Board of Trade, and was also a leading member of the Industrial League of Cincinnati and the United States. Nor was he a laggard in the support of any public enterprise or charitable institution, for to all of them he contributed liberally of both time and means. In fine, Mr. Kinsey was one of those liberal and public-spirited men who are of the highest advantage to any society, and whose personal welfare tend to the advancement of the whole community. While he did not discriminate against any organization whose purpose was clearly for the good of man, yet he seemed most delighted to aid those which were apparently the least aristocratic and had the fewest friends, as for example the Home of the Friendless, and the Colored Orphan Asylum. Probably his greatest work of a public character was in connection with the building of the Cincinnati Southern railway, an enterprise which is, without doubt, the greatest in the history of the city, and, indeed, the most important strictly municipal undertaking in the history of any city in this country. If a full and impartial account of that enterprise is ever written, it will appear that to Joseph Kinsey, in a degree surpassing that of any one man, is Cincinnati indebted for its having been undertaken, and especially that it was carried to completion in the manner originally designed, namely: that the city should be the sole owner of a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. When the "promised land" was in sight, and many of the old friends of the measure faltered, because it would be necessary to call upon the city for an issue of two millions of bonds more, and fearing lest the approval of the people could not be obtained, were ready to lease the unfinished road to a company which would furnish the necessary capital to complete it, Mr. Kinsey stepped forward and secured responsible contractors, R. G. Huston & Co., who agreed to complete the road within the limit of two millions of dollars and, further, by going upon their bond, he placed his entire private fortune in jeopardy;

but rather than have the city embarrassed by being forced to lease an unfinished road, he took the risk. And, if Mr. Kinsey's advice had been followed from the beginning, instead of the city carrying the burden of bonds at seven per cent. interest with no privilege of redemption, she would long since have refunded those bonds at four per cent., or less. Mr. Kinsey was also one of the active promoters of the Marietta & North Georgia railroad from Marietta, Georgia, to Murphy, North Carolina.

During the war he was loyal to the core, and was active in the recruiting of troops, and faithful in looking after the wants of the wives and children of soldiers that they should not suffer while the husbands and fathers were at the front. He served as a member of the Home Guards in the defense of Cincinnati at the time of the Kirby Smith raid.

Two of his brothers still (1894) survive: Isaac Kinsey, farmer and capitalist of Milton, Wayne Co., Ind., and Abram G. Kinsey, who is engaged in the marble quarry business in North Carolina.

Mr. Kinsey was married December 15, 1851, to Miss Ann Frances Ammidown, daughter of Ebenezer Davis and Rebekah (Fisher) Ammidown, of Southbridge, Mass. This union was blessed with thirteen children, five of whom are living: Rebekah Fisher Cole, wife of Mr. C. W. Cole, attorney at law, Cincinnati; Oliver, president of the Post-Glover Electric Company, Cincinnati; Isaac, president of the Covington Brass Manufacturing Company, Covington, Ky.; Ebenezer Ammidown, proprietor of E. A. Kinsey & Company, Cincinnati, dealers in machinery, railway and mill supplies; and (the youngest) Miss Sara Genevieve Kinsey.

EBENEZER AMMIDOWN KINSEY, proprietor of E. A. Kinsey & Co., dealers in machinery and railway supplies, was born in Mt. Auburn, December 18, 1865, and is a son of Joseph Kinsey, whose portrait and biographical sketch appear in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from the Woodward High School in 1883. He immediately entered the office of Post & Company, and was, successively, office boy, shipping clerk, bill clerk, secretary and vice-president of that concern until December, 1890, when he purchased the mercantile department. Under Mr. Kinsey's wise management the business has grown rapidly, until it is now one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West.

Mr. Kinsey was married April 24, 1889, to Miss Susannah Miles, daughter of John DeBray and Lucy (Davis) Miles, both of American nativity and of French and English ancestry, respectively. This happy union has been blessed with two bright children, Ruth and Helen. In their religious views the family, like Mr. Kinsey's ancestors, are Orthodox Quakers. Politically Mr. Kinsey is very strongly affiliated with the principles of the Republican party.

HON. WILLIAM SLOCUM GROESBECK, one of the most eminent lawyers of the United States, and one of the oldest, most prominent and wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati, was born on the fourth day of July, 1816, near Schenectady, N. Y. His father, John H. Groesbeck, who was born in New York in 1790, was one of the most prosperous merchants in the early history of the city, and was, in the later years of his life, the president of the Franklin Bank. Our subject's mother, Mary (Slocum), daughter of William Slocum, was of New England birth.

William S. Groesbeck was educated at Augusta College, Kentucky, Oxford College, Ohio, and graduated from the Miami University in 1834. He was the valedictorian of his class in both of the last-named institutions. In 1836 he was admitted to the Bar, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1857, when he was elected to Congress. His last case was as one of counsel for President Johnson in his impeachment trial in 1868, in which he distinguished himself for his legal acumen and forensic ability. Mr. Groesbeck has served the city of Cincinnati, the county of Hamilton, the State of Ohio, and the United States of America, in numerous high trusts with distinguished ability, that has marked every epoch in



Joseph Kinsey

his life's history. In 1851 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; in 1852 he was one of the commission to codify the laws of the State; in 1857-59 he was a member of Congress, serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee; in 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and in 1862, of the Ohio Senate. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention in 1866. In 1872 he was the Presidential candidate of the Liberal Republicans in opposition to Horace Greeley, and received one electoral vote for Vice-President, for which office he had not been nominated. In 1878 he was a delegate to the International Monetary Congress held in Paris. It has been conceded, by his most bitter political opponents, that there is no eminent position of political preferment within the gift of the American people, or within the appointment of its Chief Executive, that this talented gentleman of the old school of statesmen is not, by scope of intellectual endowment, education, force of character, and habit of thought, well qualified to fill.

Mr. Groesbeck was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Jacob Burnet, a distinguished jurist, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. Mrs. Groesbeck died April 6, 1889. Five children, all of whom survive, are married. They are: Telford Groesbeck, an attorney of Cincinnati; Dr. Herman Groesbeck, also of Cincinnati; Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, of New York City; Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Kenelm T. Digby, of W. Worthing, England. Mr. Groesbeck is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Through his munificent endowment of \$50,000, free open-air concerts are given weekly, throughout the summer season, in Burnet Woods Park. He resides at Elmhurst, Torrence road, Walnut Hills.

HON. HUMPHREY HOWE LEAVITT was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1796. His family came to America from England in the year 1628. In 1799 his parents migrated from Suffield, Conn., to Warren, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1816.

Mr. Leavitt commenced the practice of his profession at Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, and in the second year of his residence there was elected justice of the peace for the township. He afterward removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was later given the appointment of prosecuting attorney, which position he held for ten years. In 1825, during Jackson's administration, he was elected member of the House of Representatives of Ohio from Jefferson county. After serving his term, he became a candidate for the Senate in 1827, and was elected. In 1829 he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of the county, which position he held only a short time, leaving it in 1830 for a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected. Having served his term, he was re-elected. He was elected for a third term of Congress, but before taking his seat he accepted from President Jackson, on June 30, 1834, the appointment of United States District Judge of Ohio. About twenty years after his appointment the State was divided into two Districts, and he became the judge of the Southern District. The following decisions are well known: First in importance, that one pertaining to the "Bankrupt Law;" also his decisions growing out of the "Fugitive Slave Law" of 1850. The most important of all was that of the "Vallandigham Habeas Corpus Case;" his decision in the "Fenian Movement;" the "Methodist Church Case," decided in 1852.

It was in March of 1855, when the State of Ohio was divided into two Districts, that he came to Cincinnati. In 1869 he was honored by his friends at the Bar, who had a full-length portrait of him painted and placed in the United States Courtroom, where it hangs to-day in the new Custom House. At the same time these friends presented him with a handsomely bound book containing the names of those who contributed to the cost of the portrait. In March, 1871, being seventy-five years old, he resigned his office, after serving thirty-seven years as United States District and Circuit Judge of Ohio. Upon his retirement the principal members at the Bar tendered him a banquet at the "St. Nicholas," at which the chief toast-

master was Hon. Henry Stanbery. In 1872 he was appointed a representative to the Prison Reform Congress at London, England. He was highly honored while abroad by invitations to numerous receptions given by the nobility, where he met the different members of the Royal Family of England, among whom he often conversed with and was charmed with the Prince and Princess of Wales. He died in 1872 at the age of seventy-six years.

HON. GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON was born in Cincinnati, July 19, 1825, and died at Brussels, Belgium, November 24, 1889. If it would add anything to his fame, his ancestry might be traced far back into the period of the struggles of the English people against the tyranny of kings and the encroachment of arbitrary power. The name of Pendleton is intimately associated with our Revolutionary war and with the patriots who shared in its hardships and its glory. Among the most distinguished of these was Nathaniel Pendleton, the grandfather of George H. Pendleton, who served through the Revolutionary struggle on the staff of Gen. Greene, and was present at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Monmouth, Cowpens, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs. He was the friend and enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was appointed by him judge of the United States District Court of Georgia. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, the father of George H. Pendleton, was a famous Whig politician, an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, and one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was elected a member of Congress in 1840. Mr. Pendleton's mother, a daughter of Jesse Hunt, one of the earliest pioneers of the western country, was a woman of strong character and extraordinary will, combined with great loveliness of disposition, and was beloved by all who knew her.

The future of a youth of shining and winning abilities descended from such ancestry could not be a matter of doubt. He was untrammelled by poverty, and was given every advantage which the educational facilities of the time afforded. From his earliest consciousness he was associated with the brightest minds of the age, and he was ambitious and precocious beyond most of his boyish comrades. For eleven years, two of which were spent in Woodward High School, six years under Prof. O. M. Mitchell and at the old Cincinnati College, and three years under private instruction at home, he prosecuted his studies in this city with the greatest zeal and industry, and gained a thorough and complete classical education. Finding his health somewhat impaired, but still desiring to enrich his mind by observation, he spent two years in travel through a large part of Europe, Asia and Africa, meanwhile continuing his studies with unabated devotion, and was for a time a student at the University of Heidelberg. From 1846, the time of his return to America, until 1853, he studied and practiced law. Not only did he study municipal law, but he made himself familiar with the fundamental principles and science of government, making profound researches in civil law and the law of nations. In 1853 he was elected senator for Hamilton county, and served two years. From that date to the time of his death, about thirty-six years, he was prominent in the politics of his country, and for twenty years he held the highest offices in the gift of the State, and offices as important as any in the gift of the administration at Washington. Inheriting from his father and grandfather a natural taste for public affairs; brought in contact from his boyhood with the leading public men of his day; having imbibed some of the intensity of feeling which characterized all political contests in the exciting period from the first administration of Jackson to the election of Buchanan, it is not remarkable that Mr. Pendleton early entered upon a political career; nor to the student of the history of his time is it at all strange that, while his grandfather was a Federalist and his father a Whig, he should have attached himself to the Democratic party.

At the early age of thirty-two he first entered Congress. He was elected in 1856, re-elected in 1858, 1860 and 1862, and served from December, 1857, until March 4, 1865. His former legislative experience was invaluable to him when he began this

service. During his first term he devoted himself to the study of parliamentary law, and did much laborious work upon the committee of military affairs. By his charming manner, fidelity to duty and high sense of honor, he won the confidence of the House, and made a strong impression upon the country. At the next congressional election not a man on the Democratic county ticket was successful, yet Mr. Pendleton was returned by a handsome majority.

This was the last Congress before the war, and it has passed into history as one of extreme party violence; but Mr. Pendleton conducted himself with such conservatism and good sense that he obtained a political prestige which he never thereafter lost. He stood with Douglas against the whole power of the administration, and in favor of the right of the people to form their own territorial governments with or without slavery. In common with many leading men of the North of both political parties he believed that it was possible to save the Union without the arbitration of war. He gave his ardent support to the Crittenden compromise and his most cordial approval to the Peace Convention held by the Northern States at Washington, in February, 1861. During Mr. Lincoln's administration he differed widely from the governmental policy and the management of the war, and had the courage of his convictions to vote against every measure which he regarded as violating the fundamental principle of liberty, or as being an infraction of the constitution of his country. He opposed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in portions of the country remote from the theater of war, contended against the declaration of martial law, except in sections occupied by opposing forces, opposed every attempt to make the civil inferior to the military authority, and discouraged the centralization of the powers of the government; but never directly or indirectly did he give any aid or encouragement to the enemies of his country; and all his private acts and public speeches show an unalterable devotion to the union of the States. After the beginning of hostilities, in the extra session of Congress in 1861, he declared that he would vote for every measure necessary to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity, to prevent the dismemberment of the Union or the dishonor of its flag. At every step in the progress of the war he voted to raise men and money to carry on the operations of the government.

When Gen. McClellan was nominated for President of the United States in 1864, Mr. Pendleton received the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President. In 1868 he was the choice of the great body of his party for President, and was defeated by Mr. Seymour at the last moment by only a few votes. He was, against his will, a candidate for governor of Ohio in 1869. During the six years from 1878 to 1884, while senator of the United States, he took an active part in all matters of national legislation. His influence was exerted for good upon several important questions, but as the author of the civil service measure he made for himself a place in our legislative history which would have distinguished him even had his previous career been one of obscurity. Without his untiring efforts in its behalf, it is thought that the bill would not have then become a law of the United States, and it is believed by many public men that to its passage and the faithful application and advocacy of its principles, Mr. Cleveland owed his election to the Presidency in 1884. Shortly after Mr. Pendleton's term as senator had expired, in March, 1885, he was appointed minister to the German Empire. On the eve of his departure, in recognition of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and for his long, faithful and distinguished public service, a banquet was tendered him by leading Cincinnatians, irrespective of party. Upon this occasion Senator Pendleton spoke briefly of his official career, thus referring to his political course: "I have always trusted in the people, and have found inspiration in the assured confidence that with them the right would always vindicate the act. And now, looking back at these long years of service, acknowledging with due humility my shortcomings, consulting my own conscience, I have to say to you, my friends and constituents, that no single important vote have I ever cast, no single important measure have I advo-

cated, without a full sense of my responsibility to you, without the full conviction that it was for your good and without complete assurance that it deserved and would have your absolute approval, and I would not change any of these votes if I could." This was the last time that Mr. Pendleton spoke in public in Cincinnati. Seeming to have a premonition of the sorrowful event to come, almost overcome with emotion, he said: "The future may have long years in store for us—I do not know, but whenever the lengthening shadows indicate my life's sunset, the memory of this night shall cast a mellow light over every sombre hue, and illumine by its reflected rays the pathway of the dark valley." The German government received him with distinction and honor, and for more than two years he discharged all the delicate duties of his position with the greatest tact and credit. His hopes were wrecked by the accidental death of his wife who had been his companion and the comfort and consolation of his life for more than thirty years. Stunned and oppressed by this blighting loss, he was himself soon thereafter stricken with disease from which, though he rallied for a time, he never fully recovered. He longed for his native land, and prayed that he might die in the city of his birth. On his homeward way he stopped at Brussels, and there his life closed. He was married in 1847 to Miss Alice Key, the daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He left a son, Frank Key Pendleton, one of New York's successful lawyers, and two daughters, Miss Pendleton and Mrs. Arthur Brice, both of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pendleton had few, if any, superiors among the public men of his day. From his youth he had assiduously cultivated the art of public speaking, and yet he seldom spoke without long and careful preparation. His argument against the expulsion of Alexander Long from the House of Representatives, for words spoken in debate, for legal ability and thorough knowledge of the nature and character of our government, has never been surpassed in our Congress, and is worthy to be regarded as a classic in the English language, and many others of his addresses and orations were scarcely less noteworthy. He never spoke as a partisan, but always as a statesman and lover of his country. He was as chivalrous a knight as ever entered the lists of debate, and it was a maxim of his life never to be personal in debate or to abuse his antagonists, and to deal only with their opinions and their actions and with their party as a political organization. His style and manner of speaking were ornate. In all his relations of life he was guided by deep and profound conviction. His mind was strongly imbued with a moral and religious element, but he did not believe in mere dogmas and creeds, and was neither bigoted nor sectarian. He had a high sense of honor, and refused fellowship with any but honorable men. Proud of his good name, he lived a life without reproach, and his private character was unspotted as the untrodden snow. He was all his life a student, and in knowledge of political economy, history and the science of government he was unsurpassed by any man of his time.

HUGH F. KEMPER, senior partner in the firm of Kemper Brothers, at No. 168 Main street, Cincinnati, from about 1860 to the date of his death, was born on Walnut Hills, February 18, 1824, and died at his residence, No. 122 Park avenue, August 4, 1887. He was the eldest child of David R. Kemper, who was one of the fifteen children of Rev. James Kemper, the first Presbyterian minister west of the Alleghany Mountains, who settled in Cincinnati in 1790, and was for many years pastor of what is now the First Presbyterian Church on Fourth street, near Main. Rev. James Kemper purchased of John Cleves Symmes 140 acres of ground, extending from about what is now McMillan street on the north, to Morris street on the south, and from Gilbert avenue on the west, to South Elm street on the east, and settled on this farm about the year 1800, building first a blockhouse, to protect himself and family from the Indians, on the west side of Park avenue, just north of Windsor street, about where the residence of Henry C. Urner now stands. In 1805

he built a house of walnut logs on the west side of Kemper lane, nearly opposite the entrance to Windsor street, which house, the oldest in Cincinnati, has been weatherboarded over, and still (1893) stands in good condition. The children of Rev. James Kemper settled on farms near their father, his son, David R., purchasing the one hundred acres adjoining on the east; there the subject of this sketch was born.

In boyhood, Hugh F. Kemper attended old Woodward, and, after entering upon a business career, was for some years in the commission business on Water street; afterward, until his death, he was senior member, as above stated, of the firm of Kemper Brothers, wholesale dealers in carriage goods and carriage trimmings. He was a man entirely without ostentation, but of granite integrity. He held many positions of trust. He was a member of the board of improvements of Cincinnati, in the days when that board served without compensation, but never cared to involve himself in politics. He was a trustee of Lane Seminary, and a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills. The present building used by the congregation was built under his personal supervision, and he was a large contributor to the fund raised for its erection. He was a modest, unassuming, Christian gentleman. He died August 4, 1887, his departure sincerely mourned by an exceedingly large circle of friends.

In 1853 he was married to Mary Jane Miller, of Washington Court House, Ohio, whose death preceded that of her husband by a little more than two years. Six sons were the fruit of the marriage, namely: Willis M., David R., Frank H., Hugh F., Parke F., and Howard W., all of whom survive except Parke F. Kemper, who died February 22, 1893, aged twenty-six years. The eldest son, Willis M. Kemper, is an attorney at law, practicing in Cincinnati. He was married November 12, 1889, to Emily Fitz Randolph Runyan, of New Brunswick, N. J., one of the old families of that name in that State. The second son, David R. Kemper, is a successful business man, in the same line of carriage business here as his father was before him. He was married December 19, 1882, to Harriet Mason Tucker, daughter of the late Johnson M. Tucker, and granddaughter of Dr. George Fries, both of Cincinnati. The third son, Frank H. Kemper, is an attorney at law, practicing in Cincinnati. He was president of the first board of legislation of the city of Cincinnati, a board which in 1891 took the place of the old boards of council and aldermen. He was married October 12, 1892, to Elizabeth Oliver Perkins, a daughter of Henry A. Perkins, senior partner of the saddlery firm of Perkins, Campbell & Company, Cincinnati. The two remaining sons who survive are Hugh F. Kemper, Jr., and Howard W. Kemper, both unmarried, and both engaged in business in Cincinnati.

JACOB HARBAUGH GETZENDANNER was born at Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., August 7, 1810, and died at Cincinnati, October 19, 1871. He was a son of Gabriel and Margaret (Van Houten) Getzendanner, the ancestors of both of whom were natives of Holland.

Jacob H. Getzendanner laid the foundation of his education at the academy of his native town, and with this as his entire capital started at the age of sixteen for the then Far West, Hamilton county, Ohio. An uncle, Lewis Getzendanner, one of the earliest settlers of Green township, invited his young relative to make his home with him, and here for several years the young man alternated between learning the trade of carpenter and assisting upon the farm, putting in his spare time at his studies. He early conceived an interest in the study of law, and in 1828, in which year he came to Cincinnati and established himself in business as a carpenter and builder, he commenced a systematic course of that study. As a builder he prospered, and some of the structures that he erected are still standing. His industry, ability and patriotism commended him to his fellow-citizens as the right material for public trusts, and he held a number of elective offices, all of which he

filled with marked ability. As county commissioner and magistrate his services were especially noteworthy. He was admitted to the Bar when forty years of age, and spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. During the closing years of his life his time was largely employed in the hearing of reference cases.

At the Bar meeting held three days subsequent to Mr. Getzendanner's death, the late Judge Bellamy Storer, presiding, the following committee to draft resolutions was appointed: Judge William Caldwell, Judge Stanley Matthews, Col. Thomas Henderson, Thomas G. Mitchell, and John F. Follett. This committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The Bar of Cincinnati, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, have heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the decease of Jacob H. Getzendanner. This unexpected event recalls to them those qualities which made their association and intercourse with him pleasant and gratifying, and furnishes the appropriate occasion to them of bearing witness to the sound qualities of his head and heart which marked him as a magistrate, distinguished for his discriminating judgment, strong common sense, nice appreciation of right, unbending love of justice and perfect integrity; which as a lawyer characterized him for modesty, frankness, and generous appreciation of others; which as a man exhibited him free from every jealousy and every meanness, abounding with all the amiable traits and impulses of a kind heart. Thoroughly grounded in the principles of his profession, he manifested in a high degree its best and most honorable spirit; the native soundness and quickness of his intellect, and unerring sense of justice amounting to an instinct for truth. This Bar deeply regrets his loss, and tenders to the family their sympathy. It is therefore

Resolved, That as a mark of respect the Bar will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be presented to the Courts of this county for record, and a copy transmitted to his family.

Jacob H. Getzendanner was married at the age of twenty-one to Elizabeth, daughter of Britton Ross, one of the pioneer settlers of Hamilton county, and for many years engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Of the children born of this marriage but two survive: Mary E. and Jacob C. Getzendanner.

THEODORE GAZLAY, attorney at law, was born in Cairo, a small village near the Hudson river, in Greene county, N. Y., in 1815, the youngest in a family of twelve children. His brothers were James W., for many years a prominent attorney of Cincinnati; Sayres, a Presbyterian minister, and Aribert, an Indiana merchant. The father, James Gazlay, and the mother, Huldah (Carter) Gazlay, were born in this country, and both were of English descent. The father came to this city with his family in 1822, and here in the public schools Theodore Gazlay laid the foundation of his education.

As a lad, he learned the printing business in the office of the *Independent Press*, a weekly newspaper published and edited for a few years by his brother James W. He then formed a partnership and conducted a job printing business with James A. James for a period of three years. His health failing him in this employment, he abandoned it, and repaired to his father's farm near Lawrenceburg, where he began the study of law, which he subsequently pursued in Lawrenceburg, Rising Sun, and Patriot, Ind. He was admitted to practice in 1841, removed to Cincinnati shortly thereafter, and continued in the practice of his profession until 1885, when he abandoned it, now devoting his time to the management of his estate. Mr. Gazlay was for twelve years associated with the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, as its managing attorney. He acquired a competency from the practice of his profession, and is, with his children, by inheritance from his nephew, Allen W. Gazlay, eldest son of James W. Gazlay, the possessor of more than a half million dollars' worth of real estate in the heart of Cincinnati.

In Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1844, Mr. Gazlay was married to Jane E. Fitch, whose parents, Harris and Hannah Fitch, were of English and Irish descent, respectively. Of the children born of this marriage, one son and five daughters

survive, viz.: William H. Gazlay, the Cincinnati agent of the Chrome Steel Works, of New York; Hannah F. Gazlay; Mrs. Huldah Miller, wife of Albert W. Miller, now, and for some years past, city clerk of Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Emma G. Donaldson, wife of Andrew Donaldson, one of the vice-presidents of the New York & Erie railroad; Julia D. Gazlay, a talented vocalist, and Mrs. Clara J. Kuhn, wife of Oscar W. Kuhn, an attorney of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Gazlay, son and unmarried daughters reside at No. 105 Park avenue, Walnut Hills; Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn at North Ingleside, Walnut Hills; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, at Sandusky, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, in New York City. Mr. Gazlay is a Republican, but has never had any aspirations for political preferment. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

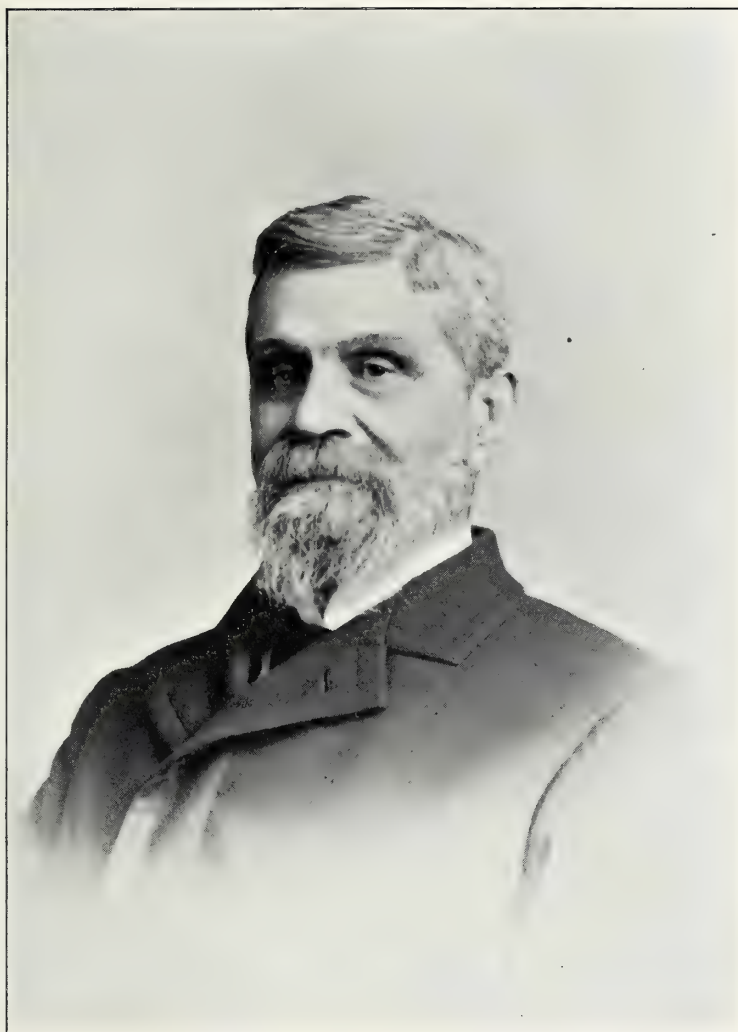
HON. ANDREW J. PRUDEN, lawyer, was born January 19, 1818, in Cincinnati, and was the fifth of seven children, whose parents were Ebenezer and Mary Pruden, the maiden name of the latter having been Leonard. Both the latter were natives of Morristown, N. J., and went to reside in Cincinnati in 1808. In those early times there were no rapid modes of transit, and they only reached the city of their subsequent residence by lumbering coach and slow flatboat. Ebenezer Pruden followed through life the occupation of a brick mason, and became a master mechanic of no inconsiderable reputation. Some of the finest private and public buildings in Cincinnati are adorned by the specimens of his skill and ingenuity. He died in 1863, at the age of eighty-seven years, just two years after the decease of his partner, who had reached the age of eighty-one.

The education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Cincinnati, and by assiduity he made rapid progress in his studies. In 1835 he commenced work on a farm in Warren county, Ohio, owned by his father, and spent two years upon it. Returning to Cincinnati he entered Woodward College, and pursued the various studies in its curriculum for two years, and then commenced to read law with David Van Matre, for the practice of which he had a longing ambition. This new field of scientific thought occupied his attention closely, and when in December, 1841, two years after his commencement of the study, he was admitted to the Bar, he was in possession of a much profounder knowledge of its theory than that which has been won by students of longer years. He commenced practice immediately upon his admission, and with but little intermission this has claimed his sole attention and ability ever since. In 1846 he was elected member of the Cincinnati city council, and was four times successively re-elected, going out with the close of the year 1849. In October of this year he was by his constituents sent to the State Legislature, and in that capacity rendered conspicuous service in the interests of the city and commonwealth. In the fall of 1850 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, and by a re-election, in 1852, served in this office until January, 1855, during which time he succeeded in making for himself as fine a record as any man who ever held that position, and went out of office very popular. In the fall of 1854 the Know-Nothing party had carried the city of Cincinnati, by a majority of over 5,000 votes, when the Democratic party had small hopes of success, but thought if they could get their late prosecuting attorney to accept the nomination that his name would be a tower of strength to them, and he might be elected; therefore he was nominated to the office of police judge of the city of Cincinnati, together with James J. Farran for mayor, and they were accordingly elected by a handsome majority. His fine judicial record on this Bench secured his re-election in 1857, and in this capacity he completed his labors in 1859. From his retirement from the Bench until November, 1860, he was prominently identified in labors connected with the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, and upon the completion of this service resumed his practice, which has since exclusively engaged his attention.

On August 19, 1841, Mr. Pruden was married to Mary A. Powell, by whom he has one surviving child, Thomas Pruden, a real-estate agent of Cincinnati. He was married, the second time, April 7, 1894, to Mrs. Laura C. Carter, of Cincinnati. Judge Pruden's life has been one of great mental and physical activity. His record for acute analyzation and cogent reasoning is scarcely surpassed by that of any other jurist. He has been from an early age a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, like his father, has adhered to the principles of sterling Democracy. As a city councilman he was chiefly instrumental in securing the much-needed change from the soft limestone to the present boulder system of grading the streets of Cincinnati. To his labors in no small degree is due the erection of the House of Refuge, the Hamilton County Infirmary, and numerous other public institutions. He is a man of extensive social and political influence, and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

RICHARD HENRY STONE, attorney at law, was born August 29, 1822, at Charlottesville, Jefferson Co., W. Va. He is a son of the late Richard L. and Sara (Ainsworth) Stone, the former of whom was also a native of Virginia, of English descent, and came to Cincinnati in 1832. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education. He read law with Judge Nathaniel C. Reed, and later with Messrs. Morris & Reardon, attorneys of Cincinnati, attended the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom and was admitted to the Bar in 1844. He has been associated in practice with several well-known attorneys, among them Judge R. B. Warden, C. D. Champlin and R. H. Stone, Jr., but has during the greater part of his professional life, and is to-day, engaged therein alone. He is a Democrat. He was a member of the first Ohio Legislature, under the present constitution (1852-3), and clerk of the court in Hamilton county, from February, 1858, to February, 1861. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married in Cincinnati, November 26, 1846, to Sarah W., daughter of Francis Landrum, a Methodist minister of Augusta, Ky., whose family subsequent to his death removed to this city. Of the issue of this marriage three sons and a daughter survive. The sons are Richard H. Stone, Jr., an attorney at law retired from practice; George W. Stone, an attorney practicing law in this city; and O. W. Stone, formerly for some years an employe of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad at this point, now of the American Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in New York City. The daughter is Fannie M. Stone. The children are unmarried and reside with their parents at North Bend. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

PATRICK MALLON, attorney at law, and ex-Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, Ohio, was born in County Tyrone, North of Ireland, March 17, 1823. His parents, Bartholomew and Mary (Magurk) Mallon, were natives of North Ireland, as were their ancestors for many generations. They came to this country in 1827, locating near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where Patrick received his early education. At fifteen years of age he entered Washington Academy, Cambridge, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1841. He commenced the study of law in Troy, N. Y., and upon coming to Cincinnati, in 1845, resumed that study in the law office of the late Judge Alphonso Taft, and was admitted to practice in 1848. He immediately thereafter entered into a partnership with Judge Taft and Thomas M. Key, under the firm name of Taft, Key & Mallon, which partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Mallon, who then became associated with the late W. C. McDowell, under the firm name of Mallon & McDowell; this partnership was dissolved in 1857, Mr. Mallon taking a seat upon the Common Pleas Bench, to which he had been elected as Democratic nominee in the fall of 1856. In 1862 he received a renomination to the common pleas judgeship by his party, and was defeated, then forming a law partnership with Christopher Von Seggern, with whom he was associated for six years. In 1870 he formed his present partnership association with John Coffey, the firm having since been



G. B. Hollister

augmented by the accession of Guy Mallon, the son of Judge Mallon, who in 1888 became a member of the firm, which is now known as Mallon, Coffey & Mallon. Since his retirement from the Bench, Judge Mallon has been twice honored with the unsolicited nomination of his party for a judgeship, but was defeated both times. As a judge he was distinguished for the clearness of the decisions handed down by him, and as a member of the Bar he enjoys, in connection with his associates, the confidence of a large clientage. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment, but accepted a position on the board of trustees of the Cincinnati University, of which he was a valuable member for six years.

Judge Mallon was married, August 12, 1852, to Sophia O., daughter of Thomas D. Beadle, a merchant of Washington county, N. Y., whose father, Michel Beadle, was a Revolutionary soldier and rendered distinguished service in the battles of Saratoga and Bennington. Of the children born of this marriage, four survive. The eldest, Howard T. Mallon, is now engaged in business in Spokane Falls, Wash.; he is married to Gertrude, daughter of Charles Sivyer, a capitalist of Milwaukee. The second child is Guy Mallon who graduated from Woodward in the class of '81; from Yale College in the class of '85, and from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of '88, in which year he became a member of the firm, as above mentioned; he was elected to the Ohio State Legislature in 1889, and served one term; he is married to Hannah, daughter of Col. H. M. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, and resides on Southern avenue, Mt. Auburn. The third child is Mrs. Sophia, wife of E. B. Sargent, a son of Edward Sargent, of the late book-publishing firm of Sargent, Hinkle & Company, which has its successor in the American Book Company. The fourth child is Niel Mallon, a sophomore at Yale College. Judge and Mrs. Mallon are residents of Auburn avenue, and members of the Presbyterian Church, Mt. Auburn.

EDWARD ALEXANDER FERGUSON, attorney at law, was born in the city of New York November 6, 1826. His education was obtained in the common schools of Cincinnati and at Woodward College, from which he graduated in 1843. He read law for five years, was admitted to the Bar in December, 1848, and commenced the practice of his profession. In May, 1852, he was elected by the city council to the position of city solicitor. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. The late President Garfield, the late Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court, Gen. Jacob D. Cox, and others afterward eminent in public life, were members of the same Legislature. Of his career in the Senate, the late W. D. Bickham, of the *Dayton Journal*, the Columbus correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, under date of March 27, 1860, says: "Hamilton county has been ably represented this winter. Those who know Mr. Ferguson will not be surprised to be informed that he commanded respect and admiration. He spoke but seldom, but his positions were always distinctly taken, clearly stated and ably maintained." In politics Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat of the liberal school. Since his service in the Ohio Senate his name has several times been mentioned for the United States Senate, and other positions, but he has declined all political preferment and devoted himself to his profession. As a lawyer he is known as one of the ablest members of the Ohio Bar. He was the projector of the plan upon which the Cincinnati Southern railroad was built, and was the author of the act passed by the Ohio Legislature May 4, 1869, known as the "Ferguson Act," which provided that whenever the city council of a city of the first class—Cincinnati then being the only such city in Ohio—by a resolution duly passed, declared it essential to the interests of such city, that a line of railway should be provided between termini designated therein, one of which should be such city, a board of trustees to be appointed by the superior court of the city should have the power to raise bonds to the amount of ten millions of dollars in the name of the city. Such resolution was duly passed and a board of trustees, of whom Mr. Ferguson is one, was appointed by the superior court in June, 1869. The road was completed December 10, 1879, and the board of trustees, on October 11, 1881, leased

it for a term of twenty-five years at net annual rental of over one million dollars. Up to the time of the completion of this road Mr. Ferguson subordinated all other interests to this, the great work of his life. He has made corporation law his specialty, and has at one time or another been connected with most of the leading corporations of the city.

Mr. Ferguson married Agnes, daughter of Adam Moore, a native of Maryland, who was one of the early settlers of this county. Of the children born of this marriage six survive, three sons and three daughters. The eldest is Edward Cady Ferguson, an attorney, practicing in this city. The next is Stanley Ferguson, also an attorney; he is married to Mattie, daughter of the late Adam A. Lever, a resident of Loveland, Ohio, and one child, Alexina (named for her grandfather), is the fruit of this marriage. The third son, Dudley Ferguson, is engaged in business in Detroit, Mich. The daughters are Misses Nettie, Alice and Grace. All of the children reside at the family residence, which is a handsome mansion on the corner of Dayton street and Freeman avenue.

GEORGE B. HOLLISTER was born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., April 29, 1820, a son of Alva Hollister (a farmer) and Polly (Munson) Hollister, natives of Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., where they resided for many years, each living to be nearly eighty years of age. Mr. Hollister's paternal grandfather was for three years and six months a soldier in the Continental army; his maternal grandfather was a soldier in Gen. Ethan Allen's army of "Green Mountain boys," and his ancestors, direct and collateral, took an active part in the American Revolution. When a youth, our subject attended Burton Seminary, Manchester, founded by his great uncle, Josiah Burton, and was prepared there for Middlebury College, which he entered in the class of 1847. After two years of study at college, his health failed, and in the hope of regaining it he went to New Bedford, Mass., where he shipped on a whaling vessel which for two years and a half cruised the Pacific ocean and Behring sea, and was the first whaler to enter the Japan sea. The ship returned by way of Cape Horn after a successful voyage, bringing back the young sailor thoroughly recuperated in health.

In 1848, Mr. Hollister came to Cincinnati and entered the law office of Thomas J. Strait, with whom was associated S. S. Cox. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1851 to Laura B. Strait, daughter of his law preceptor, and seven children were born of this marriage: Ella S., Emma B., Howard C., Thomas, Edwin S., Laura S., and Burton P.; of these all survive except Emma B., who died in 1891; and Edwin S., who died in infancy. The family reside on Southern avenue, where Mrs. Hollister has lived for more than fifty years. Mr. Hollister became the law partner of Mr. Strait under the firm name of Strait & Hollister. Of late years he has had associated with him his sons, Howard C. and Thomas, under the firm name of Hollister & Hollister. In 1893 Howard C. Hollister was called to the Bench of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county. Politically Mr. Hollister was originally a Whig, becoming identified with the Republican party at its formation, and has since been an earnest supporter of it. While a member of the city council, as chairman of the law committee, it became his duty to take charge of the organization of the Cincinnati University. He subsequently entered the board of trustees of that institution, and remained a member for sixteen consecutive years. In 1866-67 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. From his youth Mr. Hollister has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an elder in the Mt. Auburn church.

THOMAS ACKLEY LOGAN, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 25, 1829. His father was Cornelius A. Logan; his mother, Eliza Ackley Logan. His parents and all the members of the family have been distinguished for intellectual and literary ability and strong individuality of character. Thomas A. Logan was originally intended for commercial pursuits, but being called as a witness in a suit.

in equity before Hon. M. Key, then judge of the commercial court of Cincinnati, that judge was so impressed with the clearness and legal precision of the boy's evidence that he induced his parents to put him to the study of law. He became a student in the office of Hon. Timothy Walker, took first honors in his class at the Cincinnati Law College, received his diploma in a very congratulatory speech from Gen. Winfield Scott, and was admitted to the Bar by the supreme court of Ohio, April 9, 1851. He remained for one year thereafter in the office of Judge Walker, and was then elected city prosecuting attorney; afterward resuming the private practice of his profession. In October, 1885, he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of the United States. Under the tuition of Judge Walker Mr. Logan became, while yet a student, a strong advocate of a codified system of procedure to supersede the common law practice. He contended warmly for its adoption in Ohio, contributing articles to the *Western Law Monthly*, and other well-known legal publications, and has constantly since been identified with all movements to promote legal reform, and to secure the administration of justice, unimpeded by technicalities. Mr. Logan is distinguished as a commercial lawyer, and is a recognized authority in the law of fire and life insurance and public corporations. As an adjunct to the law he studied medicine and anatomy, making a special study of the phenomena of insanity and mental diseases generally. Through his acquirements in these directions he has been retained in many of the most important cases, involving such questions, in this and adjoining States.

Mr. Logan is an enthusiastic student of ichthyology, besides other natural history, and kindred subjects. He was one of the executive committee on law of the International Association for protecting fish and game, and president of the Ohio State Association for the same purpose. He was one of the originators and for many years corresponding secretary of the Cuvier Club, of Cincinnati. Mr. Logan has been twice married. In 1853 he was wedded to Jenny, daughter of Capt. Joseph Thornton, one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, and three children were born of this marriage, of whom but one, an ensign in the United States Navy, survives. His second wife was Mary Nichols, of Boston, Mass., a descendant of one of the earliest New England families. Of this marriage there is no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Logan reside at Avondale.

ALEXANDER BOTKIN HUSTON, attorney at law and ex-Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, Ohio, was born December 7, 1829, in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio. His ancestry, on his father's side, were Scotch-Irish, on his mother's, English. His great-grandfather, John Huston, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in Colonial times, and settled in Berks county, Penn.; he was killed at the battle of Brandywine, in the war for Independence. His grandfather, Paul Huston, with two brothers—Samuel and David—came to Cincinnati in 1794. Following the trail of Gen. St. Clair's army when it went to fight the Indians, he struck out into the wilderness and settled upon a large tract of land in Hamilton county, near the line of Butler. The settlement became known as the "Huston Settlement" (which name is still retained), and the road from it to town as the "Huston Road," long afterward becoming the Cincinnati and Hamilton turnpike. Here the grandfather reared a large family, and gave to each child a farm. One of the sons, Paul C. Huston, born in 1797, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He married, in 1822, Esther Phillips, who was born in 1802, near Pennington, N. J., and was the daughter of Titus Phillips. Her parents subsequently emigrated to the same neighborhood, and afterward removed to Sangamon county, Ill., where most of their posterity still live. Paul C. and Esther Huston, directly after marriage, settled on a tract of land some three miles from the Old Huston home, but in the same township, now located about twelve miles north of Cincinnati, on the Colerain and Oxford turnpike. The tract, with subsequent additions, became a farm of about three hundred acres, part of which, including the homestead, is still in the possession of

members of the family. Here they lived together over fifty-four years, he dying in 1876, she in 1888. Their family consisted of ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of whom seven are living.

Alexander B. Huston, the fourth in order of birth, spent his early boyhood working on the farm and attending the township school. In his fourteenth year he went to Cary's Academy, which, during his term, became Farmers' College. Like most of the boys there at that time he boarded himself. He was graduated from that institution at the age of eighteen, and afterward became one of its directors. Among his schoolmates were ex-President Harrison, Bishop Walden, Murat Halstead, Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, and the Nixon brothers, of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. He then, in the fall of 1848, came to Cincinnati to study law, and entered the county clerk's office, paying his way by clerking in the daytime, reading law at night. He remained in that office six years, first under Edward C. Roll, then under James McMasters, becoming the chief deputy of the latter. In 1853 he was admitted to practice law, but did not really begin his professional career until 1856. From that time until now, except while on the Bench, he has been continuously engaged in the practice at Cincinnati, being associated with Edwin D. Dodd, as Dodd & Huston, from 1856 to 1864, with C. K. Shunk, as Huston & Shunk, from 1866 to 1875, and with John R. Holmes, as Huston & Holmes, from 1881 to 1884, the rest of the time practicing alone. Early in his career, to promote his health, which was not robust, he assisted in organizing the present Cincinnati Gymnasium, and was its first president. He early took an active interest in the Masonic Order, and was honored with the 33d degree in 1871. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Judge Huston is one of a large family of Democrats, and has been more or less actively identified with the work of his party. He has repeatedly received nominations for office from its conventions: in 1881, for judge of the court of common pleas, but was defeated; in 1884, for judge of the circuit court, but was again defeated. However, in October of the same year, he was appointed, by Governor Hoadly, to a common pleas judgeship, vice Judge William L. Avery. He accepted, and at once assumed the duties of the office. In the fall of 1885 he was unanimously nominated by his party for the same position, for Judge Avery's unexpired term, and was elected, his term expiring February 9, 1887. In the fall of 1886 he was again unanimously nominated by his party to succeed himself, but was defeated, as at former times, with the rest of his party. In October, 1893, he was placed on the ticket of the Independent Citizens' Party, without his knowledge, for common pleas judge, but he declined to run.

Judge Huston was married, December 27, 1871, to Alice M., daughter of Hezekiah Griswold, then of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Hartford, Conn., where she was born. Her ancestors were prominent in the history of that State. Her great-grandfather, on her mother's side, Roger Welles, was a general in the Revolutionary war, a friend of Washington, and served on the staff of Gen. Lafayette. They have three children: Paul Griswold, born June 22, 1873, a graduate of Woodward High School, is now in his senior year at Princeton College, New Jersey; he expects to prepare thereafter for the Presbyterian ministry. Francis Phillips, born May 18, 1879, is a student at Woodward High School. Alice Welles, born June 5, 1884. The family reside on Gholson avenue, Avondale, where they have lived for over twenty years, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. Outside of the law, the Judge is fond of general literature, his "hobbies" being Shakespeare and fossils.

HARLAN PAGE LLOYD, lawyer, was born at Angelica, N. Y., and is descended from an illustrious Welsh family, whose estate was at Dolobran, in Wales. The head of this family was a lineal descendant of King Edward the First. One branch of the Lloyds went to England, and took a prominent part in the war for constitutional liberty under Oliver Cromwell. Their descendants emigrated to New England,

and settled in Rhode Island. Several of them were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Lloyd's father was Hon. Ransom Lloyd, of Angelica, N. Y., who was for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Allegany county. He was the personal and political friend of Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and other prominent statesmen of New York. Judge Lloyd married Miss Julia M. Starr, of Danbury, Conn., a descendant of one of the Puritan forefathers, who joined the Plymouth Colony in 1634. Her grandfather and great-grandfather were officers in the war of the Revolution, and the former was killed in battle when the British forces assaulted his native city. Judge Lloyd's grandfather was killed in the battle of Bennington, Vermont.

From both parents, young Lloyd inherited patriotic ardor and military instincts. He had a thorough academic training, and entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College in 1856. He graduated in 1859, one of the youngest students of his class, winning the second honor in general scholarship and the highest prize in rhetoric and oratory. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. For a year he was classical instructor in a collegiate institute at Bloomfield, N. J., and at the same time pursued the study of the law. Later he placed himself under the immediate tuition of Hon. Martin Grover, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and was thus peacefully engaged when the firing upon Sumter called the nation to arms. He heard the appeal and closed his books. Duty was plain, and straightway he assisted in raising and equipping the first company of soldiers which left his native village; and after the memorable disaster of Bull Run gave his entire time for several months to the work of recruiting volunteers. Untiring in his efforts in this behalf, he visited nearly every school district in his native county, and addressed numerous meetings in churches and schoolhouses. In the national emergency he freely gave heart, voice, strength and example to encourage and animate his fellow-men to the rescue of their imperiled country. A full company of the Sixth New York Cavalry, of which he was first lieutenant, enlisted under him, and marched to Camp Scott, on Staten Island. There his regiment was consolidated with another, and he was involuntarily mustered out of service. He thereupon repaired to Albany, and was admitted to the Bar by the Court of Appeals, in December, 1861, afterward taking a thorough course at the Law School of the University of Albany. Early in July, 1862, he again enlisted, this time as a private in a battery. Promotion followed rapidly. After faithful service at Newbern and Roanoke Island, under Gen. Burnside, he was commissioned captain of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. His soldierly conduct and qualities frequently attracted the notice of his superior officers, and at the close of the war Gen. Custer tendered him a position in his own regiment in the regular army, but he declined the honor. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, at Jerusalem Plank Road, and in all the battles of the Wilson raid. Thence he marched to the defense of Washington against Early; and thence to the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in every battle of that brilliant campaign. While leading a charge, at the head of his regiment, near Winchester, August 21st, 1864, he was shot directly through the body, and was considered mortally wounded. He was sent to the hospital, and thence to his home in New York, as soon as he could be removed. He partially recovered, and with an open wound took the stump for Abraham Lincoln, in the fall of 1864, and made campaign speeches till the very day of election. Then he rejoined his regiment in the field, and served on a general court-martial during the winter of 1864 and 1865. In the spring of 1865 he marched up the valley of the Shenandoah with Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Custer, and his regiment led the attack at Waynesboro, in the battle which resulted in the capture of the entire army of Gen. Jubal Early, one of the most brilliant of Gen. Sheridan's famous series of victories in the valley. The column pushed on to Charlottesville and Gordonsville, destroying the Virginia Central

railroad and Gen. Lee's source of supplies, until it reached a point only twelve miles from Richmond, on the west. Then, wheeling suddenly to the left, Gen. Sheridan crossed the York river to White House Landing, and joined Gen. Grant's army in front of Petersburg. During this rapid march Maj. Lloyd served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Wells, of Vermont, and won the highest commendation for his soldierly qualities. He was now commissioned as major. He took part with the Army of the Potomac in the daily and nightly battles which resulted in the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. He was next appointed commissary of musters by the Secretary of War, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Torbert, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah. He mustered out and sent home all the men of his army, and was himself honorably discharged at Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1865. Thus closed his brilliant military career.

Maj. Lloyd now cast about for a field in which to practice his chosen profession. He was not long in determining to come to Cincinnati, and as an entire stranger, without any means, he opened a law office, and began the struggle with many competitors. Business came slowly at first, but diligent study and faithful, energetic attention to the interests of his clients gradually enlarged his practice, and made for him the prominent place at the Cincinnati Bar which he now holds. Of the many important causes in which Maj. Lloyd has been engaged, there is none more interesting than one of his early practice. Some emancipated slaves sought to recover an estate which they claimed by inheritance from a runaway slave from Kentucky, who had accumulated property in Cincinnati. Maj. Lloyd was retained to prosecute their claim. Suit was instituted in 1869. The defenses of the occupying claimants were threefold: That the plaintiffs were illegitimate, as a slave marriage had no legal validity; that the plaintiffs were chattels, and had no legal status at the time the descent was cast; and finally, that if any property descended, it vested in the master and not in the slave. Maj. Lloyd took the broad ground that the validity of the slave marriage should be recognized in the interests of justice and morality, as it certainly had been under the law in many of the slave States. His argument was an exhaustive review of the history of the institution of marriage among the slaves in this country, and of the legal authorities which recognize its validity. The superior court, in general term, unanimously sustained Maj. Lloyd's position, and gave judgment accordingly. The case was the first of its kind in the country, and attracted much attention, especially among the colored people. They looked upon the result as one of the chief steps in attaining for their race complete equality before the law. Maj. Lloyd gave the bankrupt law and the decisions under it the closest study, and was engaged in several cases which afterward became leading cases in its construction. One worthy of mention was argued at Mansfield, in this State. The case turned on the question of the power of the State Court to set aside a discharge in bankruptcy granted by a Federal Court, under the law of 1867. The question was then undecided. Maj. Lloyd took the negative, argued the case three times at Mansfield, and finally won it. The law in Ohio and other States has since been settled, affirming the theory of Maj. Lloyd in that case. Another important case, considered from a legal standpoint, was a copyright case in the United States Court. The case had been decided adversely to Maj. Lloyd's clients by Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, and by Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, before he was retained. The main question presented was whether a system of bookkeeping could be copyrighted. Maj. Lloyd argued that it could not, and both in his brief and in his oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States presented an elaborate review of American and English decisions. The court unanimously sustained his position, in an opinion which makes this a leading case. It has already been quoted a number of times by English courts. It is reported in Volume 101, United States Reports.

He has constantly been retained in leading cases in the Ohio courts, in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and in the courts of many different States. In 1884, he was employed to contest a will of a wealthy decedent at St. Louis, Mo., and won a great victory for his Cincinnati clients. He was retained in more than forty cases growing out of the failure of the famous Fidelity Bank in 1887. Some of these cases involved hundreds of thousands of dollars, and one case involved nearly three millions. He was also selected to represent the McMicken heirs in the contest for the removal of the University of Cincinnati. His argument in the Supreme Court of Ohio was never answered, and no opinion was rendered in that court. Maj. Lloyd has been associated in practice with C. S. Bates, now a clergyman in Cleveland; with Governor Edward F. Noyes, with Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General of the United States and U. S. Minister to Vienna and St. Petersburg, and with Hon. W. H. Taft, U. S. Circuit Judge. Maj. Lloyd's scholarly habits, his close application to business, and business-like methods, his strict integrity, his quickness of perception, and clearness of thought, accompanied as they are with great facility of speech and perspicuity of expression, have given him a very high rank in his profession and the fullest confidence of his clients. Maj. Lloyd's powers of speech, already alluded to, his creative imagination and literary education make him a successful lecturer and public speaker. He delivered the baccalaureate address before the University of Cincinnati in 1882. Frequent calls have been made on him for lectures on historical subjects, the delivery of which gave the greatest satisfaction to his audiences. As a Republican he has gone on the stump and lifted his voice with no uncertain sound in favor of his political principles. He has never held a political office, nor been a candidate for one. A large number of lawyers throughout the district recommended him for appointment as Judge of the United States District Court, after Judge Swing's death. After some consideration he declined to be a candidate, preferring to remain in the practice. The weight of Maj. Lloyd's influence has always been on the side of Christianity, and therefore he has always been actively interested in the Sabbath-schools in Cincinnati, in the Young Men's Bible Society and in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which, at one time, he was president. He was also president of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Toledo, in 1874. He is deeply interested in the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of his comrades in the war, and has devoted much of his time to the interests of that order. In 1884 he was elected commander of the Department of Ohio, and served with great ability. The membership rapidly increased under his leadership, and the usefulness of the organization was greatly enlarged. He is a prominent member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and has frequently delivered addresses before its members. Maj. Lloyd is also a member of various clubs—literary, social and political—and was elected president of the Cincinnati Literary Club in 1892. In 1877 he went to Europe, spending several months in travel and study, visiting England, Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland. He went again in 1882, spending much time in Bavaria and Austria, and later has made two other European trips.

In June, 1869, Maj. Lloyd was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Miss Harriet G. Raymond, daughter of President John H. Raymond of Vassar College. Two children were born of this union, Raymond and Marguerite. Mrs. Lloyd died in April, 1890. In July, 1893, Maj. Lloyd was married to Miss Anna O. von Kienbuseh, of New York.

SAMUEL THURMAN CRAWFORD, attorney at law, was born July 18, 1827, on his father's farm near Mason, Warren Co., Ohio. His father, Samuel Crawford, and his mother, Charity (Schofield), were both born in this State, were married and spent their lives here. The former was of Scotch-Irish, the latter of English descent. The father meeting with an accident, by the overturning of a wagon, which cost him his life when his son was but eight years of age, a considerable

share of the farm work devolved upon Samuel, and in this labor he was engaged during the years of his youth and early manhood. He received a country-school education, and at the age of twenty-two became a school teacher, which profession he pursued in conjunction with his work upon the farm. At that age, too, he began the study of law, and in 1854 came to Cincinnati, passed the necessary examination and was admitted to the practice which he has ever since pursued. His partnership associations in the practice of law have been with Charles I. Bryant, George P. Webster, now of New York, Ransford Smith and the late ex-Governor Thomas L. Young. For the past nine years Mr. Crawford has been almost exclusively engaged in the celebrated Barr will case, which involves the title to several millions of dollars' worth of realty on Price's Hill, Cincinnati.

In 1858 Mr. Crawford was married to Prudence Ann, daughter of William Love, a farmer of Sycamore township. Mr. Crawford and family resided for some years in Glendale, this county, of which corporation he was mayor for seven years. The family residence is now on Summit avenue, Walnut Hills. Of the children born of the marriage five survive. Two of these, John J. and William L., are attorneys at law, the former practicing in New York, the latter in Cincinnati. A third son, Frank, is engaged in newspaper work in Cincinnati. Two daughters, Lily and Mary, unmarried, reside with their parents. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN BURGoyNE, JR., attorney at law, was born in Mill Creek township, now a part of Cincinnati, May 11, 1831. His father, John Burgoyne, born in Jefferson county, near Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1801, came to Cincinnati with his father's family in 1814.

John Burgoyne, Sr., was a notable man in the history of Cincinnati. He went to school but three months, studied law and was for eighteen years a justice of the peace in Mill Creek township. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by legislative appointment; a member of the Legislature, County Fund Commissioner, trustee of Longview Asylum, president of the first Cincinnati Board of Underwriters, president of the National Insurance Company, for thirty years; Judge of the Probate Court for one term, and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. It was through John Burgoyne, Sr., that William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, received his appointment as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and he was the companion of President Harrison in the stage ride from this city to Washington en route for his inauguration. A sister of John Burgoyne, Jr., was born while President-elect Harrison was at the Burgoyne mansion, and she, at his request, was named after the President's wife and daughter, Anna Lucy Harrison. She is now Mrs. MacDonald, widow of Thomas L. MacDonald, late of the cotton firm of Robert Moore & Co.

John Burgoyne, Jr., received his education at Woodward College, graduating therefrom in 1851. From there he went to Harvard Law School, where he remained until 1853, and in September of that year was admitted to the Bar. He has been engaged in the practice of law ever since, except for two periods, one during which he served as chief clerk of the Probate Court under his father, and the other in 1870, when he was a member of the Decennial Board of Equalization. In 1891 he was the expert appointed by the board of review to assist in equalizing real-estate taxation. Through his intimate knowledge of real estate Mr. Burgoyne is, and has been since 1870, a most important witness in all condemnation suits. He was married, in 1853, to Jennie C., daughter of Aaron Greene, of Kennebunk Port, Maine, and of the children born of this marriage three sons survive: Charles Lyman, Harry Lindley and Frank Ward, all attorneys at law. Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne reside on South Auburn street, Mt. Auburn. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.



S. G. Crawford

JOHANN BERNARD STALLO came from a race of schoolmasters, and was born, in 1823, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He came to Cincinnati in 1839, and engaged as teacher in a private school. During this period he compiled a German A. B. C. Spelling book, the superior merits of which led the directors of the then newly-founded Catholic St. Xavier College to appoint him a teacher in that institution. The study of higher mathematics led him to German philosophy, and in 1848 appeared his "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature," and in 1882 his "Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics." Mr. Stallo adopted the profession of law, and from 1853 to 1855 was Judge of Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas. Returning to practice, he gained a brilliant reputation by an argument before the superior court against the retention of Bible reading and religious instruction in the public schools. The Superior Court of Cincinnati decided adversely, but the supreme court reversed that decision on the ground that religion is a matter of individual freedom over which the State by its Constitution has no control. Mr. Stallo was for a number of years associated in the practice of law with E. W. Kittredge, under the firm name of Stallo & Kittredge. In 1885 he was appointed minister of the United States to Italy, by President Cleveland, and has since then made his home in Florence, Italy.

JOTHAM FRANCIS BALDWIN, attorney at law, was born at what is now New Sharon, Franklin Co., Maine, May 7, 1829. He is a son of Jotham and Martha (Swan) Baldwin, both natives of this country, as were their ancestors for many generations, both the Baldwins and Swans being traceable to about 1630. One of the former was Loami Baldwin, a prominent man in the later colonial days, and one of the commissioners of the Bay State. The continental currency of that period, some of which is still extant, bears his signature. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Nahum Baldwin, was a colonel of New Hampshire troops in the Revolutionary war, and fought at the battle of White Plains. His grandfather, also named Nahum, although but a boy of thirteen when the Revolution had its inception, served during the last two years as a soldier. Jedutham Baldwin, a brother of his great-grandfather, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and a distinguished military engineer. The 16th of June, 1775, he was engaged in throwing up breastworks at Bunker Hill in anticipation of the battle fought the next day. He was there throughout the battle on the 17th, and the evening and night of the 17th he was engaged in throwing up breastworks on "Prospect Hill," to which place our army had retreated from Bunker Hill. Isaac Baldwin, another brother of Nahum, his great-grandfather, was a captain of artillery at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was killed in that engagement.

J. F. Baldwin received his early education in the public schools of his native county, prepared for college at the Waterville Academy, then entered Waterville College (now Colby University), graduating therefrom in 1853. He then taught for one year in Bloomfield Academy, and the following year in East Machias Academy, in Maine, beginning the study of law during the latter year. He then entered the law office of Abraham Sanborn, Bangor, Maine, and continued the study of law. He went to Belle Plaine, Minn., and in 1857 was admitted to the Bar, becoming a partner of George Bradley. He was a member of the Minnesota State Senate in 1858-60. In 1860 he came to Cincinnati, and formed a law partnership with his brother, Gen. W. H. Baldwin. At the breaking out of the war, the brothers cast lots to determine which should first enlist. It fell to J. F. Baldwin to do so; accordingly, on April 20, 1861, he enlisted for ninety days in Company H, Guthrie Grays, and at once marched to Camp Harrison with the troops which were afterward organized into the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments O. V. I.

Gen. W. H. Lytle took command of the camp. The firing on Sumter had brought matters to a climax so suddenly that there had been no time for preparation. There was no commissary, no military store, neither tin cups, tin plates,

knives, forks, blankets, nor any other articles necessary for a soldier in camp. But soldiers must have something to eat and tools to eat with, and must be clothed. Everything was being rushed into camp as fast as the authorities could procure them. But military supplies were demanded in all directions when the war broke out, and it took time to get them. In the emergency, the governor made a contract for provisioning the troops at Harrison, and Mr. Baldwin was called to headquarters by Gen. Lytle, who knew him as a young lawyer, and set to work to help to distribute the rations furnished under the contract, also to distribute blankets, tin plates, cups and other impedimenta of the soldiers, as fast as they arrived. In a few days, by order of Governor Dennison, Gen. J. H. Bates succeeded Gen. Lytle, and it was determined to put the camp on regular army rations, which the recruits must learn to cook for themselves as soon as camp equipage could be obtained. Thereupon Mr. Baldwin was ordered by Gen. Bates to get carpenters and fit up a commissary store, which he did, and thereafter acted as commissary of the post till May 18, when the camp was abandoned and the troops moved to Camp Dennison. Mr. Baldwin never had a commission, but performed the duties of post commissary, and was recognized as such by the general and all regimental officers. When Camp Harrison was broken up, he removed all commissary stores on hand to Camp Dennison by order of Gen. Bates, and turned them over to the commissary of that post. At Camp Dennison he was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department in fitting out the four regiments named with arms and equipments for the field. He was with the Sixth O. V. I. during McClellan's campaign in West Virginia, but did not re-enlist. He was mustered in by Capt. (afterward Gen.) Gordon Granger a few days after going to camp, and he was mustered out September 19, 1861. He then resumed the practice of law, and is still engaged therein.

On December 20, 1864, Mr. Baldwin was married to Clara A., daughter of Robert Handy, an old resident and engineer of Cincinnati. Three children born of this marriage are: William Loyd, Charles H., and Clara L. Baldwin. Of these, Charles H. is a graduate of Harvard and of the Cincinnati Law School, and at present is a member of the law firm of Burnham & Baldwin, of the Bar of Cook county, Ill. He was an attorney for the World's Fair Commissioners. He married Lillian, daughter of John H. White, a lawyer of New York City, now deceased. William L. Baldwin was, until his recent death, an employe of the Southern Pacific railroad, with his last headquarters at Ogden, Tucson, Arizona. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Percy Bonner, of Cincinnati. Clara L. Baldwin is a student at Miss Nourse's academy. The family reside at Tusculum, and are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, attorney at law and United States Commissioner, No. 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, comes of Revolutionary stock. In the war for American independence, his great-grandfather, Col. Nahum Baldwin, who commanded a regiment of New Hampshire troops, and two of his brothers, Isaac and Jedathan, were in the army. Isaac was a captain of artillery, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Jedathan Baldwin was a colonel of engineers, superintended the construction of the defensive works at Bunker Hill, and was in charge of a portion of the works on the day of the battle. Col. Loami Baldwin was a cousin of Nahum, Isaac and Jedathan. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, fought in the battle of Trenton, and was in active service during the war. Gen. William H. Baldwin's grandfather, Nahum Baldwin, Jr., was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and though young to enter the army, made a proud record. Upon the admission of Maine as a State, he served as a member of the first constitutional convention. Jotham, the father of William H. Baldwin, was also a prominent citizen of that State, and filled positions of trust and honor, at the hands of the people. The maternal grandmother, Mary Pierce Swan, was the great-granddaughter of Daniel Pierce who came to America from England in the year 1645, and purchased a large tract of land

in Newbury, Mass., including the present site at Newburyport. She was a cousin of President Franklin Pierce.

The subject of this sketch is a native of New Sharon, Maine. He graduated from Union College, New York, in 1855, and from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1858. He was for a time a student of the civil law in the University of Berlin, and subsequently in the University of Munich. He was with Gen. Garibaldi's army in 1860, in most of its important movements from Naples to Capua, and his military genius was probably thus aroused, for he returned to the United States upon learning of our civil strife and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment, O. V. I. In 1862, under Sherman, he participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bluff, and January 11, 1863, he commanded his regiment in the assault and capture of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post, and as shown by the official report of the battle "The colors of the Eighty-third Ohio were first planted on the enemy's battlements." He participated in the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, and commanded his regiment at the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss. On February 12, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, relieving Gen. Macauley. During the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks he distinguished himself. Gen. Ransom, his corps commander, in his official report of the battle of Mansfield, bears testimony to his bravery and soldierly bearing. He commanded the brigade which brought up the rear of Gen. Banks' army during the return march to Morganza on the Mississippi, and according to the official report of the division commander he "Showed much tact in holding the enemy in check and protecting the rear of the column from the frequent and persistent attacks of the enemy especially in crossing the streams and in passing defiles."

In July, 1864, by order of the War Department, he was appointed president of a board sitting at Port Hudson for the examination of the officers of the different regiments of colored troops in the department of the Gulf, and to report who of them should be retained in the service, and who should be mustered out. Having satisfactorily performed the duty assigned him, he returned to Morganza, and was assigned to the command of an expeditionary force consisting of the Eighty-third Ohio, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Sixty-seventh Indiana, Second New York Cavalry, Twenty-first New York Battery, a detachment of the First Kansas Cavalry and the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, to disperse a force of the enemy which was fortifying on the Atchafalaya. Arriving at Morgan's Ferry the enemy was found in force on the west bank of the river. On the night of October 5th, a strategical crossing of the river was effected three miles below, by swimming the horses and transporting the men in yawls, the enemy taken by surprise and thoroughly routed, with a loss of their supplies and many prisoners.

On October 17, 1864, he left Morganza in command of a second expedition to the Atchafalaya, composed of the troops forming the first expedition, and Col. Davis' regiment of Texas cavalry. He proceeded to Simmsport, which he reached early on the morning of October 19, by a road through the woods; found the enemy in force, and four horses and several men were wounded in getting the battery into position. The west bank of the river was strongly fortified and held by the troops of Gen. Du Bray's command. The day was spent in getting troops, artillery and boats into position to force a crossing of the river, cutting roads, etc., until 2 o'clock when the enemy was reinforced by two regiments of infantry that marched into the works with colors flying, giving the enemy greatly the advantage in point of numbers. At 4 P.M. Col. Szimanski, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, Lieut.-Col. Schaumby, inspector-general on the staff of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, accompanied by Maj. Johnson, came in under a flag of truce, having in charge 650 prisoners of war, which they desired to exchange for a like number of Confederates. A cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, until the rebel prisoners could be brought from New Orleans, and the yawls which had been brought to cross over the troops were used to ferry over the prisoners of war.

Gen. Baldwin was a member of the military commission, having in charge the trial of certain English sea captains who had been guilty of violating the law of blockades in the war. In the campaign against Mobile, Gen. Baldwin was with his command, and arrived before Fortress Blakely, April 2, 1865. This stronghold of the enemy included nine forts connected by earthworks, and was garrisoned by a Missouri division in command of Gen. Cockrell, and Thomas' division of Alabama troops, besides several companies of artillery, and was protected by formidable abatis and rifle pits, the approaches, moreover, being planted with torpedoes. On Sunday evening, April 9, the order was given to storm the fortress, and Gen. Baldwin, in command of the Eighty-third and Forty-eighth Ohio Regiments, at his own request, led the assault over the intervening space of 600 yards, and over the parapet of Fort No. 3, capturing the garrison, including Gen. Cockrell, then leaving a detachment in charge, he moved down to Fort No. 4, which he attacked and captured, and when the main line of troops arrived, he had possession of two forts and their armaments, and 799 prisoners under guard. Though both his flag-staffs were shot in two, and the flags riddled with balls, the loss in Baldwin's command was only seven killed and twenty-three wounded. On March 26, 1865, he was commissioned colonel by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses." He was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet "for gallant services in the charge on Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865." He subsequently served at Selma and Mobile, Ala., and at Galveston, Texas, until mustered out in August, 1865. He then returned to the practice of his profession. Gen. Baldwin has a large and important practice in the United States Courts, especially in land cases. He is an active member of the Loyal Legion. He was the first commander of George H. Thomas Post, and has served the Grand Army of the Republic as Judge Advocate General, and as a member of the National Council of Administration. He married Isabella, daughter of the late Jonas Butterfield, an old citizen and merchant of Cincinnati. Four children blessed this union, of whom three survive: Frank, Mary and Edward. The family reside on Harvey avenue, Avondale.

HON. SAMUEL J. BROADWELL, who was one of the most successful attorneys of the Hamilton County Bar, was born in Cincinnati in 1832, and was a son of Jacob Broadwell. His father, who was a prominent dealer in steamboat supplies on Front street in early times, died when Mr. Broadwell was quite young, but he had accumulated a considerable estate with which he endowed his son. His mother being an invalid, Samuel Lewis became his guardian, and he was placed under the care of Rev. Thomas J. Biggs, D.D., of whose family he became a member, and under whose scholarly and Christian guidance he was carefully instructed. He was graduated from Woodward College, of which Dr. Biggs was at that time president, and, though his first inclinations tended toward the Gospel ministry, he soon after began the study of law in the office of Coffin & Mitchell, and in due time was admitted to the practice of that profession.

Judge M. B. Hagans, a fellow student in the same office, was admitted with him, and May 1, 1857, these two young attorneys, destined to win a high place in the estimation of their colleagues and fellow-citizens, established the since famous law firm of Hagans & Broadwell. This partnership lasted until 1884 when Mr. Broadwell withdrew from an active interest in the business, but continued to occupy his old place in the office till the time of his death which occurred July 11, 1893. Mr. Broadwell achieved a degree of success in the practice of his profession which is reached by only a very few, and as an office counselor it is doubtful whether Cincinnati ever had his equal. He was also a man of excellent business qualifications, and many positions of great responsibility, requiring a thorough knowledge of financial affairs, were entrusted to him. He was a director of the Ohio Life & Trust Company in the early "fifties;" and during his whole life was connected in various ways with many institutions which have made Cincinnati one of the great commercial

centres of the West. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, a director of the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and was also director of the Cincinnati Gas, Light & Coke Company. But all of Mr. Broadwell's time and means were not given to business and professional matters. During the Civil war he was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was very attentive to the welfare and comfort of our soldiers. When a young man he united with the Presbyterian Church, was a sincere Christian and a very active church worker. He was a ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and at the time of his death was senior member of the Session. He was a member of the society which organized the Young Men's Christian Association in this country, was largely instrumental in having a branch established in this city, and was one of its first presidents. One of the causes especially near his heart was the Presbyterian Church Extension Society, of which he was an officer and conscientious helper for many years. Another of his prominent characteristics was a desire to assist young men, and many of the substantial business and professional men, in and about Cincinnati to-day, owe their success in life largely to the wise counsel and assistance received from Mr. Broadwell when determining upon a profession or making their initiatory engagement in business. He was a trustee of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and for many years of Lane Seminary, but he resigned the latter at the same time as Alexander McDonald on account of the difficulty which arose between that institution and Prof. Henry Preserved Smith. The severance of the relations between Prof. Smith and the seminary occurred a few hours previous to the death of Mr. Broadwell, a meeting of the trustees having been held on that day in Cincinnati.

Mr. Broadwell's last illness developed in May, 1893, and, though all that science could do was done, nothing could check the progress of the disease, and on July 1, he was moved from Atlantic City, whither he had been taken for change of air, to Brooklyn, and there, on July 11, he died at the home of his brother-in-law, John M. Nixon. His remains were brought to Cincinnati and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery. Mr. Broadwell was a man who made many friends, and his friendship was of the lasting kind. His name was always foremost in every religious and benevolent enterprise, and running back through the history of Cincinnati his name will frequently be found in the chapters given to charitable institutions. He bequeathed to the Women's Union Missionary Society \$10,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building in India to be known as the "Lily Lytle Broadwell Memorial." Mr. Broadwell married, for his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Haines Lytle, a sister of Gen. Lytle, of Cincinnati, whose biography appears in this work. His second wife was Miss Marie Haines Nixon, daughter of John M. Nixon, of New York, who was a member of the firm of Doremus & Nixon, one of the oldest business houses in New York. Mr. Broadwell was a Republican in his political views, but, though very public-spirited, he was not a seeker of public office.

EDWARD PAYSON BRADSTREET was born at Vermillion, Huron Co., Ohio, June 5, 1830, a son of the late Rev. Stephen Ingalls and Anna Dana (Smith) Bradstreet, the former a native of Greenfield, Mass., the latter of Amherst, N. H. Rev. Stephen Ingalls Bradstreet was one of the founders of Cleveland, was a Presbyterian minister, and had four children of whom Edward was the second and is now the only surviving child.

Edward P. Bradstreet began his education in Elyria, Ohio, graduated from the high school of that town, and then entered the Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, an institution of which his father was one of the founders, and which was in 1883 removed to Cleveland, and is now known as the Cleveland University. He then (1852) attended Yale College, and was graduated therefrom in the renowned class of 1853. He then taught the Academy at Wilton, Conn., for one year, then for one year at Talmadge (now Akron), Ohio, where he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. William H. Upson, now Judge of the Circuit Court of the

Akron District. Late in 1854 he came to Cincinnati, continued the study of law in the office of Hon. Alexander Long and E. A. Ferguson, was admitted to practice in 1857, and is still engaged therein, giving especial attention to the national bankruptcy laws until their repeal, and since then to assignment laws and general practice. He was married January 9, 1860, to Minerva Dolabella, daughter of Robert S. Fraisse, of Vicksburg, Miss. She died August 23, 1867, and for his second wife Mr. Bradstreet married August 9, 1883, Harriette B., daughter of Rev. William D. and Josephine Hortense (Barton) Herrick, of Amherst, Mass., and by her he has three children, Marjora Herrick, Edward P., Jr., and Anna Bella. The family are members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman; he was superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty years. Politically he is a Democrat, has been a member of the board of education, and a trustee of the Work House for six years, twice appointed by Mayor Means; president of the Fifth District Associated Charities for several years; Democratic candidate for State Senator and Court of Common Pleas; member of the Directory of Cincinnati Gymnasium for twenty-five years, and president for nine years. Also one of the founders and trustees of Cincinnati Humane Society, its attorney for many years, and a director of the Young Men's Bible Society, an active member of, and the attorney for, the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

HON. JOHN F. FOLLETT, attorney at law, was born in Richford, Franklin Co., Vt., February 18, 1833, and is the son of John F. and Sarah (Woodworth) Follett, also natives of Vermont. His great-grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was among the early settlers in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and was among the killed at the terrible massacre which occurred in that place in 1778, after which his widow with her four children removed to Vermont. Of these Martin was the eldest, and became the grandfather of our subject. Martin Follett married Miss Persis, daughter of Hon. John Fassett, who was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Vermont. The half-brother of Eliphalet Follett was also in the Wyoming massacre, and was stabbed, scalped, and left on the field for dead, but afterward escaped. His son, Oran Follett, now lives at Clifton at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

The name of Follett was doubtless French, and it is thought that the family went from France to England at the time of William the Conqueror. William Follett emigrated from England and settled at Salem, Mass., in colonial times, where members of the Follett family have since held many political offices, including State Senate and Legislature. The Woodworths were also among the early settlers of New England. The father of our subject, who was a farmer in Vermont, came to Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, where he died in May, 1863, at the age of seventy-two years from the effects of a sunstroke. His widow survived him but a month, her death being caused chiefly by exhaustion from attending her husband in his last illness. She had reached her seventy-third year. The family consisted of nine children, of whom the following is a brief record: Harriett married Timothy Jewett, resident of Indianola, Iowa; Sophronia (deceased) married Frank Lewis, resident of Johnston, Ohio; Charles is the judge of Ohio courts at Newark, Licking Co., Ohio; Alfred is a physician and surgeon at Granville, Ohio, where he has practiced for several years; Fidelia married Timothy Rose, resident of Granville, Ohio; Martin D., once judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is now practicing law at Marietta; George is extensively engaged in the wool business in New York City, and resides in Brooklyn; John F. is the subject of this sketch; Austin W. forms with his brother the firm of George Follett & Company. Mr. Follett received his early education in the academy at Granville, Ohio, where he prepared for Marietta College, graduating from the latter in 1855 at the head of his class. He then secured a position as teacher in the Blind Asylum at Columbus, where he remained one year, after which he became professor of the Columbus high school. It was by teaching

that he was enabled to cancel a debt that he had incurred in securing a classical education. During his leisure hours while teaching he pursued the study of the profession which he had determined to follow, and in 1857 entered the office of his brother Charles at Newark as a law student.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1858, and at once entered into practice with his brother, which was not dissolved until 1868, when the former came to Cincinnati to make his future home. He was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1865, re-elected in 1867, and in 1868 was nominated by acclamation and elected speaker of the House, which position he afterward resigned, having determined to remove to Cincinnati. Mr. Follett was a member of the firm of Bartly (Thomas W.) & Follett in 1868 and 1870; of Burnett (H. L.) & Follett in 1870 and 1871; of Cox, Burnett & Follett in 1871 and 1873; of Follett & Cochran, in 1873 and 1875; of Follett, Hynman & Dawson in 1877 and 1883; of Follett, Hynman & Kelly, from 1883 to 1888, and, since, of Follett & Kelly. During his career Mr. Follett has been retained in many notable cases, among which may be mentioned the Piatt & Longworth and the Tom McGehan cases. In 1858 Mr. Follett's *alma mater* conferred upon him the title of A. M., and in 1879 that of LL.D. For many years Mr. Follett has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, aiding it in all cases, giving it of his time, his money and his eloquence. It was not until 1882 that the party at Cincinnati recognized these valuable services, and this it did by sending him to represent the First Ohio District of United States Congress, he being the first successful candidate of his party in that District since 1876. Two years later he was again his party's choice for that office, but was defeated by Benjamin Butterworth, the Republican candidate, whom he had defeated two years before. His defeat, however, was attributed to the fact that it was at the time of the Presidential election in which his party met its usual defeat in Ohio. Mr. Follett was married July 16, 1866, to Miss Francus M., daughter of John Dawson, professor of Starling Medical College, of Columbus. This happy union has been blessed with three children: John D., a graduate of Kenyon College, and now a student in the Cincinnati Law School; Wanda D., and Charles, the latter a member of the Sophomore class at Kenyon College. Mr. Follett is a Royal Arch Mason. He resides in Clifton.

COLONEL GUSTAV TAFEL, attorney at law, was born in Munich, Bavaria, October 13, 1830, and is a son of Dr. Leonard and Caroline (Vaylinger) Tafel. His father was at one time a member of the editorial staff of the *Augsburg Gazette*. He was a noted philologist and master of twenty-one languages. Subsequently he became a professor in the gymnasium of Ulm, and there young Gustav received his preparatory education. In 1832 his grandparents came to Cincinnati, and in 1847 they were followed by the family of Dr. Tafel. Upon the arrival of the latter in this country he first located in Philadelphia, but soon moved to Urbana, Ohio, where he was professor of languages in the New Church College for two years. He then returned to Philadelphia, and was a teacher of languages in that city until his death in 18—. He was ill only one day, and his last employment was the preparation of a lesson for his class in Sanscrit. He also preached for a Swedenborgian church in New York. His family consisted of fourteen children, of whom seven are living: Augusta, widow of the late Arthur Schott, of Washington, D. C.; Gustav; Adolph, of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, wholesale homeopathic pharmacists, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington and Chicago; Rudolph, minister of the Swedenborgian church at London, England (the oldest of that denomination in the world), and the author of numerous Swedenborgian books; Louis H., professor of languages in the New Church College, Urbana, Ohio; Eliza, wife of Dr. F. E. Boericke, of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, and Minna, wife of Rev. Theodore Gorwitz, pastor of the new Swedenborgian church at Zurich, Switzerland, where he was sent from the United States as a missionary.

Gustav having been given the choice of entering the university or following his maternal grandmother to Cincinnati, chose the latter. Soon after his arrival here he entered the old *Gazette* office to learn the trade of a printer, and he was employed there eight years. In the spring of 1855 he became the city editor of the *Volksblatt*, and filled that position three years. In the meantime he studied law with Judge Stallo and Robert L. McCook. He then resigned the city editorship of the paper, was admitted to the Bar in 1858, and entered actively into the law practice. As early as 1848, with several other young men, Mr. Tafel was instrumental in organizing a Turner society in Cincinnati. On the breaking out of the Civil war he organized the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the first German regiment organized in Ohio. Four days after his enlistment he was promoted from private to first sergeant, and in July, 1862, Governor Tod appointed him colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth O. V. I., promoting him to this position from a lieutenancy. He was wounded at New Creek, Mo., December 7, 1863, and suffered other casualties. At Hortsville, Tenn., in December, 1862, he was taken prisoner with his entire brigade, which was paroled five days later. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice in the city of his adoption. In 1865 he was chosen a member of the legislature in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On January 19, 1870, Col. Tafel was married to Theresa, daughter of Frederick and Lizzie (Gallas) Dorn, natives of Hamburg and of Austria, respectively. The following children have blessed this union: Hugo (a law student at Cincinnati), Olga, Elsie, Richard, Hortense, Paul, Hugh, Irma, Melitta and Margueritta. The family is connected with the Cincinnati Swedenborgian Church. Col. Tafel is a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Turngemeinde, and the German Literary Club. He affiliated with the Democratic party prior to 1853, was a Republican from 1853 to 1872, an Independent from 1872 to 1884, and has since been a Democrat. In 1890 he became a member of the Cincinnati Board of Administration, and in 1891 he was a candidate for the office of mayor, and came within 138 votes of being elected.

GENERAL CHARLES E. BROWN, attorney, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of Jacob and Selina S. (Johnson) Brown, natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. They came of English ancestors, who were among the earliest colonial settlers. Gen. Brown's father was a merchant, came to Cincinnati in 1811, and made the mercantile trade the business of his life; he died in that city in 1837, leaving two children: Charles E. (the elder), and Jacob Newton, a surgeon and physician of San Jose, Cal., distinguished for his skill as a surgeon.

Our subject was thrown on his own resources early in life. After the death of his father, he lived with his grandfather, Elijah Johnson, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he was prepared for college at Greenfield (Ohio) Academy; then entered Miami University, where he was graduated in 1854 in the regular classical course, and soon after went to Louisiana as a private teacher, in which capacity he was engaged in that State five years. In the meantime he had studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in Louisiana in 1859, but the same year returned to his native State, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Chillicothe. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he promptly enlisted in Company B, Sixty-third O. V. I. After serving six weeks as a private his comrades elected him as their captain. His record as a soldier is a good one. [It is written up in full in "Ohio in the War."] He held all the offices between captain and brigadier-general, and participated in many of the historical battles of the war, losing his left leg at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia.

Gen. Brown in politics is a Republican, and his party has seen fit to nominate and elect him to Congress two terms, 1884-86. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He is a frequent contributor to the newspapers and literary magazines, and has a standing among literary men. The Gen-



W. P. Biddle

eral was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1857, to Anna E., daughter of Doctor Z. Hussey, a lady of English origin. This union has been blessed with six children: Selina, now the wife of Frederick W. Reed, an attorney at Minneapolis, Minn.; Mabelle; Anna V., now the wife of Horace B. Hudson, a publisher, also a resident of Minneapolis; Jacob Newton, who died September 13, 1893 (he was a regular graduate of Miami University, a graduate of Cincinnati Law School, and a practicing lawyer at the time of his death); Clara L., and Charles Paul. Mrs. Brown is a member of, and the family attend, the Presbyterian Church.

CHANNING RICHARDS was born in Cincinnati February 21, 1838, a son of the late Channing and Lydia (Williamson) Richards, the former a native of Connecticut of Welsh descent, the latter a native of New Jersey. Both the Richards and the Williamson families date back in the history of this country to the early colonial days. Mrs. Channing Richards, Sr., was the granddaughter of Gen. Elias Dayton, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, one of Gen. Washington's staff, and a niece of Jonathan Dayton, one of John Cleves Symmes' associates in the Miami Purchase.

Channing Richards, Sr., came to Cincinnati in 1852, and was for many years here engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in 1869. Channing Richards prepared for college at Brooks' school, Cincinnati, entered Yale in 1854, was graduated therefrom in 1858, then entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom, and admitted to practice in 1859. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Sixth O. V. I., and served with his regiment in the West Virginia campaign. In September, 1861, he was discharged from that regiment to accept promotion in a new regiment, that was being formed at Camp Dennison, serving as aid-de-camp to Gen. Melanethon Wade until January, 1862, when he was commissioned as first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, under the command of Col. Crafts J. Wright, which regiment was mainly composed of Ohio men, and subsequently became the Twenty-second Ohio. He continued an officer of this regiment until the close of the war, serving in the Army of the Tennessee, part of the time, however, on staff duty with Gens. Buckland and Kimball. During the last year of the war he was military mayor of Memphis. At the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law in Memphis, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with William Stanton. The following year he became Assistant United States District Attorney, under Warner M. Bateman. In January, 1877, he was appointed District Attorney by President Grant, and was re-appointed to the same office in 1881 by President Hayes. In 1885, he resumed the practice of law, becoming associated with the late firm of King, Thompson, Richards & Thompson, now Thompson, Richards & Park.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was married in April, 1865, to Harriett, daughter of P. P. Learned, of Memphis, Tenn., and of the children born of this marriage five survive: Channing W., recently admitted to the Hamilton County Bar; Paschal P. and Brayton G., students at the Cincinnati University; James S., a student at Woodward High School, and Virginia. The family reside on Mount Auburn, and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Richards is one of the standing committee of the diocese of Southern Ohio, and a trustee of Kenyon College. He has been Professor of Commercial Law in the Cincinnati Law School since 1888.

WILLIAM PARKER BIDDLE was born in Green township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, April 3, 1837. He is the descendant of a long line of Biddles, dating back in the history of this country to the days of William Penn, the eldest son of each generation, with one or two exceptions, bearing the Christian name of William. The subject of this sketch has in turn contributed to the perpetuation in the family of this favorite patronymic, his eldest son being named William Rogers Biddle, whose eldest son is also named William. William Biddle, who first came to this country, was of English birth and settled

in New Jersey about contemporaneously with William Penn's settlement of Pennsylvania. An interesting relic, now in possession of the subject of this sketch, is a gold-headed staff or cane presented to one of his ancestors by William Penn in the seventeenth century. Judge William Biddle resided at Upper Penn Neck, in New Jersey, opposite Wilmington, Del., and during the Revolution was a captain in the patriot army, rendering distinguished service. While thus engaged, his residence was burned by the Hessians, who finding only women at home put them in a room, and liberated them just before the house fell in. His eldest son, Rev. William H. Biddle, came with his family from New Jersey to Cincinnati in 1822, and soon after purchased a farm in Green township. His son, William B. Biddle, was born in 1807, near Salem, N. J., who died upon the old homestead farm July 16, 1890, after a residence in Green township of sixty-eight years. He married Mary C. Parker, a daughter of Samuel Parker, a resident of Cincinnati. She died December, 1881.

William P. Biddle, the eldest of ten surviving children, received his early education in the township school, and later attended a three-years' course (from 1853 to 1856) at Farmers' College. For three years thereafter he taught school, the last year at Gundry's Mercantile College, Cincinnati. In 1859 he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Bellamy Storer, attended the Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to practice in June, 1860. For one year thereafter he remained with Judge Storer, attending the Law College during that period, and then entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Biddle has been actively identified with the Democratic party since 1858, has never been an aspirant for office, but in 1875 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, of which board he was vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Committee of One Hundred, and continued an active member of same during its existence. He was one of the first members of the A. O. U. W. in this State, and has filled all the Chairs. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1849, and has taken an active part in the work of the Sunday-schools, and for the past twenty years has been a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Biddle married Abba E., daughter of Hiram and Cordelia Rogers, old residents of Cincinnati. She died September 21, 1864. Two children born of this marriage survive: William Rogers Biddle and Abba L. Biddle. The former married Fannie, daughter of Benjamin Brown, for many years superintendent of the Cincinnati post office, and long a resident of Cheviot. On July 13, 1871, he married Lavenia, daughter of Christopher and Adaline (Hoffman) Wardoll, both descendants of early settlers of Green township.

WILLIAM CORNELL, attorney at law, was born in Sycamore township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 30, 1825. He is the eldest son of the late Joseph Cornell, whose father, Samuel Cornell, came with his family to this county in 1816 from Pennington, N. J., where Samuel Cornell was born in September, 1771, and his son Joseph, May 1, 1799. The former died in 1856, and the latter in 1880. The trip to this county was made in a two-horse wagon, and occupied one month. Samuel Cornell purchased a one-hundred-acre tract of ground in Sycamore township, which had been partially cleared. Subsequently his son Joseph purchased and farmed a two-hundred-acre tract in the same township. His wife was Elizabeth Beeler, daughter of Henry Beeler, one of the earliest settlers of this section of the country, who came here from Maryland in 1805.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the township school, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty years of age. He taught school for three years, and then purchased a farm adjoining that of his father on the one side, and that of his grandfather on the other, which he conducted for nine years. At the age of thirty-three he attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1860, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been, and still is, engaged. He is a resident of Lockland,

of the school board of which village he has been a member for fifteen years, clerk of that body three years, and its presiding officer seven years. He was also a member of the council one term, and mayor of the corporation three terms. Mr. Cornell is a widower; he has two children living, the daughter of his first, and a son of his second wife. The former is Mrs. Celeste C., wife of Simeon Vorhes, a farmer of Sycamore township; the latter is William W. Cornell, an employe of the Diem & Wing Paper Company, of Cincinnati. Mr. Cornell is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lockland, Ohio, and has been actively identified with its work for forty-eight years.

JOHN JEFFERSON GLIDDEN, attorney at law, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, September 19, 1840. He is the son of the late Jefferson W. Glidden, a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch-Irish descent, and who was one of the leading pig iron manufacturers of the Hanging Rock iron region. Our subject's mother, Catherine (Young), was also a native of New Hampshire, born of English extraction, and whose father, Daniel Young, was a brother of John Young, one of the early leading manufacturers of this county, and founder of the Royer Wheel Company of Cincinnati.

John J. Glidden, the subject of this sketch, was educated at New Haven, Conn., and graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1860. He enlisted April, 1861, in Company G, First O. V. I., and served for three months as a non-commissioned officer. At the expiration of this service he accepted an appointment as major in the cavalry service, but resigned on account of ill-health. During the Morgan raid he served as aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Kinney. Upon attaining his majority in October, 1861, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, and immediately thereafter embarked in the practice of law in Scioto county, where he remained eleven years. During the latter part of this period he was city solicitor of Portsmouth, the county seat of Scioto county. In 1872 he came to Cincinnati, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is regarded as a lawyer of profound ability, and has been prominently identified with much important litigation, notably as counsel for property owners in the Cincinnati Southern railroad litigation, and in the formation of the Ohio Railroad Company by the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Companies. Mr. Glidden was married in 1870, to Ruth H. Glidden, a distant relative, by whom he had three children, Helen, Hope and Ruth. The family reside at No. 126 Richmond street, Cincinnati.

ALBERT JAMES CUNNINGHAM, lawyer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 10, 1833. He is a son of John and Catherine (Perkingpaugh) Cunningham, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch, the latter of German descent, both of whom came, about the year 1802, to this vicinity in their early childhood, with their respective families. Mrs. John Cunningham's uncle, Peter Bell, was one of the first judges of the county. John Cunningham farmed in Symmes township throughout his life, and he died in 1848; his wife died in 1873.

Albert J. Cunningham attended the schools of his native township, prepared for college at French's Academy, Milford, entered Antioch College in 1851, and was graduated therefrom in 1855. For eight years thereafter he taught school, and during the latter part of this period he took up the study of law, which he subsequently continued at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1860. He then formed a law partnership with his late preceptor, Lewis French, with whom he was associated until 1870, since when he has been engaged in the practice alone. Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1869-70, and was speaker of the House. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. In November, 1864, he was married to Priscilla, daughter of the late Lot Losh, a farmer of Columbia township. Of the children born of this marriage there sur-

vive: Mrs. Helen, wife of William T. Harris, principal of the Nineteenth District school, Cincinnati; Lillian Belle Cunningham, a teacher in the Intermediate Department of the Sixteenth District school; Alasana Cunningham, a student of the Cincinnati Art School, and one of the three artists who carved the piano contained in the Ohio Women's Department of the World's Fair; Alma Cunningham; Albert James Cunningham, Jr., a Cincinnati University student; Edna Emma, and Eldon Cunningham. The family are members of the Methodist Church. They reside on Harvey avenue, Avondale.

THOMAS BARBOUR PAXTON was born June 4, 1838, near Loveland, Clermont Co., Ohio, on the same farm where his father was born, and which his grandfather cleared and settled in 1796. The Paxtons were from Virginia, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a Revolutionary soldier from that State. Subsequently he settled near Bedford, Penn., and remained there until Gen. Anthony Wayne started on his western campaign, when he joined him and took an active part with him in the Indian war in northern Ohio. He was present at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and commanded the advance guard in that engagement. After peace was declared he permanently located on the Little Miami river, near the present site of Loveland, and for many years was engaged in surveying and locating Virginia land warrants.

Thomas B. Paxton was educated in the district schools of Clermont county, in the old academy near New Richmond, presided over by Prof. James K. Parker, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. After leaving college he taught school one year, and at the same time began the study of law in the office of Tilden, Rairden & Tilden, Cincinnati. He entered the Cincinnati Law College, was graduated therefrom and admitted to practice in 1860, when he at once formed a partnership with Isaac B. Matson, the firm occupying the old offices and succeeding to the practice of the late George H. Pendleton. This partnership was dissolved upon the election of Mr. Matson to the county probate judgeship. In 1875 Mr. Paxton formed his present partnership association with John W. Warrington. Mr. Paxton was elected county solicitor in 1873, the late Judge Nicholas Longworth being his competitor, and served two years. He has served the city as a member of the board of aldermen, and one term as a director of the City Work House. In 1886 he was appointed, by Governor Foraker, as one of the trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; was reappointed by Governor Campbell in March, 1890, and is now president of the board. In 1887 he was appointed by the sinking fund commissioners as one of the trustees in charge of the construction of the new City Hall. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Paxton was married, in 1864, to Adelaide, daughter of Dr. William Wharton, of Kentucky, and two children are the issue of this marriage.

WILLIAM GRANVILLE WILLIAMS, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, June 26, 1838. He is a son of William and Euphemia (Phillips) Williams, the former a native of Leamington, England, where he was born in 1801, the latter a native of the city of New York, where she was born in 1803. They were married in 1837 in Cincinnati, where he conducted a general store until 1853, in which year he retired from business. He died at his home in Newport, Ky., in 1868; his widow passed away December 22, 1889.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, including Hughes High School, and began the study of law immediately thereafter in the office of Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Flamen Ball, afterward and for many years register in bankruptcy for the First District of Ohio. He discontinued his law studies for a time to engage in other pursuits, but soon resumed them in the law office of Tilden, Rairden & Curwen, completed the usual course of study in the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. From February, 1864, to February,

1867, he was chief clerk of the probate court of Hamilton county by appointment of Edward Woodruff, then judge of that court. He then formed a law partnership with John J. McGrath, the firm (Williams & McGrath) pursuing the practice in Evansville, Ind., whence they soon returned to Cincinnati. This partnership was dissolved in 1868, Mr. McGrath becoming associated with the law firm of Moulton & Johnson, and Mr. Williams with that of Jordan & Jordan. In June of the same year Mr. Williams became a partner, and the firm thereafter, and until its dissolution in 1885, consisted of Isaac M. Jordan, Nathan E. Jordan and William G. Williams, and was known as Jordan, Jordan & Williams. During the whole of this period of seventeen years this firm was recognized as one of the strongest in the West, and was retained in many of the most important cases. During this period the senior member, Isaac M. Jordan, served one term as Congressional Representative from the Second Ohio District.

William G. Williams was married September 23, 1868, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Peckover, for many years a leading manufacturer of Cincinnati, a biographical sketch of whom is contained herein. Six children—three sons and three daughters—were born of this marriage, four of whom survive, viz.: Agnes, Eva, Lawrence and Lucy. The family residence is on Carthage avenue, Norwood.

LOUIS J. DOLLE, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, January 15, 1862. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer German families of the Ohio Valley, his mothers' parents, Joseph and Elizabeth DeBolt, the former a native of France, and the latter of Switzerland, having come to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania in 1816. His father, Philip Dolle, who was a native of Germany, came to this country, locating in Cincinnati, in 1849. He was for a time a school-teacher in St. Joseph's school, then read law, was admitted to practice in 1862, and continued in that profession until his death, June 3, 1886. Louis J. Dolle received his education in the public schools and at St. Xavier College. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1882, and one year thereafter, upon attaining his majority, was admitted to practice, in which he is still engaged. He is a worker in the Democratic party, but without aspirations for office, having a practice which engages his entire attention. He is unmarried.

PHILIP HENRY KUMLER was born in Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio, September 1, 1837, a son of the late John and Sarah (Landis) Kumler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of Swiss descent. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six surviving sons, all of whom but one are lawyers. They are Austin L. Kumler, of Lafayette, Ind., Charles and Alvin W. Kumler, of Dayton, Ohio, the former the present prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county; John F. and Frederick A. Kumler, the former an attorney, the latter a real-estate agent. A deceased brother, Daniel B. Kumler, was for a number of years the leading attorney of southern Indiana, residing at Evansville.

The subject of this sketch received his initial schooling in the district schools of his native county, attended the Otterbein University, near Columbus, Ohio, four years, and then entered Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., from the law department of which institution he was graduated in the class of 1863. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh O. V. I., served for some months, and upon being mustered out returned to Butler county, where he was admitted to the Bar. He engaged in the practice of law in Hamilton, Ohio, until 1873, when he removed to Cincinnati, and here formed a law partnership with the late Henry Snow, which partnership was dissolved in 1879, when Mr. Kumler assumed the duties of corporation counsel of Cincinnati, to which office he had been elected as candidate upon the Republican ticket. To this office he was re-elected for a second term, when he resumed the practice of law, and continued therein until his appointment, by President Arthur, as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. He resigned the District attorneyship after two years' service.

In 1887 he was elected as judge of the common pleas court of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket. He made a most excellent record upon the bench, and was at the expiration of his first judicial term re-nominated and re-elected, being the only strictly party candidate for judgeship elected at that time. The regular judicial tickets were at this election antagonized by an independent ticket put in nomination by the "Pharisees of the Bar," as the lawyers who took active part in the movement were facetiously designated at the time. He is now serving upon the Bench. Judge Kumler was married in June, 1865, to Josephine, daughter of John G. Long, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio. Of four children, the issue of this union, but one, Paul H. Kumler, survives. The family residence is on Mount Hope road, Price Hill.

CHARLES H. STEPHENS, of the firm of Stephens, Lincoln & Smith, attorneys at law, First National Bank building, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1841, son of James K. and Elizabeth F. (Guysi) Stephens. James K. Stephens was a manufacturer of harness. He is now deceased. He was born in Indiana, his father having been an early and prominent member of the legal profession in that State, and his mother a native of Washington, D. C. The parents of Elizabeth F. (Guysi) Stephens were born in Switzerland, where their ancestors were prominent in the struggle that country passed through for a more republican form of government. They came to this country before marriage, located at Cincinnati early in their married life, and died here leaving several children.

Charles H. Stephens received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Hughes High School in 1858, at the age of sixteen. He began the study of law with Hon. T. D. Lincoln, graduating from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of this city about the year 1863. He soon afterward became a member of the firm of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock, and continued as a partner of Mr. T. D. Lincoln until his death in 1890. In 1873 he married Alice V., daughter of Capt. S. W. and Eliza (Mayhew) Bard, both natives of Hamilton county, and they are the parents of three children: Charles H., Jr., Bard and Howard V. Mr. Stephens is a Universalist in religious faith, and has been trustee of an organization of that denomination in Cincinnati for many years. He is a Republican in politics, but quite independent in his political opinions. He was a member of the board of education for six years, and of the board of aldermen four years, of which latter body he was president by unanimous choice two terms. He is also trustee of the Hughes fund, and has been a member of the Union board of high schools for over twenty-five years.

HENRY ALBERT MORRILL, attorney at law, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., February 13, 1835. His paternal grandfather was one of the six brothers who emigrated from New Hampshire to Caledonia, Vt., transforming that wilderness into productive farming lands. His maternal grandparents were among the early settlers of northern New York.

The subject of this sketch spent the years of his boyhood and early manhood upon the homestead farm of his paternal grandparents, attending the village school and academy. In 1853 he went to St. Louis, and there embarked in business with a commission house. Mercantile life becoming distasteful to him, he remained but six months in this employ, returning home and entering upon a preparatory course of study for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1856, and was graduated therefrom in 1860. In 1861 he came to Cincinnati and while engaged as teacher in private schools began the reading of law, meantime becoming more or less actively identified with the Republican party. In 1863 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1865 he was appointed by the late Governor E. F. Noyes (then city solicitor) as assistant city solicitor. In the fall of 1866, upon Gen. Noyes' election to the probate judgeship, Mr. Morrill was appointed by the city council to fill Gen. Noyes' unexpired term of office, and in the following spring, Mr. Morrill was elected to the same posi-

tion for the full term of two years. In 1869 he formed a law partnership with Alexander H. McGuffey, which partnership continued to exist until 1892. Mr. Morrill is a professor of mercantile law, contracts and costs in the Cincinnati Law School to which position he was appointed in 1870. In 1891 Worcester University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. As a lawyer Mr. Morrill enjoys the confidence of a large clientage, and the esteem of the entire community. He has been retained in much important litigation, notably in the contested Wood will case; the T. C. Campbell disbarment trial; the Frank Neufarth impeachment case, and in all of these Mr. Morrill was successful. Mr. Morrill has written much for the Press and for magazines, and has latterly done considerable editorial writing upon the *Commercial Gazette*.

In 1867 Mr. Morrill was married to Anna, eldest daughter of Alexander H. McGuffey. Five children born of this marriage survive, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, wife of John C. Edwards, an attorney of Boston, Mass.; Ellen C.; Albert Henry; Alice McGuffey; and Genevieve Tilton. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. They reside on Ohio avenue, Clifton Heights.

HERMAN FRANCIS BRASHEAR was born July 7, 1840, at Cincinnati. He is a son of the late Benjamin F. and Adeline L. (Osborne) Brashear, the former a native of Kentucky and of Hollandish extraction, the latter a native of New Orleans, La., and of English descent. The grandfather of Benjamin F. Brashear was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who settled in Kentucky contemporaneously with Daniel Boone, and was prominently identified with the early political history of that Commonwealth, as was also his son. Benjamin F. Brashear was born, in 1806, in Boone county, Ky., came to Cincinnati when a boy, and was for a number of years a dealer in flour and general produce, dealing with southern points principally; he was subsequently a steamboat owner and captain in the Cincinnati-New Orleans trade. He died February 22, 1876, his wife July 11, 1881.

Herman F. Brashear attended Heron's Seminary, next entered the Hughes High School, from which institution he was graduated June 26, 1857, and then entered Harvard College, graduating therefrom with the degree A.B. in 1861, and having the degree M.A. conferred upon him three years later. He studied law in the office of Curwen & Wright, attended the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He is a Democrat, and was a representative from Hamilton county in the Ohio Legislature of 1873-74. He was married March 5, 1884, to Alice, daughter of William and Rachel (Stites) Packer, the latter a granddaughter of Maj. Benjamin Stites, who was the first settler of Columbia township and an associate of John Cleves Symmes in the Miami Purchase.

DAVID HEINSHEIMER, JR., attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati January 1, 1841. He is the son of the late Joseph H. and Hannah (Mannheimer) Heinsheimer, the former a native of Baden, the latter of Darmstadt; they were married in Baden, in 1833, came to the United States in 1836, and located in Cincinnati in 1840. Joseph H. Heinsheimer was for many years a member of the firm of A. Schwill & Company, Cincinnati. He died May 20, 1880.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Woodward High School in the class of 1861. He then entered the law office of Stallo & McCook, beginning the study of law with that firm, and continuing it with its successor, Stallo & Kittredge. He was admitted to practice in 1863, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with the late Isaac Simon which terminated with the death of the latter in 1881, since which time he has been engaged in the practice alone. He is a Republican, was a member of the city council from his ward, the Seventeenth, in 1878-80, and was one of the Work House board of directors by appointment of Mayor Mosby, until the abolition of that board by the enactment of the new city charter, which transferred its duties

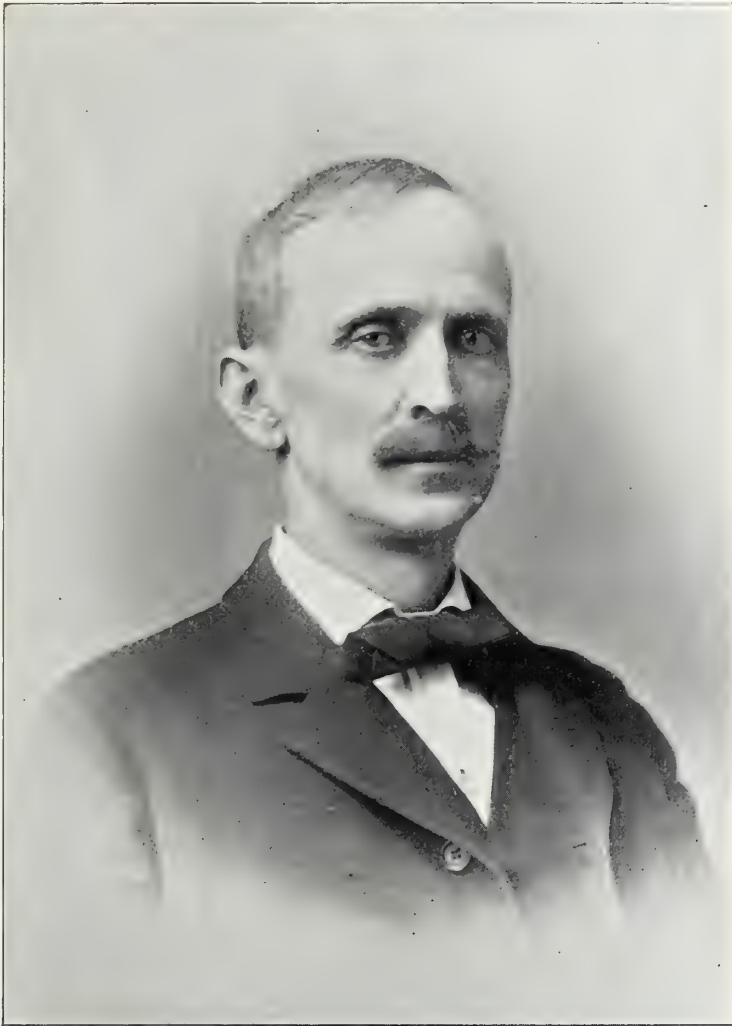
to the board of police commissioners. Mr. Heinsheimer is a past master of Cincinnati Lodge No. 133, F. & A. M.; a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has a good practice, and, among the corporations, is counsel for the Equitable National Bank, of Cincinnati. He was married November 21, 1866, to Renetta, daughter of M. Wertheimer, a retired merchant of Bavaria. Mr. and Mrs. Heinsheimer reside on Lincoln avenue, West Walnut Hills.

HENRY HOOPER, lawyer, was born in London, England, came to this country when quite a young man, and settled in Cincinnati with some relatives who were then living in Ohio. He read law in the office of Hon. Henry Stanbery, afterward attorney general of the United States, graduated at the Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to the Hamilton County Bar in 1863. In 1867 he received from United States Attorney-General Stanbery the appointment of assistant to Gen. Durbin Ward, who was then the United States attorney of the Southern District of Ohio, and for the last twenty-five years, with the exception of brief intervals, he has held the appointments of United States commissioner, and assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

In politics Mr. Hooper is a Republican, but his political activity is limited to voting. There have been no great trials at the United States Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which the government was a party plaintiff during the time indicated above, in which Mr. Hooper has not held a brief, either as special counsel or as assistant attorney for the United States. Mr. Hooper is a member and one of the ex-presidents of the well-known Cincinnati Literary Club, and is an author of general literary and legal works, besides being an occasional contributor to the periodicals. The titles of his literary books are: "Wash Bolter, M.D., a political satire," and "The Lost Model," published by Lippincott. He is a bachelor, and so far as his religious views are concerned it may be sufficient to say that he is an enthusiastic admirer of Schopenhauer, translations from whose works he has frequently contributed to the journals. Mr. Hooper is a devoted amateur of classical music, and an ardent student of English, German and French literature.

HON. MOSES F. WILSON, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton county, was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, September 10, 1839, and is a son of William S. and Martha (Bigger) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father's ancestors immigrated in 1735, and his mother's in 1787, locating first in Pennsylvania, and then in Kentucky and Ohio. William and Martha Wilson were the parents of four children, of whom two are living, viz.: Moses F., and Mary, the wife of Rev. J. L. Russell, a Presbyterian clergyman of Princeton, N. J.

The family moved to Cincinnati in 1848, and here our subject attended the public schools, graduating from Hughes High School in 1857. After teaching school several years, he studied law with Taft & Perry, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1864. In October, 1866, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, which position he held until January, 1869, and in April of that year, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the police court, for a term of two years. He was twice elected judge of the police court, filling the position from April, 1877, to April, 1881. He has been a member of the board of education; of the city council; of the board of managers of the public library; of the union board of city high schools; of the board of examiners of public-school teachers, and is now a member of the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati. The judge has edited the criminal code of Ohio, with forms of indictments and notes of decisions. In 1891 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the term of five years on the Democratic, People's party and Lawyers' tickets, and this high position he now fills with eminent ability. The judge was married October 1, 1867, to Lucy Thorpe, of Dry Ridge, Ky., and they are the parents of three children: Daniel Fal-lis, Alethia and Russell D. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. In politics the Judge is a Democrat, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.



W. H. Mackay,

WENDEN O'NEAL was born in Boone county, Ky., April 28, 1839. He is a son of George and Sarah (Sleet) O'Neal, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Scotch the latter of Irish descent. Wenden O'Neal was graduated from the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., in 1859, and afterward, and up to the breaking out of the war, taught school in Boone county, during which time he studied law. In April, 1863, he enlisted, was mustered in as colonel of the Fifty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, served in that command throughout the war, and was breveted brigadier-general at its close. In 1865 he was admitted to the Bar, and entered upon the practice of law in Covington, Ky., where he remained until 1885, when he came to Cincinnati and formed a law partnership with Maj. Charles H. Blackburn, with whom he was associated until 1892. Mr. O'Neal was United States Marshal for Kentucky under Gen. Grant's second term; was twice the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, and was each time defeated, reducing however, the Democratic majority over three thousand.

On September 5, 1862, Mr. O'Neal was married to Caroline, daughter of the late John W. Fenley, of Crittendon, Grant Co., Ky. Three children born of this marriage are John B., George, and Zue Lou. John B. O'Neal is an attorney admitted to the Bar in Circuit Court of Covington in 1886, and is unmarried. George O'Neal married Fredericka, daughter of Judge F. W. Moore, of Cincinnati. The family reside in Covington, and are members of the Fifth Street Christian Church.

HON. HIRAM DAVID PECK, attorney at law, was born in Harrison county, Ky., March 23, 1844, and is a son of John W. and Jane (Veach) Peck, natives of New York and Kentucky, and of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively. His father who was a merchant, was for a time president of the Farmers' National Bank of Cynthiana, also of a branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, and has now reached the advanced age of seventy-four. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Cynthiana Academy, Miami University, and Harvard Law School, graduating from the university in 1862, and from the law school in 1865. Immediately after the conclusion of his college course, he had a brief military experience, serving from May to October, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-sixth O. V. I., which was composed largely of students. He began practice in Cincinnati, in 1866, and has reached conspicuous eminence in his profession. He was assistant city solicitor, 1873-75; city solicitor, 1876-77; and judge of the superior court, 1883-89. A re-nomination was tendered him, but he declined it. Judge Peck is the author of "Municipal Corporations," and "A Guide for Township Officers;" the latter having been published in 1874, the former in 1876, and numerous editions of both have been issued. Since retiring from the Bench the Judge has been a member of the firm of Peck & Shaffer, with offices in the Smith building. Since 1890 he has been professor of the law of evidence and corporations, at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*, and also from the University of Cincinnati.

On November 19, 1868, the Judge married Harriet E. Weld, daughter of George Minot and Harriet E. (Johnston) Weld, of Boston, Mass., and they have three living children, to-wit: Edith Mary; John Weld, a student at Harvard, and Arthur Minot. The family are adherents of the Episcopal Church. Their residence, No. 32 McGregor avenue, was erected in 1886. The Judge is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and of the Cincinnati Literary Club, of which latter he was president in 1886-89. In politics he is a Democrat.

W. H. MACKOY was born in Covington, Ky. His ancestry is Scotch, his father's great-grandfather, James Mackoy, having left Scotland and settled in King William county, Va., prior to the year 1718. John Mackoy, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Virginia to Kentucky early in the present century, and purchased a farm in the fertile river bottom ten miles below the town of Greenup, Ky. One of his sons, also named John, the father of W. H. Mackoy, left his father's

farm when a young man and removed to Covington, Ky., where he resided until his death, a period of more than fifty years. He was one of the first elders of the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, and took a prominent part in everything that pertained to the moral and material development of his place of residence, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. The mother of W. H. Mackoy was Elizabeth, daughter of William Hardia, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

W. H. Mackoy was graduated a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, subsequently studied law, began its practice in 1866, and has devoted his entire time to his profession, having his office in Cincinnati, and practicing in the Courts of both Ohio and Kentucky. In the summer of 1890 he was elected a delegate to the Kentucky Constitutional Convention from the Second Legislative District of Covington. As a member of that body he served upon the important committees on corporations and municipalities, and drafted the articles of the constitution relating to those subjects. At the adjourned session of the convention in September, 1891, he was a member of its committee on revision, and rendered important and valuable services in making corrections in the draft of that instrument which were necessary to make it consistent in all its parts and as a whole. Mr. Mackoy was married to Margaret Chambers Brent, a daughter of Hugh Innes Brent and Margaret, his wife, of Paris, Ky. Our subject is the father of two sons, Lewis and Harry, and of one daughter, Elizabeth.

CHARLES WESLEY KARR, attorney at law, was born in Whitewater township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, September 7, 1841. His father, Charles Karr, was also a native of the same township, born in 1808. His grandfather, Hugh Karr, came here from Pennsylvania, in 1797, and cleared the farm in the township named, where his son, and his grandson, the subject of this sketch, were born. Mrs. Charles Karr, the mother of subject, was Jerusha Harvey, who was born in Hillsborough county, N. H., in 1810, and came with the family of her father (Joseph Harvey) to Hamilton county in 1816.

Charles Wesley Karr began his education at the district school of his township, and finished at Lebanon Normal School early in 1860. From that time until the breaking out of the war he taught school. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Kentucky Infantry, and was mustered in as sergeant. He served continuously until June 19, 1864, when he was mustered out as captain of the same company in which he had enlisted. His promotions were to fill vacancies, with the exception of the second lieutenancy, which was made by Adjt.-Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, for meritorious conduct on the field of Shiloh. He received but one wound, and that a slight one at Stone River, December 31, 1862. While yet lieutenant he was given command of Company G, at Chickamauga. Upon being mustered out of service he returned to Cincinnati, read law in the office of his brother, John Karr, and was admitted to practice in 1866, in which he has ever since been engaged, making a specialty of the prosecution of United States claims. In January, 1876, he was made assistant adjutant-general of Ohio, and in August of the same year received his appointment as adjutant-general from Rutherford B. Hayes, to which office he was re-appointed by Governor Thomas L. Young. It was during his term as such that the great railroad strike occurred, which Adjt.-Gen. Karr met and adjusted with courage and tact. Gen. Karr organized the Ohio National Guards, being the author of the Independent Militia Act of April, 1870, the initiatory step toward the law which he subsequently drafted, and which was passed in 1876-77 under which the organization was effected. Gen. Karr has been actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization; was its assistant adjutant-general of the Ohio Department, and, later, commander of the George H. Thomas Post; is now a member of the William H. Lytle Post, of which he is also a charter member. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and a member and past master of North Bend Lodge F. & A. M.

Gen. Karr was married November 17, 1879, to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen H. Platt, a merchant of New York. Mrs. Karr is a talented writer, being the author, among other things, of "The American Horse Woman," now in general use as an instruction work for ladies in the art of riding. The family residence is at North Bend, Ohio.

WILLIAM STRUNK was born at Cincinnati on October 31, 1838. His parents, who were natives of Northern Germany, immigrated to the United States, and located in Cincinnati in 1832. William Strunk is a graduate of Woodward High School (class 1855). Later he was elected president of the Woodward Alumni Association, and was treasurer of the committee which had charge of the erection of the memorial statue of William Woodward, founder of the high school named in his honor. A graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in 1876. During the war he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., as first lieutenant of Company E, serving also under special detail as post engineer of Fort Ohio on the Appomattox river. Mr. Strunk has been prominently identified with the cause of education, and was for fourteen years a teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati; during the last six years of which he was the principal of the Twelfth District and Second Intermediate schools. He also served as a member of the board of education four years, and of the public library board two years, during the last year of which he was its president. He was also for six years a member of the board of examiners of teachers for the public schools. Mr. Strunk was in 1889 appointed as one of the directors of the University of Cincinnati for a term of six years, which position he now holds. In September, 1892, he was appointed a member of the board of review by the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and in 1893 for the term of three years as a member of the board of supervisors, by his honor Mayor Mosby. Mr. Strunk's practice of law embraces a period of twenty-four years, and he began the study under the preceptorship of Judge Bellamy Storer.

On July 11, 1867, Mr. Strunk was married to Ella C., daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Corey Garretson, old residents of Cincinnati, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, the latter in Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Strunk have been blessed with four children, namely: William Strunk, Jr., a graduate of Woodward High School and of Cincinnati University, and now instructor in English at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Howard G. Strunk, also a graduate of the Woodward High School, now successfully engaged in business; Ella G. Strunk, a student at the Bartholomew English and Classical School, and Allen C. Strunk. The family reside on Stanton avenue, Walnut Hills; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB ROBERT MCGARRY, attorney at law, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, December 10, 1836. He is a son of William and Catherine (Conklyn) McGarry, both of whom were natives of Jefferson county, Va., the former of Irish, the latter of French descent. The McGarrys date back in the history of Virginia to a period contemporaneous with the arrival of Lord Fairfax, who sold them the land upon which they lived for many generations.

Jacob R. McGarry received his early education in the public schools of his native county, then entered Wittenberg College. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, he left college, responding to the first call for troops, was mustered into service in April, and mustered out in August, 1861. Returning to Wittenberg he was graduated in 1862. He then read law for several years, was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Springfield, Ohio. A year later he was appointed assessor under the revenue laws, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1869, he was appointed to the mayoralty of Springfield, *vice* its resigned incumbent, and upon the expiration of that term of office was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of mayor. In 1871 he removed to Cincinnati, and formed a law partnership with the late Gen. Henry B. Banning, with whom he was associated until the latter's retirement from Congress, since

which time he has been engaged in the practice alone. Mr. McGarry served one term as first assistant city solicitor under Joshua M. Dawson. He was married in March, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. John Pearson, of Urbana, Ohio, and two children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Amy W. McGarry, a student at the Cincinnati Art School, and William H. McGarry, bookkeeper for the Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. McGarry reside at Cummins ville. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

LEONARD WHITE GOSS, attorney at law, was born at Catskill, N. Y., August 20, 1839. His father, Daniel Goss, was born in Amherst, N. H., in 1801, and his mother, Margaret (Wright) Goss, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1805. Our subject's paternal grandfather was, when a boy, a fifer and, later, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandmother, who was born in 1773, lived to the great age of 104 years, dying in Amherst, N. H., in 1877. Daniel Goss came with his family from Catskill to Cincinnati in 1845, and was engaged, up to a few years prior to his death in 1875, in the manufacture of hay, cotton and hemp presses, his establishment being located at the corner of Sycamore and Webster streets. His wife, Margaret (Wright) Goss, came to this country with her father's family in 1818. Her father and his brothers settled in Fall River, Mass., and there started a bleachery and white cotton goods manufactory, the first establishment of its kind in the United States.

Leonard White Goss, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Hughes High School in 1855. Immediately thereafter, he began the study of law. In 1857 he was appointed, by the board of education, as teacher in the public schools, an occupation he continued to follow for a period of six years. He then engaged for a time in a general commission business. During this period he resumed the reading of law, and in 1866 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1867 he retired from the commission business, and entered into the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Goss has been actively identified with the educational interests of the city; was a member of the board of education, and its board of examiners from 1871 to 1879, and was president of the board of education from 1872 to 1875. In 1872 he was elected as county solicitor, serving as such until 1876, having at his second election to said office a majority of 10,595. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, against the late Gen. Thomas L. Young, who was elected by a small majority.

Mr. Goss' wife is Hannah R., daughter of James and Anna Hunter, the former of whom was a stair-builder, who came to Cincinnati from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Goss have three children: One son, Ralston, a pupil at the Cincinnati Technical School, and two daughters, Leonarda and Marjorie. The family reside at the "Dennison Hotel."

AARON MCNEILL, of the law firm of Archer & McNeill, attorneys at law, was born on a farm near Otsego, Muskingum Co., Ohio, February 8, 1844, and is a son of Malcolm and Isabella (Armstrong) McNeill, natives of the North of Ireland whence, in 1800, his grandparents, Ross and Margaret (Graham) McNeill, emigrated, settling in this country near Cannonsburgh, Penn. The family removed to Ohio in 1820. His father's family consisted of ten children, two of whom are living: Margaret, now Mrs. John McNeill, of Tipton, Ind., and Aaron. Our subject, who was educated in the public schools of his native county, the Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, and later entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduated from the latter in 1866. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since followed, and has been a member of the present firm since 1870. Mr. McNeill was married December 27, 1866, to Rebecca J., daughter of Orville B. and Rachel (Adams) Wiggins, of Covington, Ky. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Norwood. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANDREW W. McCORMICK, attorney at law, was born February 3, 1830, at Waynesburg, Penn. His father was Robert McCormick, a farmer, and his mother Lavinia Wilson, both of whom were for a number of years residents of Waynesburg. Here, in its public schools, and in Waynesburg College, Andrew received his education. For three years, from 1848 to 1851, he was engaged in the printing office of the *Examiner* at Washington, Penn. In 1852-53 he was associated with a partner in publishing the *News* at Parkersburg, W. Va., and from there removed to Marietta where he was publisher of the *Republican*. From 1857 to 1861 he was postmaster of Marietta. At the commencement of the Civil war, he raised a company for the Seventy-seventh O. V. I., and was mustered in as its captain. He was made brevet major for meritorious conduct at Shiloh, in which battle he received a severe wound, was taken prisoner and sent to Madison, Ga., and from there, upon his recovery, to Libby prison, but was paroled in October, 1862, six months after his capture. At the battle of Marks Mills, Arkansas, he had command of his regiment, and for his gallant services in that fight was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Here too, he was taken prisoner April 25, 1864, sent to Camp Ford, and remained prisoner until February 25, 1865. During this captivity he with others escaped, but they were run down by bloodhounds and brought back. About the close of the war in 1865, he was mustered out. Returning to Marietta, he read law in the office of David Alban, and was admitted to practice in 1867. From 1870 to 1876 he was probate judge of Washington county, where he made an admirable judicial record. In 1878 he came to Cincinnati, and recommenced the practice of law, making a specialty of pension business.

The Colonel was married December 25, 1851, to Miss Alice J. Leckliter, and six children were born of this marriage, all of whom are living. They are Frank R. McCormick, law partner of his father, located at Washington; Robert Lynn McCormick and Andrew Lee McCormick, physicians of Cincinnati; Mrs. Emma A., wife of Daniel R. Greene, president of the Pueblo (Colorado) National Bank; and Misses Ida and Belle. The family reside at No. 115 Kinney avenue, Walnut Hills. They are members of the Baptist Church. Col. McCormick is a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, Masons, Odd Fellows, Ohio Historical Society, Lincoln Club and other societies.

CHAPMAN C. ARCHER, of the law firm of Archer & McNeill, was born near Amelia, Clermont Co., Ohio, December 31, 1843, and is a son of Benjamin and Keziah (Sergeant) Archer, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English origin. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his mother in 1860, at the age of thirty-two years. The family consisted of five children, two of whom are living: Chapman C., and James S., the latter a wholesale flour merchant of Cincinnati.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native county and what is now Belmont College, lacking but three months of graduating from the latter in the class of 1864, which he was prevented from by illness. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1867. Immediately after his graduation he became a member of the law firm of Cox (H. R.) & Archer. This continued for nearly two years, and from then he practiced alone until 1870, when the present partnership was formed. Mr. Archer was married November 21, 1872, to Miss Alice M., daughter of Nathaniel G. and Rachel (McGuire) Witham, of Withamsville, Ohio. They have one child, Kittie R., who graduated from Bartholomew's select school in 1893. Our subject is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He has been actively identified with his party's work in this county. He represented it in the Sixty-first General Assembly of the Ohio State Legislature in 1873-74, and was for many years a member of the Cincinnati board of education from the First Ward. He was his party's nominee for probate judgeship in 1893.

REUBEN TYLER was born in Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio, June 11, 1839, a son of the late Cutler and Sarah (Fisher) Tyler, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Reuben attended the public schools of his native county, and later was for several years a student at Oberlin in the summer seasons, teaching during the winter months. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth O. V. I., Col. L. D. Campbell commanding, and served several months as color-sergeant, and the remainder of the term of three years in the quartermaster department in his regiment, and elsewhere on detached service. Upon his return to Cincinnati, in October, 1865, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Judge Hoadly, and remained there until 1874. Mr. Tyler has been twice married. His first wife was Emily L., daughter of Francis M. Stone, a merchant of Cincinnati. She died in March, 1879, leaving two children, Alice E. and Wilfred M. Tyler. Mr. Tyler's second marriage was October 14, 1880, to Alice, daughter of James K. Hurin, for many years engaged in the milling business in Cincinnati, and two children, Arthur H. and Agnes R., are the issue of this union. The family reside at Wyoming. They are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON was born in Wales, November 15, 1842. His parents came to this country in 1844, and after a brief sojourn in Cumberland, Md., settled in Pomeroy, Ohio, where they continued to reside, and where he was educated in the public and private schools. His parents desired to see him enter the ministry, but the breaking out of the Civil war interfered, and he became chief assistant to Capt. (afterward Col.) C. W. Moulton, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, a brother-in-law of Senator and General Sherman, in which capacity he was employed throughout the war, with headquarters first at Gallipolis, and latterly at Cincinnati.

At the close of the war he entered Harvard Law School, where he remained one year, and then returned to Cincinnati, where he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1867. Immediately thereafter he formed a partnership with Col. C. W. Moulton, under the firm name of Moulton & Johnson, which continued until the association with Warner M. Bateman, when the firm became Moulton, Bateman & Johnson. Upon Mr. Bateman's appointment as United States District Attorney, and consequent retirement from the firm, T. A. Blinn was admitted, the firm name becoming Moulton, Johnson & Blinn, which partnership expired by limitation in 1876. Lipman Levy succeeded Mr. Blinn, the firm thereafter being known as Moulton, Johnson & Levy until the death of Col. Moulton, in January, 1888, since which time it has been that of Johnson & Levy. Mr. Johnson married Belle, daughter of Charles E. Morse, of Maine, a descendant of Gen. Warren, of Bunker Hill fame.

MAJOR LEWIS MONTGOMERY HOSEA, attorney at law, was born in Montgomery, Ala., December 16, 1842, during a brief sojourn of his parents, Robert and Harriet N. (Moore) Hosea, in that city. His father, Hon. Robert Hosea, was for many years identified with the development and growth of Cincinnati, and at one time represented his District in the State Senate.

Maj. Hosea was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, Hughes High School, Brooks Classical School, and Antioch College. Shortly prior to his graduation, in April, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, our subject enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth O. V. I. He was promoted to a first lieutenant June 18, 1861, in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, under Maj. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, and ordered into active service, where he remained until the close of the war, taking part in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and, toward the close, in the cavalry operations of Gen. Wilson through the Southern States, resulting in the capture of Jeff. Davis. In April, 1865, he was brevetted major in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services at the

battle of Selma, and the succeeding campaign in Atlanta and Georgia." Resigning from the military service at the beginning of 1866, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduated in 1868, and immediately began the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he has since acquired a large and valuable practice. In more recent years his attention has been given chiefly to patent cases in the supreme and circuit courts of the United States, in the interest of which he has made occasional visits to several of the European countries. Maj. Hosea's active interest in scientific studies and pursuits has been much appreciated. He was elected a "Fellow" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for "contributions to the literature of science," chiefly in the field of American archaeology. He is also a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History; the Ohio Mechanics' Institute (in which institution he was for many years chairman of the Department of Science and Arts); was one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Quarterly Journal of Science* until it was merged into the *Journal of the Natural History Society*. He was also an active member of the U. C. D. Literary Society; the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion; the Engineers' Club; president of the Symphony Club (a large and flourishing musical society), and is at present secretary of the treasury at the Miami Medical College. Mr. Hosea was married at Columbia, Tenn., July 20, 1865, to Fanny, daughter of Rev. F. G. Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and founder of the Columbia Athenæum, one of the most popular young ladies' colleges in the South. The issue of this marriage is three children: F. Louise, Sara Davis and Lydia C. The family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mt. Auburn. He affiliates with the Republican party, but has declined all political honors, excepting a service of one year as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, ex-governor of Ohio, and attorney, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. He was educated at South Salem (Ross county), Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and was graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1869. While at Cornell he helped to found the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He studied law while at College, finished with Judge Sloan at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. He at once began practice, and has become one of the leading lawyers in the State. Governor Foraker enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth O. V. I., was made second sergeant, and rose to the rank of captain. His regiment immediately went into active service. Its terrible marches and camp privations, as well as losses in battle, rapidly thinned the ranks and made way for promotions, by loss of commissioned officers. As captain, our subject commanded two companies in the attack at Mission Ridge, and led them over the ridge into the enemy's works, being the first man of the regiment to enter. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was at the fall of Atlanta; afterward an aid to Gen. H. W. Slocum, who commanded the left wing of Sherman's army. In 1878 he was appointed supervisor of the Congressional elections at Cincinnati, and discharged the duties of that position with firmness and impartiality. In 1876 he was nominated for common pleas judge, and ran ahead of his ticket, although defeated. In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and served with credit and ability. In 1882 he resigned on account of impaired health. He was nominated and elected governor of Ohio in 1883; was defeated for a second time by George Hoadly, who was in turn defeated by Governor Foraker. James E. Campbell defeated Governor Forker, who was nominated for a third term. He was subsequently a candidate for the United States Senate from Ohio, but was defeated by John Sherman. Notwithstanding the disappointment which naturally follows defeat, Governor Foraker is always found in the front of the battle for the success of the party he loves so well, and no Republican in Ohio is more highly respected than he, nor is his party yet done with his public services.

Governor Foraker was married October 4, 1870, to Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Jackson, Ohio, and several children have blessed this union.

BELLAMY STORER is a native of Cincinnati. His father, Judge Bellamy Storer, was born in the town of Wells, Maine, in the close of the last century, and died in Cincinnati in 1875. The family were settlers in Maine, and Storer's Garrison was famous in the early French and Indian wars. Bellamy Storer, Sr., was admitted to Bowdoin College when but thirteen years of age, coming near being styled, like Thomas Wolsey, "the boy bachelor." He studied law with Daniel Webster in Boston in the early part of this century, and came to Cincinnati in 1817, when he had but just attained his majority. He was a member of Congress in the "thirties," in 1844 was a Presidential elector, and had the privilege of casting his vote in the Electoral College for Henry Clay. In 1854 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and remained continuously on the Bench until 1872, when he resigned to go into a law partnership with his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Storer's mother was Elizabeth Drinker Storer, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and directly descended from the companions of William Penn.

Bellamy Storer, Jr., was a member of the class of 1867 at Harvard University, read law with Stanley Matthews, and in 1869 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in which his father was long a professor. In 1869-70 he was Assistant United States District Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio. He served a term as trustee of the Cincinnati University, and is now president of the Ohio Humane Society. Mr. Storer has been a member of three law firms: From 1872 to 1874, of the firm of Storer, Goodman & Storer; from 1874 to 1878, of Goodman & Storer, and from 1878 to 1888, of Storer & Harrison. In the convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First Ohio District, held September 18, 1890, in Cincinnati, Mr. Storer was the unanimous choice of the delegates. The Republican fight in the First District was believed to be a forlorn one, inasmuch as it had been rearranged and made overwhelmingly Democratic by Mr. Storer's political opponents. He was elected, and re-elected for a second term in 1892. In March, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols, daughter of the late Joseph Longworth. Their home is on Grandin road, East Walnut Hills.

PRICE J. JONES was born in Rome, Adams Co., Ohio, March 17, 1844, a son of the late Milton and Ruth (Tracy) Jones, the former a native of Kentucky, of Welsh descent, the latter a native of New York. Milton Jones was for a number of years a farmer of Adams county, and latterly of Edgar county, Ill., where he died October 24, 1892. His father, Dr. John Jones, a Virginian by birth, was the first physician to locate at the stockade at the Falls of the Ohio river, the present site of Louisville.

Price J. Jones read law under the preceptorship of the late Judge John M. Collins, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and was admitted to practice by the Circuit Court of Adams county in September, 1869. He then came to Cincinnati, and has ever since then engaged in the practice of law. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighty-first O. V. I., and was mustered in as a private. His regiment was of the Army of the Tennessee. He was mustered out as first lieutenant July 21, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. On August 5, 1879, Mr. Jones was married to Isabella, daughter of Martin Clements, an old resident of Cincinnati.

JOHN W. WARRINGTON was born July 22, 1846, in Clarke county, Ohio, where his father, Rev. Charles B. Warrington, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then had a charge. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the State, read law under the preceptorship of Alexander McGuffey, attended the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom in April, 1869, and at once entered upon the practice of law. A few months later he received the appointment of assistant under City Solicitor J. Bryant Walker, and in 1873 was himself chosen city solicitor. Upon the expiration of his term of office as solicitor Mr. Warrington formed



Thomas H. Hay

his present partnership association with Thomas B. Paxton. Mr. Warrington served his country as a solicitor of the Army of the Potomac from the latter part of 1862 until the close of the war. In the engagement before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he was severely wounded. He was a Presidential elector in 1876 and voted in the electoral college which chose Rutherford B. Hayes as President. He was married June 29, 1871. Mrs. Warrington died November 2, 1888, leaving two children. The family reside in Avondale.

ROBERT SHANNON FULTON, attorney at law, was born near Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, January 8, 1842, a son of John M. Fulton, a prominent and public-spirited farmer of that community, a Virginian by birth, of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother of our subject was a native of Ohio, of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction.

Robert S. Fulton received his early education in the public schools of Newark, graduating from the high school in 1862. He then entered Marietta College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of '66. Immediately thereafter he came to Cincinnati to assume the duties of superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati under the reorganization that year effected in that institution. The following year he resigned that position and began the study of law under Lincoln, Smith & Warnock. In 1869 he was admitted to practice, remained in the office of his preceptors until 1873, then entered into the practice alone, and is still engaged therein. Mr. Fulton was married at Mt. Washington, this county, October 5, 1873, to Mary F., daughter of Stephen Morse, the then president of the American Insurance Company. One child, born of this marriage, Blanche Fulton, is now a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. The family residence is on Baymiller street. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, an office he has held for twenty years. He is one of the board of trustees of the Western Female Seminary of Oxford, Ohio, and a member of its executive committee. He is now and has been for twenty years a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been for ten years corresponding secretary, for four years president of the Sunday-school Association of the Cincinnati Presbytery, and is the present superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Central Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM AUSTIN GOODMAN, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1845. He is a son of the late William Goodman, who was born in 1797, and came to Cincinnati from Hartford, Conn., in 1817, entering the employ, in a clerical capacity, of his brother, Horace Henry Goodman, a merchant of Cincinnati. In 1828 William Goodman returned to the East and married Margaret Rand Adams, of Boston, a daughter of Samuel Adams, and a grandniece of John Quincy Adams. Returning to Cincinnati, he was associated in business with his brother for a few years, and then became one of the organizers and charter members of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, of which company he was president up to the day of his death, August 12, 1876. Mr. Goodman was always actively identified with the educational interests of the city, and was for a number of years a member of the board of education, and of the union board of high schools. He was also one of the founders of, and active workers in, the Unitarian Church.

William Austin Goodman received his early education at E. S. Brooks' school, where he prepared for college; subsequently entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. Returning to Cincinnati he was for a short time associated with Robert Clarke & Company. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of the late United States Supreme Judge Stanley Matthews, attended the Cincinnati Law College, was graduated therefrom, and admitted to practice in 1869. He then became a member of the law firm of Tilden, Stevenson & Goodman, his associates being Judge M. H. Tilden and Hon. Job E. Stevenson. In 1873 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Goodman became associated with

the late Judge Storer and his son, Hon. Bellamy Storer, which partnership continued during the lifetime of the former, and with the latter until 1884, since which time Mr. Goodman has been engaged in the practice alone. He is a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a Knight Templar. Mr. Goodman was married June 19, 1873, to Grace Hastings Griswold, daughter of Hezekiah Griswold, an insurance agent of Hartford, Conn. One son born of this marriage, William Goodman, is a member of the junior class at Haverford College, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and his aged mother, Mrs. William Goodman, reside on West Fourth street; they are members of Christ Church.

ALMON MITCHELL WARNER was born at Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., March 6, 1843, and is a son of James and Fidelia Warner. His father was of English origin, and his mother's ancestry is traced in a direct line to Robert Bruce, the famous Scottish chieftain and king. Our subject was educated in the common and select schools of Massachusetts, graduating at Williston Seminary in 1862. On August 6, in that year, while only nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Oliver Edward, and was made second sergeant. He was afterward transferred to Company E, same regiment, and promoted to the rank of first sergeant. At the battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865, he was severely wounded while attempting the capture of a rebel flag, and in recognition of this, and similar services, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy. During its entire history his regiment formed part of the Sixth Army Corps. It was in eighteen engagements, including Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, and Petersburg, in all of which he participated. After three years hard service Lieut. Warner was honorably discharged August 28, 1865.

On January 1, 1866, he began the study of law in the office of Church & Sawyer, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. His preceptors were both lawyers of exceptional ability. Sanford E. Church was lieutenant-governor of New York, and chief justice of its court of appeals; John G. Sawyer served four terms in Congress, and was county judge of Orleans county. Mr. Warner was admitted to the Bar in May, 1869, and practiced in Albion, N. Y., until March, 1870, when he removed to Leesburg, Va. Two years later he located at Huntington, W. Va., and in 1874 came to Cincinnati, where he has since practiced. In 1883 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. Mr. Warner was married October 12, 1870, at Albion, N. Y., to Elizabeth H. Densmore, whose parents, Dennis and Christina Densmore, were old residents of Orleans county. Two children, Maude Loraine, and Carrie Elizabeth, have blessed this union. Mr. Warner is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Congregational Church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and the G. A. R. In the I. O. O. F. he was, for three years, major commanding battalion of Patriarchs Militant in Cincinnati; he is a past grand, past chief patriarch, past grand representative; and in the G. A. R. he is past Post commander; past Department commander of Ohio, and member of committee on pensions of the National Encampment. He has also held various staff positions in the G. A. R. He and his family attend the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, of which he has been a member many years.

MILTON SATER, attorney at law, was born in Crosby township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, April 2, 1849, a son of the late John J. and Nancy Larison Sater, the former born in this county in 1810, the latter in 1815. The father died in 1864, the mother in 1863. Milton Sater's maternal grandfather, Jonathan Larison, came to this vicinity in 1803, purchased a farm and planted the first nursery in the county, near Mount Pleasant. Milton Sater received his education at the public schools and began his collegiate course at Hanover College, which he was compelled to abandon in the Sophomore year on account of ill health. After a few years recuperation upon his father's farm, he came to Cincinnati to read law in the office of Hollister &

Butterworth; attended the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1870 was admitted to practice, in which he has been since engaged. He has a lucrative clientage, enjoying the confidence and the esteem of the community generally. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party, and he was one of its nominees for a common pleas judgeship in 1891. On March 4, 1875, Mr. Sater was married to Clara E., daughter of Robert S. Dunning, for many years associated with Louisville Mail Line Company. Their residence is on Grand avenue, Price Hill. Mr. Sater is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE SYMMES, attorney at law, was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, February 17, 1849. He is a son of Americus Symmes, who was born in Bellefontaine, Mo., and now resides near Louisville, Ky. Americus Symmes was a son of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, Jr., a United States army officer who served in the war of 1812. Capt. John Cleves Symmes was a son of Timothy Symmes, who was a brother of Judge John Cleves Symmes, the latter being one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the Northwest Territory. During the Revolutionary war he served as colonel; immediately thereafter he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New Jersey, and still later a member of Congress from that State. After his settlement in the West, he was one of the common pleas judges of the Northwest Territory. He it was who first conceived the idea of sectionizing lands and subdividing them into sections and ranges, and it was this territory of the Miami Purchase which was first so sectionized. The government of the United States afterward adopted this plan of surveying government lands.

Capt. John Cleves Symmes, Jr., author of "The Theory of Concentric Sphere and Polar Voids," is buried in the center of the park (formerly a cemetery in Hamilton, Ohio), his remains having been left there to secure to that city the title to the park property, which had been dedicated to the city for cemetery purposes. The youngest son and child of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, Jr., who bore his father's and granduncle's name, was a graduate of West Point, and took the most distinguished rank, in many decades, as a graduate of that institution. He invented breech-loading firearms, which closely resembled the present Remington. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was on furlough in Berlin, Prussia, whither he had gone for the treatment of his eyes. Returning for duty he was reported by the examining board of surgeons as unfit for service on account of the loss of one eye, and the impaired condition of the other. In his disappointment he resigned from service and returned to Berlin, where he married, and he now resides near that city. The first bridge ever wholly constructed of iron was the work of this latter John Cleves Symmes; he also built the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His eldest son is a tutor in the University at Heidelberg. Americus Symmes married Frances, daughter of Chastine Scott, of Boone county, Ky., who came to Kentucky from Virginia, and was a member of the same family of Scotts from which Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock were descended. In its various branches, the Symmes family has been a notable one in the political history of the country. A daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes was the wife of President William Henry Harrison, and the grandmother of another, Benjamin Harrison. Of the children of Americus Symmes, three reside in Cincinnati, viz.: Anthony Lockwood Symmes, a leaf tobacco dealer and broker; Mrs. Florence, widow of the late Mayor S. S. L'Hommedieu, and William W. Symmes, who is mentioned in the opening lines of this memoir.

William W. Symmes received his education at Louisville, completing it in the Louisville University, from which institution he graduated in June, 1869, being the valedictorian of his class. For one year thereafter he taught school at Frankfort, Ky., reading law during that time in the office of the late Col. John Mason Brown. For one year, subsequently, he read law in the office of Pirtle & Caruth, attorneys, Louisville, Ky., was admitted to practice in Louisville, in 1871, came to Cincinnati a few months thereafter, and has engaged in the practice of his profession in that

city ever since, for a time being associated with his brother, the late C. Scott Symmes. Mr. Symmes is a Democrat, and has always been actively interested in the work of his party. Though often urged to become a candidate for office, he has invariably declined. He is president of the Tilden Club. His place of residence is at Riverside, and his office in the Pickering building.

HERMAN MERRELL, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1849. His education was received in the public schools of his native city. In 1868 he graduated from Hughes High School, then entered the law office of J. F. Baldwin, and became a student of the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1871. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati until January, 1885, when he went to Hillsborough county, Fla., where he was admitted to practice, remaining one year, and from there going to St. Louis, Mo., where he was admitted to practice, there remaining three years. In January, 1889, he returned to Cincinnati to take the position of assistant clerk of the Sinking Fund Trustees, in which capacity he was employed three years, when he resumed the practice of law in the city, and is still engaged therein. In February, 1881, Mr. Merrell was married to Mary, daughter of George Bewley, and three children have been born of this union, viz.: William Stanley, Bewley Edward and George Bewley Merrell. The family reside at Arlington Heights, of which corporation Mr. Merrell is solicitor; they attend the Swedenborgian Church. Mr. Merrell is a son of the late William S. Merrell, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume.

WILLIAM GEORGE ROBERTS, attorney at law, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1845. He is a son of the late William D. and Mary (Hoburg) Roberts, both natives of Maryland, the former of English, the latter of German, descent. William D. Roberts was an architect by profession, but during the last twelve years of his life was chief judge of the Orphans' Court of Talbot, Maryland.

William G. Roberts received his early education in the public schools of Baltimore, and, later, under private tuition. He studied navigation with a view of devoting his life to seamanship, and received his certificate at Liverpool, England, in 1867. Abandoning that idea, he returned to this country, and began the study of law with Hon. Philip T. Kennard, at Easton, Md., where he was admitted to the Bar in 1871. He formed a law partnership with Judge Henry H. Goldsborough, of that place. The firm shortly thereafter removed to Baltimore, and there remained in practice until November, 1875, when Mr. Roberts came to Cincinnati, and formed a partnership with Hon. George B. Hollister, which continued under the firm name of Hollister & Roberts until 1882, when Howard C. Hollister, son of George B. Hollister, became a member of the firm which was thereafter, and until its dissolution in December, 1892, known as Hollister, Roberts & Hollister. Since the latter date, Mr. Roberts has been engaged in the practice alone. He is a 32nd degree Mason Scottish Rite, and a Knight Templar. He was married February 6, 1877, to Annie M., daughter of William T. Pierson, of Easton, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts reside at Pike and Third streets; they are members of the Wesleyan M. E. Church.

CHARLES WRIGHT EARNIST was born in Richmond, Ind., December 7, 1847, a son of the late Abraham and Eliza (Ward) Earnist, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, the latter of Maryland, of English-Scotch lineage. Abraham Earnist, who was many years a merchant of Richmond, Ind., died in 1882; his widow now resides in Richmond. Charles W. Earnist completed his education at the Miami University, graduating therefrom in 1869. He then came to Cincinnati, and read law under the late Judge M. H. Tilden; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the Bar in 1871; then entered upon the practice of his profession, and is still engaged therein. He was married March 7, 1874, to Emma, daughter of William Hopper, a native of Cincinnati, whose father was among the early settlers of Cincinnati. Two children born of this marriage are George C., a student of Woodward High School, and May. Mr. and Mrs. Earnist reside on Forest avenue, Walnut Hills.

CHRISTIAN MATTHEW LOTZE was born in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 8, 1850, a son of the late Adolphus Lotze, who was a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, born in 1812, and came to this country in 1833, a poor young man, but full of energy and inventive genius. He formed the firm of Lotze & Lohn, in the carrying on of a stove business on the southeast corner of Fifth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, and invented the first warm-air furnace ever manufactured in this country. At the time of his death, December 11, 1877, Adolphus Lotze was the head of the well-known firm of A. Lotze & Sons, manufacturers of ranges and furnaces, now composed of A. H. Lotze, F. B. Lotze and Adolphus Bering. His venerable widow (whose maiden name was Magdalena Bering), the mother of C. M. Lotze, is a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and still resides with her unmarried children in Cincinnati, the head of a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The subject of this sketch is a graduate of Woodward High School, since 1869; read law under the late Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1871, after which he attended the universities of Leipsic, Heidelberg and Berlin (Germany) until 1873, when returning to America he began the practice of his profession, in October of that year, in the law offices of Stallo & Kittredge, in Cincinnati. In 1875 he formed the law firm of Lotze & Bettinger, which continued into the year 1880, since when he has been practicing law, without a partner, in his office in the Wiggins block, which is built on the same corner of Fifth and Vine streets, where his father had his business nearly sixty years ago. On October 5, 1876, he re-visited Europe, and there married his cousin, Emma Magdalena Lotze, a daughter of Prof. William Lotze, in the city of Hanover, having become engaged to her in 1871, while studying law in Leipsic. Mr. Lotze is a Democrat in principle, although his father and brothers were all Republicans, becoming a free-trader in his youth at high school and later an enthusiastic supporter of President Cleveland, with whom he had a personal interview in Albany in October, 1884, upon political questions prior to his election to the Presidency, and with whom he found he was in full accord upon the tariff, civil service reform and financial questions. Mr. Lotze has never held office, but has been a candidate for the legislature and for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, though too little of a politician to be successful. He was also identified as a leader in the Municipal Reform movement in April, 1883, and in the Highland House Independent Democratic movement, which held its convention in College Hall in September, 1883, and of which he was chairman. He was president of the Friends of Inquiry, which society became well known and popular by its meetings for social and scientific discussions in the Unitarian edifice on Eighth and Plum streets. He is one of the original and leading advocates of cremation, and together with his brother-in-law, C. A. Nulsen, Esq., instigated the formation of the Cincinnati Cremation Company, which was formed at his office in September, 1884, and of which he is still one of the officers.

Mr. Lotze and his wife and children—Edmund William Lotze and Erna Magdalen Lotze—reside on East Ridgeway avenue, Avondale. He is in the full vigor of manhood, active in the practice of his chosen profession, and just as enthusiastic as ever in the propagation of his political and philosophical principles of progress.

GEORGE WILLIAM HARDING was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, November 22, 1847. He is a son of the late James S. and Lavina (Frazer) Harding, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and whose grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, of English descent; the mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent.

George W. Harding was educated in the schools of his native town, and there began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. W. H. Sly. In 1871 he was admitted to the Bar by the District Court at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio,

entered upon the practice at Aberdeen, where he remained for two years; from there removed to Ripley, where he was located until October, 1879, when he went to Georgetown, and formed a partnership with J. R. Moore, with whom he was associated until 1885, in which year he came to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with A. E. Moore, which partnership was dissolved April 1, 1893. He is now engaged in the practice alone. Mr. Harding is a Democrat, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married June 30, 1873, to Emma E., daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, of Adams county, Ohio, and three children born of this marriage are: Mayme, William G. and Alma. The first named is the wife of James M. Cox, private secretary of Hon. Paul J. Sorg, member of Congress from the Third District of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Harding reside at No. 253 West Seventh street, and attend the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS FRANCIS SHAY, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati April 7, 1853. He is a son of the late Thomas and Margaret (Steele) Shay, both of whom were natives of County Longford, Ireland, who came to Cincinnati in their early youth with their fathers' families, and were married here. Mr. Shay was by business a grocer; a Democrat in politics, he was an earnest worker for his party, but never held nor aspired to hold office. He died February 2, 1876; his wife died June 20, 1891.

The subject of this sketch completed his education at St. Xavier's, Cincinnati, in 1870, and began the reading of law in the office of Maj. Charles H. Blackburn, with whom, after his admission to the Bar, he was associated in practice for eleven years, during which period he was one of the counsel in the majority of the important criminal cases in the county and State. He was next associated with the late Michael Kary, afterward, and at present, with Thomas J. Cogan, under the firm name of Shay & Cogan. Mr. Shay is an ardent Democrat, and an active worker for his party. He has served the municipality as a member of the board of education two years, and a member of the board of aldermen four years, but has been without political aspiration. Mr. Shay was married November 22, 1874, to Josephine, daughter of Jacob Costigan, attorney at law, of Somerset, Ohio. One daughter, Rose, is the issue of this marriage.

CLARENCE MORRIS was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1, 1844, a son of the late William R. and Sarah (Powers) Morris, the former a native of Ohio, of Welsh descent, the latter of Vermont, of Irish extraction, and a sister of the late Hiram Powers. William R. Morris located in Cincinnati in the "thirties," and was one of the clerical force of the late Mayor Daniel Gano, then clerk of the courts of Hamilton county. He entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati, and was senior member of the firm of Morris, Tilden & Rairden until 1853 when Mr. Morris retired from the practice. He died May 29, 1859. Clarence Morris was a student in the senior class of Farmers' College, this county, at the breaking out of the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served until June 14, 1865, when he was mustered out. He read law at Toledo under the preceptorship of the late Chief Justice M. R. Waite, and was admitted to practice in 1872. He was for two years thereafter located at Toledo, and since then has been engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati. Mrs. Morris died in November, 1871, leaving two children: Clarence W. and Fannie P., the former of whom died in July, 1892, and the latter resides with her father at Carthage. Mr. Morris is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM C. COCHRAN was born at Oberlin, Ohio, March 29, 1848. He is a son of William Cochran, formerly professor of mental and moral philosophy in Oberlin College, and Helen (Finney), daughter of the distinguished theologian and revivalist, Charles G. Finney, then president of Oberlin College. His mother, widowed before the birth of the subject of this sketch, married Jacob D. Cox, about a year and a half after. The family removed to Warren, Ohio, where William received his initial

schooling, graduating from Warren High School in 1863. He then engaged for two years in the positions respectively of clerk, bookkeeper and cashier in dry-goods stores in Warren and Quincy, Ill. In 1865 he entered Oberlin College, and was graduated therefrom in 1869. During the last two years of his college course he taught Latin, Greek and geometry. After his graduation he served a year and a half as clerk in the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., during which time he began the study of law. After this period of service, and a year spent in foreign travel, he returned to Cincinnati, renewed the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1872. The following year he became a member of the firm of Cox, Follet & Cochran, and continued to be associated with John F. Follett, during the years of Gen. Cox's residence in Toledo. In 1879 he again became associated with Gen. Cox, upon that gentleman's return to Cincinnati, and so continued until 1885, since which time he has been alone in the practice. Mr. Cochran is a Republican. He has been a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club since 1875 and has made numerous literary contributions thereto. He is the author of "The Student's Law Lexicon," a valuable book of reference. In November, 1878, he married Rosa D. Allen, sister of Prof. F. D. Allen, formerly of the University of Cincinnati, later of Yale, and now of Harvard. Five children born of this marriage are: Mary R., William S., Helen F., Allen D., and Frances E. The family reside on Gilman avenue, Mount Auburn; they attend the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WILLIAM GRACE, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1852. His father, John William Grace, was a native of Ragate, England, and in early life settled in Canada upon a large tract of land granted his father, also named John William Grace, in settlement of a claim against the British government. The father of the subject of this sketch came to Cincinnati in 1835, and established a flour-milling commission business in which he was engaged until his death in 1858. John W. Grace, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, completing it at Hughes High School. He then read law, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He did not begin the active practice of law until ten years later, but since 1882 has been engaged therein. Politically he is a Democrat, without aspirations for office.

JOHN A. SLATTERY, attorney at law, is one of the many members of the Hamilton County Bar accredited to the good old town of Marietta. His early education was acquired in the public schools of that city, and he lived there from infancy to young manhood. In 1864 he enlisted in as an artificer in the First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, organized for the express purpose of furnishing engineering skill to the armies in the construction of fortifications, bridges, pontoons, roads, etc. At the end of the war he returned to Marietta, and in 1868 was appointed chief clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue of what was then the Fifteenth District of Ohio, with headquarters at Marietta. With the change of the administration of said office in 1869, he removed with it to Athens, and, although a Democrat in politics, served as chief clerk and chief deputy of said Revenue District during the entire administrations of Grant and Hayes, until 1877.

During his services in the internal revenue bureau Mr. Slattery entered the office of DeSteiguer & Jewett as a law student, filing his certificate from Athens. In 1873 he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State. At the conclusion of his services in the internal revenue department in 1877, he entered into partnership with his law preceptor, and formed the firm of DeSteiguer, Jewett & Slattery, and commenced practice at Athens, which continued until 1879, when Mr. Slattery came to Cincinnati and associated himself with T. D. Lincoln and Charles H. Stephens, in the practice of law, forming the firm of Lincoln, Stephens & Slattery. This continued until 1884, when Mr. Slattery formed a law partnership with Thomas A. Logan, which partnership was dissolved in 1890, and he has since been alone in his practice. Mr. Slattery is a successful lawyer, has made many friends in the profes-

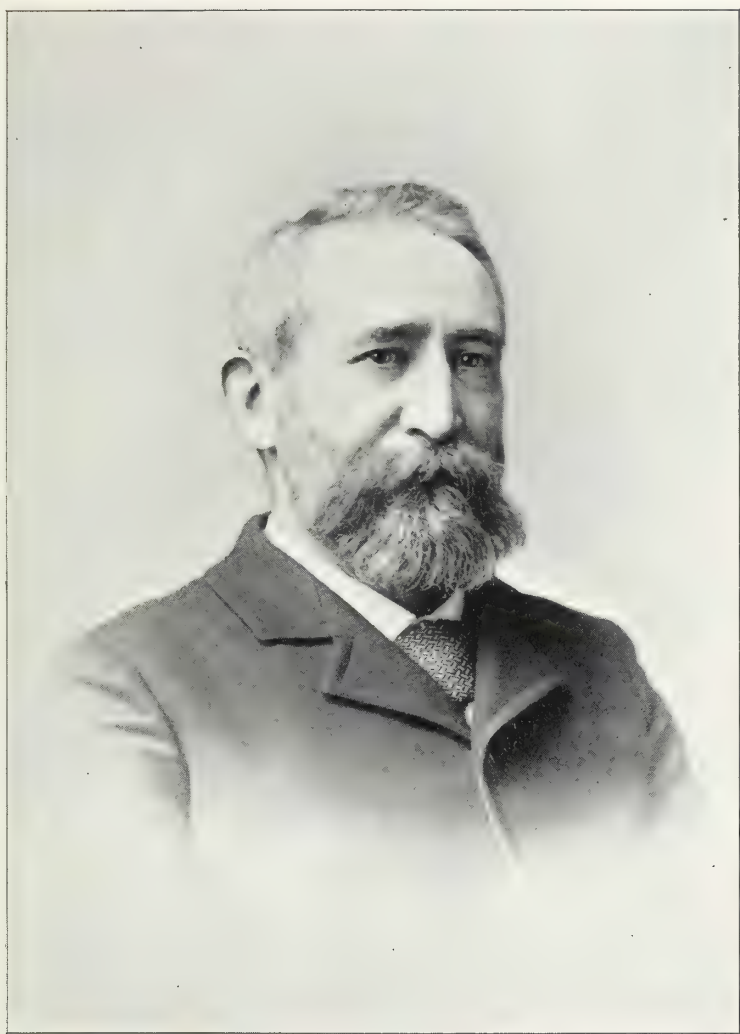
sion, and is exceedingly popular in circles outside. What success has attended his career is due entirely to his own efforts. He is a genial, pleasant and sociable gentleman, a prominent member of the F. C. Jones Post, G. A. R., and of the Masonic Order, having been the presiding officer of his Lodge, Chapter and Council, and commander of Cincinnati Commandery No. 3 Knights Templar. In 1891 he was the nominee of his party for the office of corporation counsel, and in the same year, and again in 1893, one of its candidates for judge of the court of common pleas, but shared the fate of the other candidates on the ticket. In 1876 he was married to Lena, daughter of Judge Rodolph DeSteiguer, one of his early friends and first law partner. Two children are the issue. Mr. Slattery has a residence on Park avenue, Walnut Hills.

LOUIS REEMELIN, attorney at law, was born on his father's place at Dent, Hamilton Co., Ohio, January 17, 1852. He is a son of Hon. Charles Reemelin, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. Our subject received his education in Cincinnati, graduating from Woodward High School in 1871; he then attended the Cincinnati Law College, graduating therefrom when twenty years of age. Pending the attaining of his majority, he went to Heidelberg, where he completed his college life. In October, 1873, he returned to Cincinnati, was admitted to the Bar, and began the practice of law in association with Edward C. Reemelin, an elder brother, the partnership still continuing under the firm name of Reemelin & Reemelin. Mr. Reemelin has been an active worker in the Democratic party since 1876; became an executive committeeman in 1878, and served as such continuously until 1892. During seven campaigns he was a member of the Democratic campaign committee of Hamilton county, serving as secretary, treasurer and chairman. While a resident of Westwood, he was a member of the school board, council and mayor of that corporation, being elected to the latter office, though a Democrat, at a time when the Republicans outnumbered the Democrats of that town two to one. Upon the reorganization of the Westwood railroad, Mr. Reemelin was one of the leading spirits, a large stockholder, and secretary of the company. Mr. Reemelin was appointed by Governor Campbell, March 13, 1890, as a member of the board of public improvements of Cincinnati. He was elected president of said board through the machinations of the corporations (street and gas) in Cincinnati. Governor Campbell was led to believe that Mr. Reemelin was not honest in his actions as a member of said board. This resulted in the celebrated extra session of the legislature in 1890 being called by Governor Campbell, and the removal of the board by an Act of the Legislature. An investigation of Mr. Reemelin and the acts of the board was ordered by the legislature which was made by a committee of two Democrats and two Republicans. After a most searching investigation the committee unanimously exonerated Mr. Reemelin and associates on the board from all dishonesty. The supreme court of the State reinstated the board, and Mr. Reemelin served out his term until the new charter of the city went into effect. His sturdy and square fight for his honor in the matter, and its successful result, gave him the respect of even his political enemies. He is now actively engaged as an attorney, and enjoys an influential clientage and lucrative practice.

Mr. Reemelin was married September 7, 1875, to Emma, daughter of Dr. John Livingston, of Cincinnati, and six children have been born to this union, viz.: Louisa, Amelia, Louis, Jr., Eugene, Walter, and Clarence. The family residence is at No. 24 Wesley avenue, in Cincinnati.

JOHN P. MURPHY was born in the village of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1844. He is a son of Timothy and Mary (Sullivan) Murphy, who came to this country during the early childhood of the subject of this sketch, and located in Detroit, Mich., subsequently removing to Laporte, Ind., where both parents died in 1854.

The schooling of John P. Murphy was comparatively meagre. In 1859 he was apprenticed to learn shoemaking, but at the breaking out of the Civil war he



Geo. J. Murray

enlisted in Company K, Fifth O. V. I., for three months' service. At the battle of Antietam he rendered distinguished service in the capture of the colors of a Confederate regiment, and in so doing received a wound which necessitated his being mustered out in January, 1863. For this act of bravery, Congress awarded Private Murphy a medal of honor. Returning to Cincinnati, he began an apprenticeship as machinist at the Niles Works, in which employ he continued some four years and a half, when he entered Antioch College, Yellow Springs. In 1871 he began the study of law in Cincinnati. In the fall of that year he was made deputy, under county clerk H. H. Tinker, in which capacity he was employed for two years when he was admitted to the Bar, and entered upon the practice in which he has since been engaged. In 1877 he was elected on the Republican ticket as prosecuting attorney of the police court, and was re-elected to the same position in 1879. His services have been frequently called into requisition as acting judge of the police court. Mr. Murphy has been an active member of the Republican party since attaining his majority, and was, in the campaign of 1892, chairman of the Hamilton County Republican Executive Committee, and in 1893 chairman of the Campaign Committee, conducting a canvass that resulted in the election of the Republican ticket headed by Governor William McKinley by an overwhelming majority. He is a member of Avon Lodge, F. & A. M., and has attained the 32nd degree; also of Magnolia Lodge, I. O. O. F. On May 29, 1877, he was married to Cora, daughter of the late James T. Dean. Mrs. Murphy is one of Cincinnati's most distinguished vocalists. The family residence is at Bond Hill.

GEORGE J. MURRAY was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 1, 1834. He is a son of the late George and Mary (Murphy) Murray, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who came to this country early in their married life, and located in Cincinnati in 1845. The mother died in 1866, the father in 1867.

George J. Murray was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and Louisville, and then learned the trade of designing and wood carving. He followed this employment in Cincinnati and Louisville until 1865, when he established a machine shop in Cincinnati, which he conducted for a time, and then embarked in furniture manufacturing. His factory burning out in 1871, he abandoned manufacturing business and began the study of law with James Moore, entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1873. Immediately thereafter he commenced the practice of law, making a specialty of patent practice, in which he has been almost exclusively engaged since 1880. He was married November 15, 1864, to Louisa, daughter of James Haslan, of Cincinnati, and of the children born of this marriage six survive. They are: Mary, a graduate of Hughes High School, and the Normal School, now a teacher in the First District School; Mrs. Alice, wife of John J. Nooman; Walter, a graduate of Hughes High School, and a student at the Cincinnati University; Bertha, a student at Hughes High School, and Louis and Ruth, at school. The family reside on Hawthorne avenue, Price Hill. They are members of the Church of the Holy Family, Price Hill.

CHARLES FREDERICK HORNBERGER was born March 1, 1846, in Port Gibson, Claiborne Co., Miss. He is a son of the late Frederick and Martha (Repsch) Hornberger, natives of Bavaria, whose parents settled in Mississippi, and who were married in 1844 in Port Gibson, where the father was engaged in business until 1849, when he came to Cincinnati; he died in October, 1886.

Charles F. Hornberger was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, afterward graduating from R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College. He then became bookkeeper for Gardner & Eichenlaub, coal dealers, with whom he remained until he was appointed executive deputy by Sheriff Henry Schlotmann. This deputyship he occupied under Sheriffs Col. Daniel Weber and Joseph E. Heart, and was then made chief deputy under Auditor W. M. Yeatman. During the latter service he began the reading of law under Law Librarian M. W. Myers and the late George

E. Pugh, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873 while serving as chief deputy-auditor. In 1873 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Thomas E. Powell and W. M. Yeatman, the firm name being Powell, Yeatman & Hornberger. Mr. Hornberger was a member of the board of health by appointment of city council in 1880-81-82, and justice of the peace in 1886-87-88, having been elected as a Republican nominee. In 1872, when but twenty-five years of age, Mr. Hornberger was Republican nominee for sheriff, and was again nominated for the same office two years later. He was one of the founders of the Blaine Club, and is a Knight of Pythias. On April 16, 1872, he was married to Minnie, daughter of the late Sebastian Fey, for many years an importer of and dealer in wines in Cincinnati. Of the children born of this marriage three survive: Martha F., Frederick S. and Charles F. The family reside in Corryville, and attend St. John's Protestant Church.

WILLIAM HOWARD DICKS, attorney at law, was born near La Porte, Ind., November 2, 1854. His parents in religious faith were Quakers, and his father by occupation was a farmer. Our subject lived upon the farm until twenty years of age, at the same time receiving a high-school education. In 1874 he came to Cincinnati and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1875, was admitted to practice immediately thereafter, and was actively engaged therein up to a recent date, when he became associated with the real-estate firm of Leslie, Dicks & Company, which business now engages the most of his time. Mr. Dicks is a Republican, and was elected in 1891 as Hamilton county representative to the State Legislature. He is a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On November 6, 1883, Mr. Dicks was married to Alice J., daughter of Wesley Kirkpatrick, a farmer of Montgomery county, Ind., and they have one child, Bodley Kirkpatrick Dicks. The family residence is in Norwood, Hamilton county, Ohio.

LIPMAN LEVY was born in Prussia, August 25, 1836. In 1848 his parents came to this country, locating at once in Cincinnati. His father, Lewis Levy, who was a merchant, died in 1887. His mother died in 1880. Lipman Levy began his schooling in Prussia, continued it in England, and completed it in Cincinnati. From 1861 to 1874 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, during the latter part of which period he began the study of law. In 1875 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School; in 1876 he formed a partnership with the law firm of Moulton & Johnson, which was thereafter known as Moulton, Johnson & Levy until the death of Col. Moulton, when it became Johnson & Levy. Socially Mr. Levy is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. and of the B'nai Brith Order. Since its organization he has been Secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which has for its main object the maintenance of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. On August 30, 1860, Mr. Levy was married to Henrietta, daughter of Marcus Feder, a retired merchant. Seven children were born of this marriage, viz.: Selena, Belle (married to Frederic A. Johnson, of Cincinnati), Rachel (married to Samuel Seitner, of St. Louis, Mich.), Addie, David M. (student at Yale), Esther and Florence. The family reside on Ninth street and worship at the Temple, Eighth and Mound streets.

ALBERT BETTINGER, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati May 3, 1854, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Angst) Bettinger, both natives of Wurtemberg. Michael Bettinger was for many years engaged in the brewing business in Cincinnati, and is now identified with the woolen factory at Tell City, Ind., of which now thriving and populous town he was one of the founders. Albert Bettinger completed his education at the Indiana State University (Bloomington) in 1874, taking up the study of law during his last year in that institution. He continued the study the following year with Kebler & Whitman, attorneys, of Cincinnati, was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and entered upon the practice of his profession with C. M. Lotze,

with whom he was associated for five years. He then formed his present partnership association with Herman P. Goebel, ex-judge of the Probate court. Mr. Bettinger was married October 21, 1878, to Antonia, daughter of August Steinauer, a resident flour merchant, and one of the founders of Tell City. Three children were born of this marriage: Charles, Antoinette and Alma. The family reside on Glenway avenue, Delhi township.

OTWAY JOSEPH COSGRAVE was born in Cincinnati, November 15, 1849. He is a son of the late Otway and Catherine (Fitzgerald) Cosgrave, both natives of Ireland, the former emigrating to this country in 1831, when eighteen years of age, the latter being brought by her father's family in her infancy. Otway Cosgrave was for many years, and up to a few years before his death, in 1887, engaged in the leather business in Cincinnati. His wife survived him five years.

Otway J. Cosgrave received his general education at St. Xavier College, and his legal education under the preceptorship of the late Hon. T. D. Lincoln. He entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in the class of '75. Three years later he formed a law partnership with J. B. Mannix, which was dissolved in 1883, when Mr. Cosgrave assumed his duties as county solicitor, to which office he had been elected as a Democratic candidate the preceding fall. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the First District of Ohio, opposed to Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who was elected; and was again the nominee in 1890, when he was defeated by his Republican opponent, Hon. Bellamy Storer. Since 1879 Mr. Cosgrave has been actively identified with his party's work in this county, serving as campaign committeeman during several campaigns, and as chairman of the committee in the campaign of 1885. He was one of the incorporators and is now (1894) president of the Duckworth Club. He is unmarried, resides on Carlisle avenue, and is a member of St. Peter's Church.

LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 4, 1853, during a visit there of his mother. His father and mother (née Crawford) are both natives of Scotland. His father was a brass founder, for many years connected with the firm of J. B. & T. Gibson, and afterward a member of the firm of Thomas Gibson & Co., in Cincinnati. [The firm was founded by Peter Gibson, a Scotchman.]

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati including Woodward High School, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1874. At once returning to Cincinnati, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and pursued the study of law in the office of and under the preceptorship of the late Stanley Matthews (afterward a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States), and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1875. In the fall of that year he connected himself with the law firm of King, Thompson & Longworth, and in the following year, upon the election of Nicholas Longworth as a judge of the common pleas court of Hamilton county, Ohio, succeeded him in the firm, the title of same then becoming King, Thompson & Maxwell. During the time of his membership in this firm he tried all of its cases in court. His recognition as one of the strongest men at the Bar, young as he was, was instantaneous. In 1879-80 he delivered lectures in regular course to the students of Cincinnati Law School, and in 1881, by request, a special series of lectures upon "The Science of Jurisprudence," which were attended not only by the students of the school but by many members of the Bar. In 1884, he made the principal argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of *McArthur vs. Scott*. The case (which is reported in 133 U. S. 340), after having been argued in January, 1884, was by order of the court re-argued in April, 1884. It involved the title, under the will of Governor Duncan McArthur, to real estate of great value. Mr. Maxwell succeeded in having annulled the decrees made in 1839 annulling the probate and setting aside the will of Governor McArthur, and recovered for the children of Allen McArthur, son of the governor, the lands devised to them by their grandfather. His argument

in this case broadened his reputation from a local to a national one, the justice who wrote the opinion of the Court in the case characterizing it as the finest argument he had heard since he had had a seat upon that Bench. In 1884, Mr. Maxwell withdrew from the firm of King, Thompson & Maxwell to form a partnership with William M. Ramsey, who had been a partner with Stanley Matthews prior to the latter's appointment to the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Maxwell was selected as one of the arbitrators to hear and decide the Hocking Valley railroad case, involving several millions of dollars. Mr. Maxwell's associates in this arbitration were E. W. Kittredge, of Cincinnati, and James C. Carter, of New York.

On March 30, 1893, he was nominated by President Cleveland as solicitor-general of the United States. The appointment not only came to him absolutely unsought, as all appointments to office should come, but when first offered he was inclined to refuse it; not because he did not realize the dignity of the position or appreciate the compliment implied in its tender, but because he felt a natural reluctance to sacrifice for four years a large professional income for a comparatively small salary. His friends, however, and friends of the administration, prevailed upon him to accept the office. His eminent fitness for the position has been abundantly demonstrated by the signal ability with which he has fulfilled the duties devolving upon him. He has never held any other public office nor has he ever been identified with politics or politicians. Mr. Maxwell was married in December, 1876, to Clara Barry Darrow, at Ann Arbor, Mich., by whom he has two children, Marjorie (born in 1879) and Jean (born in 1884).

CHARLES LOUIS RAISON was born in Greenup, Greenup Co., Ky., October 29, 1848, a son of the late Charles Louis and Amanda K. (Corum) Raison, both natives of Kentucky, the former of French and the latter of German descent. Charles Louis Raison, Sr., was a merchant, subsequently becoming prominently identified with the work of the Republican party in his community, and occupying a number of official positions, among them those of county clerk, circuit court clerk, county judge of Boyd county, and mayor of Ashland, Ky. He died in 1887. The name of the family, which for the purpose of simplifying has always been known as Raison in this country, is in the French and in full Raison de la Geneste. The grandfather of Charles L. Raison, Sr., was a native of France, and resided there. He was the owner of a large plantation in San Domingo; and was visiting that property with his family at the time of the insurrection of the natives of that island, and he and his family were among the few whites who were not massacred at that time.

Charles L. Raison, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Greenup and Boyd counties, Ky., was for four years thereafter bookkeeper and assistant manager of the East Kentucky Railway Company, in 1872 came to Cincinnati, and was for one year bookkeeper of the Niles Tool Works. He was next associated with the New York and East Tennessee Iron Company as bookkeeper for one year. In 1874 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. D. K. Wise, of Ashland, Ky. In 1873 he entered Ann Arbor University, where he remained for two years. On April 9, 1875, he was admitted to the Bar in Carter county, Ky., and formed a partnership with B. F. Bennett, with whom he was associated until 1878, when he entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati, subsequently, in 1889, forming his present partnership association with George H. Ahlering. Mr. Raison was married April 17, 1879, to Georgiana, daughter of Thomas Wrightson, of Newport, and the children born of this marriage are Elizabeth and Thomas. The family reside in Newport.

HERMAN PHILIP GOEBEL, of the firm of Goebel & Bettinger, attorneys at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, 1853, the son of Christian and the late Elizabeth Goebel, who came to Cincinnati in 1848. His education was acquired at public and private schools, and he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School; upon his attaining his majority he was at once admitted to practice. In 1875 he was elected a

member of the General Assembly of Ohio. In 1880 he entered into partnership, for the practice of the law, with Albert Bettinger, Esq. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton county, and was re-elected for a second term. Upon retiring from the Bench he resumed the practice of law with his former partner, Albert Bettinger. Judge Goebel was married to M. Louise Brown, of Dunkirk, N. Y., and four children were born of this marriage, three of whom survive, viz.: Nellie E., Hilda K. and Florence A. The family reside at Hermosa Park, a suburb in this county; Judge Goebel and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH LEE LOGAN, attorney at law, was born in Parke county, Ind., June 26, 1843. He is a son of Samuel McCampbell and Mary (McMurty) Logan, both natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph received his early education in the public schools of Parke and Montgomery counties, Ind. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in October, 1864. He was twice wounded, at Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro, respectively. For a short period after his return from the army, he taught school and then attended Michigan University, Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in 1870. During the next five years he was engaged in school teaching in Indiana and West Virginia, during the latter part of which period he commenced the study of law. From 1875 to 1880 he was one of the teachers in the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, during the early part of which period he attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in October, 1876. In 1880 he entered into the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. In October, 1870, Mr. Logan was married to Martha Ann, daughter of the late Andrew D. Patton, of Remington, Ind., and one child, Cora Lee, is the issue of this marriage. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. They reside at Delhi.

THOMAS JAMES COGAN, attorney at law, was born in the city of New York, June 30, 1855. He is a son of Patrick and Catherine (McDonough) Cogan, natives of Ireland (the former of the County Sligo, the latter of the County Roscommon) who came to this country in their youth, and were married in New York City, where Mr. Cogan followed the business of marble cutting. The family came to Cincinnati in the infancy of the subject of this sketch. His early schooling was secured at the parochial school of St. Joseph, and was completed at St. Xavier College, from which institution he was graduated in 1873, taking the degree of B.A.; for two years thereafter he read law, and the degree M.A. was conferred upon him. The following year he was admitted to practice, in which he has since been engaged. He is now associated in business with Thomas F. Shay, under the firm name of Shay & Cogan. The firm has a very lucrative practice.

Mr. Cogan is a Democrat, and has been actively identified with the work of his party in this county. When but twenty-two years of age he was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney of the police court, and was defeated by a small majority. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature as Representative, serving in 1884-85. He was chairman of the committee on Municipal Corporations and was the champion of the four-million-dollar street improvement bills, the passage of which led to the most important improvement made in several decades. He was also a member of the Legislative Committee which investigated the alleged election frauds of 1884. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for the years 1884 and 1885, has served as executive committeeman in numerous campaigns, and was chairman of the Democratic City Convention in 1894. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Duckworth Club, and one of the founders of the Tilden Club. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Cogan is unmarried.

HORATIO BASSETT TURRILL, attorney at law, was born near Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 29, 1835. He is a son of Heman B. Turrill, a native of Con-

necticut, by occupation a farmer and surveyor, who came west with his father, Jared Turrill, who, in 1818, brought his family to this country in a two-horse wagon from Connecticut, and settled in Columbia township, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Pleasant Ridge.

Our subject commenced his education in the district schools of Columbia township, and completed it at Farmers' College in this county, in 1854. Until the breaking out of the Civil war he taught school, then enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second O. V. I., and re-enlisted in the same regiment and company, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as first sergeant. During the last ten months of this period he endured the hardships of Andersonville, and other Southern military prisons, being one of a number of troops who were captured at Guntown, through the indiscreet movements of Gen. Sturgis during one of that officer's inebriate escapades with his command. He was the first presiding officer of the Andersonville Survivors Association. Returning to this county at the close of the war, he resumed teaching, and commenced the study of law; was admitted to the Bar, and entered into the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1876, and is still engaged therein. Mr. Turrill is a Freemason, also an active member of the G. A. R., and has contributed much to the magazine military literature. He has been twice married; first time in February, 1856, to Marilla, daughter of Cyrus Buck, a Connecticut farmer. Of the children born of this marriage, two sons survive. The elder, George A. Turrill, was a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, also a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, and is now engaged in the practice of law; the younger son, Frank M. Turrill, is a law student. Both are unmarried. Mrs. Turrill died in 1881. H. B. Turrill was married, the second time, in 1882 to Mary C., daughter of Thomas Gohen, of Cincinnati. The family reside at Pleasant Ridge, with the growth and development of which now populous and thriving suburb Mr. Turrill has been largely identified in every direction. He is now justice of the peace of his township. He and his wife are members of the Ninth Street Baptist Church.

GUSTAVUS HENRY WALD, attorney at law, was born in the city of Cincinnati, March 30, 1853. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city. In 1869 he was graduated from Hughes High School; then entered Yale, and graduated therefrom in 1873. He next attended Harvard Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, and in March of that year was admitted to the Bar in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Returning to Cincinnati in 1876, he entered into the practice of his profession, becoming associated, in September of that year, with Charles B. Wilby, under the firm name of Wilby & Wald, which firm is still in existence, and is conducting a very extensive business. Mr. Wald is a Democrat, and received, in 1891, the unsolicited nomination of his party for judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; the ticket was defeated. Mr. Wald is the American editor of Wald's "Pollock's Principles of Contract."

HON. JOHN ALEXANDER CALDWELL, Mayor of Cincinnati and late member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio, was born in Fair Haven, Preble Co., Ohio, April 21, 1852. He is a son of Alexander P. and Sarah (Pinkerton) Caldwell, both of whom were natives of Preble county, the former of Scotch and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent.

John A. Caldwell had a common-school education at Fair Haven, and was for a time thereafter engaged in school teaching. He read law under the preceptorship of the late Col. C. W. Moulton, of the law firm of Moulton, Johnson & Levy; entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1876; then resumed school teaching for two years in this county. In 1878 he entered upon the practice of the law. In 1881 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the city prosecutorship, and re-elected in 1883. In 188—, he was the Republican nominee for judge of the police court, and was defeated by James W. Fitzgerald. In 188—, he was again

the Republican candidate for the police court judgeship against Judge Fitzgerald, and was elected. During his incumbency of this office, in 1888, he received the nomination for Congressman from his District; was renominated and re-elected in 1890, and again renominated and re-elected in 1892. In 1894 he resigned his Congressional office to assume his duties as Mayor, to which office he was elected, though vigorously opposed by an independent Republican candidate, by a handsome majority. He has always been actively identified with his party's work, was president of the Republican League of Ohio, by unanimous election, and executive committeeman of the National Republican League. As a Congressman his most notable acts were the introduction of the celebrated Lottery Bill, and his earnest and successful advocacy of the extension of the free postal delivery system. He was married in December, 1876, to Anna, daughter of John Eversull, a civil engineer and resident of Mt. Airy, this county. Three children are the fruits of this marriage, viz.: John A. Caldwell, Jr., a student at Woodward High School, Bessie and Robert Caldwell. The family reside in Cumminsville, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Caldwell is a 32° Mason, and a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., and National Union.

JAMES BLACK SWING, attorney at law, and ex-judge of the Probate Court of Clermont county, Ohio, was born in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, May 15, 1854. He is a son of Judge George L. Swing (who was also judge of the Clermont County Probate Court, a native of Ohio of German descent), and of Elizabeth (McMean) Swing (a native of Hamilton county, of Scotch-Irish descent).

James B. Swing, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Batavia, and completed it at Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. He then began the study of law with his father in Batavia, was admitted to practice in 1877, and entered into partnership with his father. In 1881 he was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the Probate Court of Clermont county, was elected and renominated and re-elected in 1884. Upon the expiration of his last term of office in 1888, he came to Cincinnati and formed a law partnership with Howard Ferris, which continued until that gentleman's election to the probate judgeship of this county, when our subject formed the present partnership with Frank R. Morse. Judge Swing was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884 from the then Seventh (now Sixth) District of Ohio. He was married in April, 1881, to Carrie M., daughter of the late Judge Philip B. Swing, of the United States District Court. The family reside at Batavia, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN DOYLE GALLAGHER was born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 5, 1851. He is a son of the late James and Rachel (Shaw) Gallagher, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, the latter of Ohio nativity, and of English descent. James Gallagher was, up to within a few years of his decease, April 7, 1892, president of the Jefferson National Bank of Steubenville.

John D. Gallagher received his initial schooling in the public schools of Steubenville, and then entered Cornell University, where he remained two years. For two years thereafter he was a student in the University of Leipzig (Saxony), following which he was for one year at L'Ecole de Droit, Paris. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School May 10, 1877, and after three years stay in the office of Lincoln, Smith & Stephens, entered upon the practice alone. During 1885-87, he was assistant city solicitor, under Frank M. Coppock, and immediately thereafter formed his present partnership association with the latter under the firm name of Coppock & Gallagher. The firm for a time included Fred Mertenstein, present (1894) corporation counsel. Mr. Gallagher was married April 27, 1882, to Dora, daughter of Andrew Cadwallader, late of Warren county, Ohio, now of Chicago, Ill., and the children born of this marriage are Esther C., James, Rachel, Andrew and John. The family attend the Miami Monthly (Friends) Meeting. They reside on Walnut Hills. In politics Mr. Gallagher is a Republican.

JOHN CLEVES HART was born at Cincinnati, May 5, 1851. He is a son of the late Judge Samuel M. Hart and Mary (Pugh) Hart, the former a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and of Welsh descent, the latter a native of Cincinnati, a sister of the late Hon. George E. Pugh, and of English descent. The subject of this sketch completed his education at Kenyon College in 1871, began the study of law under the preceptorship of George E. Pugh, was admitted to the Bar in May, 1877, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in which he has since been engaged. He is the senior member of the firm of Hart & Pugh, his associate being Robert C. Pugh, eldest son of the late George E. Pugh. Mr. Hart was a Hamilton county representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1888-89, having been elected on the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH T. HARRISON, attorney, Cincinnati, was born May 1, 1853, at Scio, Harrison Co., Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He is the eldest in the family of twelve children of John and Euphemia (Patterson) Harrison, natives of Ohio, the former of English, the latter of Scotch parentage. The Harrison family were among the pioneer settlers of eastern Ohio, and among the prominent farmers. Our subject's grandfather, Joseph Harrison, a native of Otley, Yorkshire, England, settled in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1818. The father of our subject made farming the business of his life, and is known as one of the most progressive and successful in that part of the State. He is the owner of 700 acres of land where he now resides, in Harrison county.

Our subject commenced teaching in the public schools five years before he graduated from Scio (Ohio) College in 1875. After his graduation he was offered and accepted a position as instructor in the college, and taught one year; then entered the law office of David Cunningham, in Cadiz, the county seat of Harrison county, Ohio. He applied himself diligently to his studies, and in October, 1877, entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in May, 1878, since which time he has built up a lucrative practice (being now the senior member of the firm of Harrison & Ashton) in the Queen City. On September 23, 1884, he was married in Cincinnati to Vannelia, daughter of Thomas G. and Vannelia (James) Smith, natives of Cincinnati, and of Scotch and German descent, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have one child, Louise. Mr. Harrison is an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Knight Templar; is past master of Kilwinning Lodge; a member of Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine; past grand of Magnolia Lodge, I. O. O. F.; past chancellor of Gillenwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and is president of the Walnut Hills Council of the National Union.

PEIRCE J. CADWALLADER, attorney at law, was born December 27, 1853, in Warren county, Ohio, of Quaker lineage, his ancestors having been members of the Society of Friends for six generations. He is a son of Andrew Whitacre and Esther Peirce Cadwallader, now residents of Chicago, Ill., the former of whom was a successful wool merchant in Warren county prior to his removal to Chicago. Jonah Cadwallader, grandfather of subject, came to Cincinnati from Virginia, in 1812, on horseback, and was one of the original subscribers to the fund for the purchase of the lot and the erecting of a Friends Meeting House, which is still owned and occupied by the Society of Friends on Fifth street, west of Central avenue. The great-grandfather, Robert Whitacre, was one of the original committee selected by Miami Quarterly Meeting, in 1813, to establish a Friends Meeting in Cincinnati. The grandfather, after engaging in business in Cincinnati for a time, moved to Warren county, Ohio, where he purchased eight sections of land and engaged in farming, his residence being the first brick house erected in that part of the country, and which is now occupied by one of his sons. The mother of subject is a daughter of Richard Peirce, who came to Cincinnati from Delaware in 1812, journeying down the river on a flatboat from Pittsburgh. He remained in Cincinnati only for a short time, and then moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where he engaged successfully in the fur hat manufacturing business.



J. Radegallader

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on a farm in Warren county, and attended the district school. In 1870 he came to Cincinnati, and in 1874 was graduated from Chickering Institute with the honors of his class. He pursued the study of law in the office of Lincoln, Smith and Stevens, was graduated from Cincinnati Law School in 1878, and has since been engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati. On January 26, 1882, he was married to Ella L. Bacon, daughter of Richard Seely Bacon, the founder of Bacon's Business College in Cincinnati, and also of Bacon's Business College in Madison, Wis. His wife is the granddaughter of Thomas Hartley Johnson, who came to Cincinnati in 1829, and for a long time was one of its prominent and successful merchants. Her great-grandfather was Robert Reiley, who came to Hamilton county when the village was known as Losantiville. He was a contracting builder, and erected many of the buildings in the village of Losantiville, and afterward in the town of Cincinnati, several of which are still standing in a good state of preservation, and among them may be mentioned the lower market-house and the Kilgour residence, now the United States Marine Hospital. He had the contract for laying the first water mains in Cincinnati, which were constructed of logs having a three-inch hole bored through the center. Her great-great-grandfather, John Reiley, when only eighteen years of age, enlisted in the Continental army, and served for three years, until he was physically disabled by a rifle ball. He was at Valley Forge and fought at Trenton, Saratoga, besides in several minor battles. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader and their children, Richard Bacon, and Louise, reside on McMillan street, Mount Auburn. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY BAER, JR., was born in Cincinnati, November 29, 1857. He is a son of Henry and Barbara (Humbert) Baer, the former of Hessian, the latter of Bavarian, birth. Henry Baer, Sr., came to this country, locating in Cincinnati, in 1850. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, a member of Company A, Ninth O. V. I.

Henry Baer, Jr., was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1878. He is a Republican, and was a member, from the First Ward, of the board of legislation (1891-93). He married Catharine R., daughter of James H. and Catharine Tucker, of Cincinnati. The children born of this marriage are: Lily, Laura, Henry T. and Blanche. The family reside at Mount Lookout.

SAMUEL SANFORD CHURCH was born at St. Louis, a son of the Rev. Samuel S. Church and Julia E. Lenoir, the former of English, and the latter of French descent.

Samuel Sanford attended college at the State University, Columbia, Mo; moved from St. Louis to Cincinnati, in 1876, graduated from the law school here in 1878, and is engaged in the general practice of his profession in Cincinnati. On October 12, 1880, he was married to Carrie L., daughter to William H. Lape, late of Newport, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Church and their children, Julia Lenoir and Louise Woodmansee, reside in their cozy and comfortable home, on Forest avenue, at South Norwood, which was appropriately christened "Ever-bright."

ANDREW JACKSON MARSH, attorney at law, was born in Newburgh, Ind., January 7, 1855. He is a son of David and Caroline (Darnell) Marsh, the former a native of Cincinnati, of English descent, the latter a native of Kentucky, of French descent. George C. Marsh, the father of David Marsh, was among the early settlers of Cincinnati, coming here in 1815.

Andrew J. Marsh received his education in the public schools of this county, taught school for a time, read law with the late Gen. Durbin Ward, and was admitted to practice in 1878. He was married December 24, 1879, to Elizabeth W., daughter of N. C. Wade, a grandson of David E. Wade, one of Hamilton county's earliest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh reside at Hartwell. Mr. Marsh is a Freemason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE GORDON BRIGHT was born at Findlay, Ohio, August 28, 1851, a son of the late Levi and Mary (Gehr) Bright, both natives of Ohio, the former of English, the latter of Dutch, descent. Levi Bright died December 25, 1891, his wife yet surviving him.

George G. Bright attended the Findlay High School; then entered Oberlin College, and completed his collegiate education at Cornell University. After several years's stay in Continental Europe, he returned to this country, and while teaching in the Steubenville High School began the study of law with McCurdy & Spencer. He was admitted to the Bar August 27, 1878, by the District Court of Jefferson county, Ohio, came to Cincinnati in 1880, and was soon afterward admitted to practice in the United States Court. He was married May 1, 1884, to Mary F., daughter of the late Frank and Nancy (Wilson) Fisher, descendants of pioneers of Kentucky, companions of Daniel Boone. George G. Bright is a Republican, and was elected as justice of the peace.

HON. HOWARD FERRIS, one of Hamilton county's most popular officials and remarkable citizens, was born at Linwood, this county, August 2, 1853, of a family which settled at Columbia in 1790. His father, S. M. Ferris, is well-known as one of the oldest manufacturers in the county.

The force of Judge Ferris' character is largely inherited from the bold, energetic and enterprising spirit of his pioneer forefathers—the spirit which is most typical of the American people in particular, and which has in general distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race. The first significant manifestation of this character was given when he was quite a small lad: when, without the knowledge of his parents, he entered into a contract to sell newspapers as train-boy, in order to raise funds for some ambitious project. That covert, but successful enterprise, was in reality the Judge's first step in his destined career of success. From that time to the present his fortune and reputation have risen with every undertaking. He graduated with high honors at Denison University, Ohio, in the auspiciously American year of 1876. For the next two years he held the position of principal of the Norwood schools. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1879, and at once entered into partnership with Judge Cowan, one of his legal tutors. This partnership being dissolved about ten years later, he formed a second with Judge James B. Swing, which continued for two years, when Mr. Ferris, having been elected probate judge for the county by the overwhelming plurality of nine thousand votes—more than two thousand above every other candidate on the Republican ticket—relinquished his legal practice to assume the duties of his new office. The remarkably attentive, just and thoroughly masterly manner in which he discharged this important trust during his first term produced an effect like a burst of public admiration when, in 1893, he was re-elected to the same Bench by the tremendous majority of fifteen thousand votes, or five thousand more than Governor McKinley's plurality in this county.

Judge Ferris' abilities and merits as a man and an official are recognized all over the State, an appropriate testimonial of which sentiment was shown in the bestowal of the position now held by him as president of the Ohio State Association of Probate Judges. As an official, his every action originates in patriotism, and is controlled by justice. As a man, his steadfast integrity, his hearty frankness, and the warm generosity of his mind and heart, have won him more popularity than even his brilliant executive talents. He is as distinct a representative of American manhood as of American intelligence. Judge Ferris was married, in 1884, to Miss Fannie M. Arthur, of Cincinnati, a lady of most gracious and lovable personal endowments. He has two children. At present he resides at Linwood.—[From the pen of John B. Jewett.]

ORRIS PERRY COBB, attorney at law, was born in Aurora, Ind., June 22, 1856. He is a son of the late Oliver Perry Cobb, a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, who was during the Civil war one of the great governmental hay and grain contrac-

tors, an ardent Unionist, and the intimate friend and advisor of War-Governor Morton, of Indiana. He died March 28, 1891. His wife, who survives him, and who resides in Aurora, was a Miss Caroline Foulk, a native of Indiana, of German descent.

Orris P. Cobb, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the schools of Aurora, and was graduated from the high school of Cincinnati in 1873. He then entered the Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., taking a classical and scientific course. In February, 1877, he came to Cincinnati to pursue the study of law. He attended the Cincinnati Law College, graduated therefrom, was admitted to practice in 1879, and has devoted himself continuously to his profession since, being one of the men who believe that a lawyer can best succeed by declining political offices, and giving all of his energies to his business. In March, 1893, he formed a partnership for the transaction of legal business with Edwin J. Howard, under the firm name of Cobb & Howard. The firm are recognized as among the successful young practitioners at the Hamilton County Bar. Mr. Cobb is a member of the Masonic Order, the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Pythias. He was married October 30, 1884, to Lura, daughter of John Nelson Milburn, a merchant of Aurora, Ind. Mrs. Cobb is an active member of the Woman's Press Club of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb reside on Norwood avenue and Beech street, Norwood.

HENRY BROWN MCCLURE, attorney at law, was born September 9, 1847, in the town of Florida, Mo. His father, Henry S. McClure, of Virginia birth, and Scotch-Irish descent, a builder by occupation, removed to Lexington, Mo., and here the subject of these memoirs received his early education, and prepared for college. He entered Miami University, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. For one year thereafter he taught school in Glendale, this county, and the following year at Miami University. The next two years he spent in study at Göttingen and Leipzig, Germany, there completing his general education. Upon his return to this country he located in Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he was, for five years, principal of the public schools of that town. During this service he pursued the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1879. After a short interval spent in travel abroad he came to Cincinnati, and entered into the practice of his profession with Florian Giauque, under the firm name Giauque & McClure, in which he is still engaged. He is a joint author with Mr. Giauque of the legal compilation, now in extensive use, known as "Dower and Curtesy Tables." Mr. McClure is a Democrat, and has been more or less identified with the work of his party. He was married in 1889, to Anna, daughter of the late Frank Douglass, who was for a number of years an employe of the "John Shillito Company," of Cincinnati. His wife is now deceased. One child, Douglass, born of this marriage, survives. Mr. McClure resides at Glendale, of which corporation he has been mayor since 1886. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. JONES was born in the city of Bangor, North Wales, November 4, 1840. Early in life, he chose the profession of teaching, and was regularly trained for that profession in one of the British government normal colleges. In 1866 he emigrated to this country, and in the spring of 1867, after obtaining a principal's certificate from the Cincinnati board of examiners, taught for a short period in the public schools of Cincinnati. In the fall of that year he was appointed principal of one of the public schools of Newport, Ky., and the following year was elected superintendent of the public schools of that city, which position he held ten years. He then qualified himself for admission to the Bar, and shortly after severing his connection with the Newport schools, was, in 1879, regularly admitted to practice by the Kentucky court of appeals.

Shortly after this he moved to Cincinnati, and associated himself with the law firm of Moulton, Johnson & Levy. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, as well as the United States Court. Mr. Jones in

early manhood married one who took the same professional training that he did, and who now ranks as one of the most prominent educators and pedagogical lecturers of the State of Ohio—Mrs. Jennie H. Jones. For the first few years of his career at the Bar, he made a specialty of admiralty practice. He is still connected with the firm of Johnson & Levy (formerly Moulton, Johnson & Levy), and in addition to this has formed a nominal partnership with Alfred Herholz, of Cincinnati. Mr. Jones being a native of Wales is an ardent and enthusiastic Welshman, conspicuous at all public gatherings of that nationality, and is generally known among the Welsh-Americans of Cincinnati as “Y Cyfreithiwr Cymraeg”—the Welsh lawyer.

EDWIN JAMES HOWARD, attorney at law, was born March 20, 1856, in Covington, Ky., a son of the late James G. and Delia (Peck) Howard, the former a native of Kentucky, and for many years a member of the Bar of Kenton county, Ky., the latter a native of this State. Our subject received his early education in the schools of Covington, prepared for college at Dayton, Ohio, and entered Antioch College. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky, and continued it under J. F. Baldwin, of Cincinnati; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1879, and entered upon the practice of his profession alone. He was for several years associated in the practice with Hiram M. Rulison, and, upon that gentleman's appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney of this county, formed his present partnership connection with Orris P. Cobb. Mr. Howard is a Freemason. He was married October 4, 1893, to Miss Lucy Louise, daughter of George A. and Emmiline M. Budd, of Elyria, Ohio, where Mr. Budd is a wholesale commission merchant. Mr. Howard resides on Price avenue, Price Hill.

WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON MINER, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1856, a son of the late John L. Miner, judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, by appointment of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes. Judge Miner was born near Columbus, Ohio, March 8, 1810, and was for many years a resident and leading lawyer of Cincinnati. He was actively identified with public-spirited movements, generally, and was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1870. His wife was Mary Wright, daughter of the late John C. Wright, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a member of Congress from the Steubenville, Ohio, District, and a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. He died in Washington City during the meeting of the last named body in the capital. The Miners are of English descent, and were among the early settlers of Ohio, Isaac Miner, the father of Judge Miner, locating in Franklin county, in 1806. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Miner who came to the American colonies from Somersetshire, England, and was one of the founders of New London, Conn., in 1650. The Wrights are also of English descent. Judge Wright was for some years editor of the old Cincinnati *Gazette*, succeeding the late Charles Hammond in that capacity.

A. C. SHATTUCK, attorney, was born at Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., December 22, 1852, the only child of A. C. and Florilla D. (Warren) Shattuck, natives of Massachusetts, and of English and Scotch origin. The father was a wholesale and retail merchant in the book and periodical line, carrying on that business in Boston, Mass. He died young. The mother is still living.

Our subject received his early schooling in the public schools, later attending Geauga Seminary at Chester, Geauga County, Ohio, and Oberlin College, where he was graduated from the regular classical course in 1878, with the degree B. A. In 1879 he entered the Cincinnati Law School where he graduated in 1880, with the degree LL.B., and then entered on the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, and here he has since continued in the regular practice of the law. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is past officer of the Subordinate Lodge; he is a 32° Freemason and a Knight Templar; is past master of the Blue Lodge; is a member of Syrian Temple of Cincinnati, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He takes a very great interest in Masonry. Mr. Shattuck was married November 27, 1884, to Mrs.

Louise (Moore) Bailey. She was born in Cincinnati, and is of English descent. This union has been blessed with one child, A. C. Shattuck, Jr., born September 2, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck are members of the Columbia Congregational Church, of which he is a trustee. He has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and at present is a teacher in the Columbia Church Sabbath-school. He is treasurer of the Cincinnati Congregational Missionary Society, and a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES LEO LUNDY, attorney at law, was born on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, April 11, 1855. That historic spot in Canada where, in the war of 1812, was fought the battle of Lundy's Lane, was so named after the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, William Lundy, who owned the land. William Lundy came to Cincinnati in 1840, and established the first gold-pen manufacturing establishment here. His son, Charles S. Lundy, who was born at Lundy's Lane, became a carpenter and builder, and while at New Orleans in 1878 contracted yellow fever, from which he died. His wife, who still survives, was Miss Anna Caulfield, a lady of Irish birth, whose father located, with his family, in Quebec when she was eight years of age, and who came to Cincinnati with his family in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lundy were married in Cincinnati in 1849; of the children born of this marriage, the eldest was the late Judge George H., who died in May, 1880, shortly after his return from the territory of Arizona, after having filled the district judgeship of that Territory, under appointment by President Cleveland. The surviving children are John Edward, a traveling salesman; Joseph N., electrician with the Brush Company of Cincinnati; Guy D., a law student; Miss Mary J. Lundy, cashier of the John Church Company, Cincinnati, and Charles Leo, the subject of this sketch.

Charles L. Lundy received his education at the Glendale schools, then learned the carpenter's trade, and was next engaged in bridge building on the C. H. & D. R. R. He then became locomotive fireman on the Cincinnati Southern, in which he was engaged until 1877, a period of five years, during which time he ran the first engine that crossed the new Southern bridge over the Ohio. In 1878 he began the study of law under the late United States Senator George H. Pendleton; attended the Cincinnati Law College, took a two years' course in one year, and was graduated therefrom with honors in May, 1880; he immediately entered into the practice of law, and was, up to the time of his brother's death, associated with the late George H. Lundy. He is now engaged in the business alone, and enjoys a large and growing practice. He is a Democrat, and is an active participant in the hard work of every campaign. His brother and sister, Joseph N. and Miss Mary J., mentioned above, are among the distinguished vocalists of Cincinnati, the former being the baritone soloist, the latter the soprano soloist, of St. Francis De Sales Church, East Walnut Hills.

JOHN WILLIAM WOLFE was born near New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, March 19, 1852. He is a son of Wesley and Margaret (McLain) Wolfe, the former a native of Ohio, of English descent, the latter a native of the County Down, Ireland; both are yet residing in Tuscarawas county. John W. Wolfe completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge McIlvaine, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and continued it under Judge Frees, of Canton, Ohio. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated and admitted to practice in 1880. On February 4, 1886, Mr. Wolfe was married to Sarah H., daughter of Oliver Hazzard Cox, a contractor and builder of Cincinnati, and one child, Marguerite, is the fruit of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe reside in Avondale; and they are members of the Episcopal Church.

ADOLPH LEWIS BROWN was born in Dubuque, Iowa, July 13, 1857. He is a son of the late Lewis and Louisa (Elsbach) Brown, both natives of Bavaria, who came

to this country in 1853, locating in Dubuque, where Lewis Brown was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his removal with his family to Cincinnati in 1858, since which time he was similarly engaged until his death in 1875. His wife survives. Adolph L. Brown completed his education at Hughes High School, began the study of law, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and admitted to the Bar in 1880. He has since been very actively engaged in the practice of his profession in all its branches, particularly in commercial, corporation, and probate law. He is counsel for the National Cordage Company, and as such represents all its properties throughout the State of Ohio. He is adviser for some of the largest commercial industries and estates in Cincinnati. Mr. Brown resides on Walnut Hills.

EDWARDS RITCHIE was born in Greenfield, Ohio, March 18, 1858, a son of Rev. Andrew and Mary (Gray) Ritchie. Rev. Andrew Ritchie was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Cincinnati in 1846, was graduated from the old Woodward College in 1850, subsequently attending Oxford Theological Seminary, and was graduated therefrom in 1854. He was then installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greenfield, Ohio, and in 1865 returned to Cincinnati to assume the duties of secretary of the Western Tract Society, in which he has since been engaged. His wife is of Irish descent, a descendant of Robert Gray who came to this country from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He subsequently settled on government land in Butler county, Ohio, which was paid for in Revolutionary scrip. This land, for which no deed was ever given, is still in the possession of the Grays.

Edwards Ritchie was graduated from Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, in 1878, read law under the preceptorship of Reuben Tyler, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of '80. For two years thereafter he filled a clerical position under County Auditor W. S. Cappellar, then entered upon the practice of law, and is now associated with A. J. Marsh, under the firm name of Marsh & Ritchie. He is a Knight Templar; a member of the University Club, and of the Lincoln Club. On November 9, 1892, Mr. Ritchie was married to Mary, sister of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie attend the Presbyterian Church. He has been actively identified with the growth and development of Wyoming, where he resides; was for three terms the village solicitor; a member of its health and school boards, and for a number of years was Republican executive committeeman from that District.

FRANKLIN T. CAHILL, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1859, a son of John F. and Cynthia (Clark) Cahill, the former a native of Rising Sun, Ind., of Irish descent, the latter a native of Lowell, Mass., and a descendant of old New England stock. The father of John F. Cahill was James Cahill, a native of Ireland, a linen manufacturer of considerable means, who came to this country in 1820, and looking about for a satisfactory place of business and residence, passed Cincinnati as too small and unpromising a place, locating in Rising Sun, Ind. Returning to this county, however, he settled in Delhi township on a farm, where he continued to reside until 1876, when he died at the great age of one hundred and three years. His brother, Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D., was one of the most distinguished Roman Catholic orators and divines of the first half of the nineteenth century. John F. Cahill was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati for a number of years, and in 1869 purchased a farm in Delhi township, and there continued to reside until 1880, when he returned to Cincinnati, where he now resides. His wife, who died in 1883, was a descendant of the Pierce family, and second cousin of the late ex-President Franklin Pierce.

Franklin T. Cahill received his early education partially at St. Xavier College, and partly under private tutorage; read law in the office of Stephen Coles, attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated, and in 1880 was admitted to practice, in which he has since been engaged. Politically he is a

Republican, and a member of the Lincoln Club. He is also a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, The Cincinnati Art Club, and The University Club, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. A brother, Rev. Casper B. Cahill, is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church of this diocese.

FLORIEN GIAUQUE, attorney at law, was born on his father's farm near Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio, May 11, 1843. His parents, Augustus and Sophia (Guillaume) Giauque, were natives of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, who came to this country, during their childhood, with their fathers' families, both of which located in Holmes county. Florian's family left the farm when he was about six years old, and settled in Fredericksburg, Wayne Co., Ohio, where his boyhood was chiefly passed, and whose public schools and academy he attended. About the commencement of the war of 1861, his parents both being then dead, he went to Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ashland Co., Ohio, with all his fortune—about twenty dollars—in his pocket, very much determined to carry out his intention, formed years before, of graduating at some good college and becoming a lawyer. That he succeeded without help from others, and out of debt when he left college, carries its own comment, and should encourage others like minded. Calls for volunteer soldiers for that war following, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Regiment, O. V. I., and served in it in the armies of Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, Sherman and Thomas, till the close of the war. He then at once resumed his studies at Vermillion Institute, where he was both pupil and teacher. From there he went to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, entering the Freshman class in 1866, graduating with honors in June, 1869. Having soon after been examined, with a view to teaching, for a time in the public schools, by the State board of examiners, he received the best certificate ever issued by that body, twenty-seven branches being enumerated therein. In September of that year, he became principal of the public schools at Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio, which position he held until 1875, then declining further re-election. In the meantime he had studied law under the preceptorship of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, then a resident of that village. In the latter year, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where, in 1880, he formed a law partnership with Henry B. McClure, which still (1894) continues in active general practice.

Mr. Giauque is the author and compiler of a larger number of law books than any other citizen of this State, among them being the following: "The Revised Statutes of Ohio" and various supplements, etc., thereto; "A Manual for Assignees;" "A Manual for Guardians;" "Naturalization and Election Laws of the United States;" "Ohio Election Laws;" "Manual for Notaries and Conveyancers;" "Settlement of Decedents' Estates;" "The Law of Roads, Ditches, Bridges and Watercourses in Ohio;" "Manual for Constables and Marshals;" and, jointly with his partner, Mr. McClure, "Dower and Curtesy Tables." For this reason a sketch of his life, and a list of his books, is found in the late edition of "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors." He is also, and for many years has been, the author and reviser of the large number of important legal blanks published by Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, who also publish said books; and he has written various articles for periodicals, etc., on scientific and other subjects.

Mr. Giauque was married November 18, 1884, to Mary, daughter of William H. Miller, a lawyer of Hamilton, Ohio, who, while an officer in the Union army, was killed in action in the Civil war; she was also the granddaughter of John Woods, long the leading lawyer of Butler county, Ohio, an active member of Congress, auditor of the State of Ohio, promoter of Ohio's canals and railroads, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Giauque reside at Glendale, Ohio, in the management of whose affairs his neighbors call upon him to take an active part.

OLIVER BELL JONES was born in Cincinnati, January 4, 1856, a son of the late J. Dan Jones and Margaretta (Bell) Jones, both of whom were natives of Hamilton county, Ohio. J. Dan Jones was the son of Oliver Jones and grandson of John Jones, the latter a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Maryland, who came to this section of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and purchased a tract of land in Columbia township from John Cleves Symmes and his associates, the title to which land still vests in the heirs of the original purchaser. John Jones was closely identified with the early political history of Hamilton county, was one of the first justices of the peace, and was a member of both Houses of the State Legislature. His son, Oliver, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was also a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate of the Ohio Legislature. J. Dan Jones was for a number of years connected with the auditor's office of Hamilton county, and was himself county auditor in 1856 and 1858. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850; was for a number of years treasurer of his township, and for two terms was a member of the Decennial State Board of Equalization. He died in 1873. His wife Margaretta (Bell) Jones, who survived him but five years, was the granddaughter of the late Peter Bell, one of the first judges of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county.

Oliver B. Jones received his education in the public schools of Columbia township and of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Woodward High School in the class of 1875. For several years thereafter he was one of the clerical force in the office of the board of public works of Cincinnati. During this period, he began the study of law and entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1880, and entering upon the practice of law in 1881. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and has been more or less actively identified with the work of his party in this county. He held the position of an assistant under City Solicitor J. M. Dawson, and was, in 1890, his party's nominee for probate judge. On September 28, 1886, he was married to Louise F., daughter of S. W. Stone, consulting engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad. She is a graduate of Cincinnati Wesleyan College. Three children born of this marriage are: Stephen W.; Rufus B., and Louise Frances. The family reside at Madisonville, where they are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOWARD CLARK HOLLISTER was born September 11, 1856, on Southern avenue, Mt. Auburn, and is the eldest son of George B. and Laura B. (Strait) Hollister. He attended the public schools in the now Sixteenth District, afterward in the intermediate department, and then in Woodward High School. In September, 1874, he entered Yale College and graduated in June, 1878. After graduation he entered as a student the law office of his father, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he received his degree in May, 1880, having shortly before been admitted to the Bar by the supreme court of Ohio. In 1881 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. The following year he became a member of the firm of Hollister, Roberts & Hollister, and was elected in the fall of 1893 judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county by a handsome majority. On June 2, 1887, Judge Hollister was married to Alice, second daughter of Samuel B. and Julia (Baker) Keys, and they have four children. The family live on Madison road, East Walnut Hills.

CHARLES ANKENY BOSWORTH was born at Wilmington, Ohio, September 16, 1853, a son of the late Charles M. and Virginia (Lang) Bosworth, the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio, and both of English descent. Charles M. Bosworth was a leading Republican of his county, and was for many years and up to his death, which occurred October 11, 1888, president of the First National Bank of Wilmington. His widow resides in Wilmington.

Charles A. Bosworth graduated from Ann Arbor in 1877, and then became vice-president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio. In 1879, he came to



Alman T. Goebel

Cincinnati, and read law under the preceptorship of Governor J. B. Foraker; attended the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom, and admitted to practice in 1880. Returning to Wilmington he resumed his duties as vice-president of the First National Bank. Upon the death of his father in 1886, he became president of the bank, a position which he still holds. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati in 1890, was for a time associated with Governor Foraker and L. C. Black, and in 1893 formed his present association with the latter. Mr. Bosworth is a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was married April 24, 1884, to Jessie W. Clark, granddaughter of the late Thomas Weasner, one of Cincinnati's prominent pioneer citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth and children, Charles W. and Erwin P., reside on McMillan street, Walnut Hills.

CHARLES MCGUFFEY HEPBURN was born in Rockbridge county, Va., August 19, 1858, a son of Rev. Dr. Andrew D. and Henrietta (McGuffey) Hepburn, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and both of Scotch descent. Rev. A. D. Hepburn's life work has been identified with educational interests. He has been for twelve years a member of the Faculty of the Miami University, and for three years of that period was its presiding officer. For six years he was president of Davidson College, North Carolina, and is now professor of English literature of Miami University. W. H. McGuffey, his wife's father, was the author of the McGuffey series of Readers, and was at the time of his death one of the Faculty of the University of Virginia. He was one of the early professors of Miami University, then president of Cincinnati College, and then president of the Ohio University of Athens, Ohio.

Charles M. Hepburn prepared for college at Miami University, was graduated from Davidson College with degree of B. A. in 1878, and was the valedictorian of his class; was graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of B. L. in 1880. For one year he taught in Davidson College. In 1881 he came to Cincinnati, and was admitted to practice. He was for a brief time connected with the Insurance Adjustment Company, and then entered upon the general civil practice of his profession. He is the author of a legal treatise in the Law of Pleading—"On Stating a Cause of Action"—which is now in press. He is a Democrat, and has for some years been corresponding secretary of the Ohio Club. On October 10, 1891, Mr. Hepburn was married to Julia, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, late rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, and two children, Samuel Benedict and Henrietta, are the fruits of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn reside on Eden avenue, Avondale. Mr. Hepburn is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati.

JOHN BRACKETT CHILDE, attorney at law, was born in West Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., November 6, 1864. His parents, Charles B. and Eliphal (Brackett) Childe, are both natives of Vermont, and descendants of the early settlers of New England, the Brackett family dating back in its history contemporaneously with the landing of the "Mayflower." Charles B. Childe was captain in the Eighth Vermont Infantry during the Civil war, serving with the Army of the Gulf, Capt. Childe being provost marshal of New Orleans, under Gen. Butler. By profession he is a civil engineer, and in that capacity has built numerous railroads, among them the Chesapeake & Ohio from Ashland, Ky., to Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childe removed to this vicinity in 1870, and now reside at Wyoming.

John B. Childe was educated at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1885. He then attended the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, for one year, and upon his return to Cincinnati read law in the office of Judge Alfred Yapple while taking a year's course at the Cincinnati Law School; was graduated therefrom, admitted to practice May 30, 1887, and is now engaged therein. He was married June 30, 1892, to Jessamine, daughter of Henry W. Pollock, superin-

tendent of DeCamp, Levoy & Company, of Cincinnati, and has one child, a son, born May 26, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Childe reside at Wyoming, and attend the Baptist Church. Both Capt. Childe and his son, John B., are members of the Loyal Legion, and the Masonic Fraternity, the latter being also a Knight Templar.

JOSEPH BURTON KELLEY, attorney at law, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., April 2, 1857, a son of Stephen S. Kelley, a retired farmer of that locality. He received his early education in the public schools of that place, and in 1874 came to Cincinnati, where for several years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1878 he went to Chicago, and there pursued the study of law at the Union College of Law of that city, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. Immediately thereafter he embarked in the practice of his profession at Huron, Dak., where he took an active part in the long struggle to divide and admit the two Dakotas into the Union, and was in 1888 appointed Assistant United States Attorney of that Territory. Upon the division of that Territory and the admission to the Union of North and South Dakota in 1890, this office was abolished, and in 1891 Mr. Kelley came to Cincinnati, entering into practice here. Politically he is a Republican, an active member of the Blaine Club, and in 1892 he served as attorney for the city auditor. He is an active member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Veterans; also of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, besides several other societies.

Mr. Kelley has been twice wedded. In January, 1878, he married Olivia J., daughter of Capt. O. S. Smith, of Morrow, Ohio. She died in December, 1878, leaving one child, Oscar. In April, 1884, Mr. Kelley married Mary C., daughter of the late L. F. Wehrmann, a leading furniture merchant of Cincinnati, and of this marriage two children, Helen and Blanche, are the issue. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley reside on Madisonville avenue, Walnut Hills.

FRED HERTENSTEIN was born in Cincinnati June 6, 1858. He is a son of the late Frederick and Elizabeth (Braun) Hertenstein, both natives of Germany, the former of Baden, the latter of Hessen-Darmstadt. Fred Hertenstein, Sr., was for many years and up to the time of his decease (1881) a shoe merchant of Cincinnati; his wife survives him.

Fred Hertenstein, Jr., attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Woodward High School in 1879. He then studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and Hon. Ferdinand Vogeler; attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1881. From October, 1881, to May, 1885, he was one of the clerical force of the surveyor of customs under D. W. McClung. On May 1, 1885, he was appointed title examiner under City Solicitor Frank M. Coppock, serving in this capacity until May, 1887. He then engaged in the practice of law until January 1, 1888, when he assumed the duties of assistant under County Solicitor W. A. Davidson. On May 1, 1891, he was appointed by Mayor Mosby to the position of prosecuting attorney of the police court for the term of three years. On April 2, 1894, he was elected by a majority of over eleven thousand to the position which he now holds of corporation counsel as Republican candidate opposed to Guy Mallon, on the Citizens', and W. F. Fox, on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Blaine and Lincoln Clubs and is a Freemason. On September 20, 1888, Mr. Hertenstein was married to Frieda, daughter of Charles Moser, a leading manufacturer of Cincinnati. One son, Carl, is the issue of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hertenstein reside on Broadway.

LEWIS MORROW HADDEN, attorney at law, was born upon his father's farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 13, 1859. In 1880 he graduated from Muskingum College, came to Cincinnati, and read law in the office of Tilden, Buchwalter & Campbell, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus in 1881. After his admission to the Bar he was for five years associated with the firm and its successors, in whose office he began the study of law, and for one year

thereafter pursued the practice alone. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed first assistant under City Solicitor Theodore Horstman, in which capacity he was employed until January 1, 1891, when he was appointed and assumed the duties of assistant to County Solicitor Fred S. Speigel. He was a member of the board of education from 1885 to 1890, and for two years of that time its presiding officer. He served one term as president of the board of library managers, one term upon the union board of high schools, and a portion of one term upon the board of trustees of the Cincinnati University. Mr. Hadden has been an active worker in the Republican party, was chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1882-83, and of the County Committee in 1889-90. He was married November 5, 1890, to Miss Nettie C. Hunter.

ALFRED HILL was born in Cincinnati May 22, 1857, a son of the late Alfred and Martha J. (Wainwright) Hill, natives of Ohio and of Scotch descent. Alfred Hill, Sr., was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1818, came to Cincinnati about 1848, and for thirty years was here engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He died in 1882. His wife, who was born in Cincinnati on Walnut street in 1822, survives. Her father, John Wainwright, was the founder of one of the earliest private schools in Cincinnati.

Alfred Hill, Jr., was graduated from Hughes High School in the class of '77. The following two years he spent as a teacher in one of the public schools of Cincinnati, then becoming attached to the clerical force of County Clerk Samuel W. Ramp, with whom he remained two years. During this latter period he began the study of law, attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in the class of '81, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Order. On September 29, 1886, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of Henry Martin, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, and the builder of the Mt. Auburn Cable road, of which he is now president, and of which Mr. Hill is secretary and treasurer. The children born of this marriage are: Donald Yorke, Norman Stewart and Kenneth Porter. The family reside at No. 8 Park place, Mt. Auburn. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES DICK ERMSTON, attorney at law, was born in Reily township, Butler Co., Ohio, February 22, 1859, a son of the late Jonathan and Sarah Elizabeth Ermston, both parents being of Welsh descent. Jonathan Ermston was a comparatively young man at the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted and served until the battle of Chickamauga, where he received a mortal wound.

The subject of this sketch, James D. Ermston, received his education partly in the district schools of his native township and partly in the schools of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in the office of the recorder of Butler county, which position he held three years. He then resumed his general studies, finally commencing the study of law. In 1880 he accepted the position of bookkeeper for a business firm of College Corner, Ohio, with whom he remained two years, during which period he devoted his leisure to the reading of law. This position he resigned to continue his law studies in Cincinnati in the office of Maj. Charles H. Blackburn. He was admitted to practice December 9, 1882. In 1886 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, the duties of which position he discharged with such signal ability that when in April, 1889, he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the police court of Cincinnati in a hotly-contested and about equally divided election, he received the endorsement of the people by a handsome majority over his Republican opponent. During his judicial administration the police court dockets were burdened far beyond their ordinary limits. Numberless violations of the law requiring the saloons to be closed on Sunday, and many other vexed questions of grave import, came before him involving a host of influential citizens and wealthy corporations.

Judge Ermston's fearless discharge of his duties under these trying circumstances won for him the unanimous approval of law-abiding citizens, though it unquestionably led to his defeat in the subsequent election in which he was a candidate for re-election. At this election the influential business interests which Judge Ermston had antagonized by his just decisions succeeded, by their lavish use of money and active electioneering, in defeating him. He is engaged in the practice of law in the Wiggins block.

Judge Ermston is a member of the Cuvier Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the Duckworth Club, of which latter organization he was the presiding officer. He was married April 11, 1885, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Nicholas Druly, a farmer of Union county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Ermston reside at No. 190 Chapel street, Walnut Hills.

RICHARD HINGSON, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 1850, son of the late Richard and Catherine (Link) Hingson. His father was born in Seaford, Sussex county, State of Delaware, of English parents; his mother was a native of Germany. Richard Hingson, Sr., came to Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1840, and was a pioneer in the awning and tent manufacturing industry. He died in 1856. His wife died in 1872. Richard Hingson, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1882. He was married, December 12, 1872, to Anna M., daughter of Thomas E. Filghman. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F., and acted as grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Ohio, in 1893.

CHARLES LEIGH BOGLE was born in Cedarville, Greene Co., Ohio, October 28, 1858, a son of James S. and Mary (Mitchell) Bogle, both natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. James S. Bogle is now engaged in business in Tacoma, Wash. Charles received his education in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and at Wittenberg College, from which he was graduated in 1879. For a time thereafter he taught school, and in 1880 commenced the study of law under Samuel A. Bowman, an attorney, of Springfield, in 1881 entering the Boston Law School, and graduating therefrom in 1882. He then attended the University of Leipsic, Saxony, for one year. Returning to this country in 1883, he accepted the position of official stenographer of the courts of Clarke county, Ohio, and was thus employed for five years. In 1888 he came to Cincinnati, and engaged for one year in the manufacture of carriage hardware, and in the fall of 1889 entered upon the practice of the law, in which he is still engaged. He was married, October 27, 1888, to Jessie, daughter of Henry A. Thompson, ex-president of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bogle reside on Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bogle is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Bogle removed to New York City, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law.

RICHARD L. AYER, attorney at law, was born October 9, 1852, in Anderson township, Hamilton county, where his great-grandfather, Ebenezer Ayer, one of the earliest settlers, located in 1800. Ebenezer Ayer was a boat-builder; his son John followed the same occupation, and John's son, Richard, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer. Richard L. Ayer received his initial schooling at the district school of Anderson township, continued his studies at the Lebanon Normal School, and completed his education at the Iowa State University, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He read law in the office of Judge Joseph Cox, attended the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom, and was admitted to practice in 1882. He was married January 16, 1888, to Ella N., daughter of William Newberry, an old resident and manufacturer of Lexington, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer have one child, Royal N.; they reside at Asbury, Anderson township, this county. They attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Ayer is a Mason. Politically he is a Democrat, was one of the Democratic nominees for representative in 1893, and was defeated.

CHARLES EDWARD PRIOR was born July 16, 1861, at Cincinnati, received his education in the public schools, read law under the preceptorship of John M. Foster, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1882 was admitted to the Bar. From 1886 to 1890 he was the Executive Clerk of Governor Joseph B. Foraker, and ex-officio secretary of the State Board of Pardons. On January 1, 1893, he formed the present law partnership with ex-Gov. Foraker under the firm name of Foraker & Prior. He is married, and resides in Norwood.

ROBERT CAMP PRICE, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati June 14, 1859. He is a son of John W. and Florida (Williamson) Price, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Ohio, and both of English descent. John W. Price graduated at Harvard Law School, practiced law for some years, and was at one time judge of the civil district court of New Orleans. His wife is the daughter of George T. Williamson, who was born in Cincinnati, and was one of the earliest practitioners at the Hamilton County Bar. He was for a number of years secretary of the Pioneer Association. George T. Williamson married Jane, daughter of James Taylor, a pioneer resident of Newport, Ky. Her mother was for a time a resident of Fort Washington, in Losantiville, now Cincinnati. Robert C. Price received his education in this county, at Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, where he prepared for college, graduating in 1878, and at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. He is now practicing law in Cincinnati. He is unmarried, and resides with his parents in Clifton. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

OTTO PFLEGER was born in Cincinnati April 20, 1861, son of the late John M. and Josephine (Emmert) Pfleger, the former of whom established the first German library in Cincinnati; the latter was the sister of the late Dr. F. L. Emmert. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, read law under the preceptorship of the late Judge Alphonso Taft, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1883. During the Garfield campaign he did political reportorial work for the *Commercial Gazette*. He was married October 27, 1886, to Margaret, daughter of Frederick Fox, a farmer of Highland county, Ohio, and two children, Lucie B. and Marguerite, are the fruit of this marriage. The family reside in Clifton.

JOHN WENTZEL, attorney at law, was born at Cincinnati, January 18, 1851. He is a son of the late Henry and Margaret (Littecompte) Wentzel, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in their early youth. Henry Wentzel located in Cincinnati in 1848, and was here engaged in business until a few years prior to his death which occurred in 1883. His wife, whose father located in, 1830, on a farm in the vicinity of the site of the C. H. & D. depot, survives. John Wentzel was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Woodward High School in the class of 1872. He then became a teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was thus engaged for twelve years, during the latter part of which period he was principal of the Fourth District school. During this term he began the study of law, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Wentzel is a Democrat, and has been actively identified with the work of his party in Delhi township, where he resides. He was the first mayor of Delhi, and served as justice of the peace for one term. He is now a trustee of the township. He was married February 26, 1881, to Caroline, daughter of the late Peter Zinn, one of the early and leading members of the Hamilton County Bar, and for a number of years president of the Kentucky Central railroad. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Margaret, Hallie, and John. Mrs. Caroline (Zinn) Wentzel died November 17, 1893.

CHARLES EDGAR BROWN was born at Kingwood, Va. (now W. Va.), March 12, 1853. He is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Smith) Brown, the former a native of Virginia and of North of Ireland descent, the latter a native of Maryland and of Scotch descent. Thomas Brown was an attorney at law, and four of his sons adopted the same profession, Judge James A. Brown, of Kingwood, T. P. R. Brown, of Beverly, W. Va., the late George W. Brown, of Grafton, W. Va., and the subject of this sketch, Charles Edgar Brown, of Cincinnati. George W. Brown was Adjutant-General of West Virginia under Gov. Boreman. The fifth son, Lieut.-Commander R. M. G. Brown, is the naval officer who in March, 1887, when his ship, the "Trenton," the admiral's flagship of the Pacific squadron, off Samoa, was in a dismantled condition and wreck was threatened during a terrible gale, was happily inspired to locate a sufficient number of his crew of 500 men upon the vessel's rigging, whereby a living sail was formed that proved efficacious in saving the lives of the crew and the vessel from destruction. Two of the daughters of Thomas Brown married attorneys of Morgantown, W. Va., John A. Dille, ex-judge of the circuit court, and Joseph Moreland, who is the President Regent of the State University. William G. Brown, a brother of Thomas Brown, was not only a prominent attorney, but in the political world occupied many responsible positions. He was administration leader of the House of Representatives under President Polk, a member of the Richmond convention which passed the ordinance of secession, to which he was unalterably opposed, and afterward in Congress introduced the bill establishing the State of West Virginia.

Charles Edgar Brown graduated from the Columbian Law School of Washington, D. C., in June, 1879. In April of the following year he located in Cincinnati. In 1882 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1883, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a Democrat and has been actively identified with the work of his party in Hamilton county. He was one of the founders and early presidents of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He has never been an aspirant for office, but served as one of the board of police commissioners by appointment of Gov. Campbell from May, 1889, to April, 1893, serving as president of that board during 1889-90. Mr. Brown is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, Past Eminent Commander of the Cincinnati Commandery of Knights Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Pythian Knight. He resides at the University Club.

WILLIAM LITTLEFORD was born in Cincinnati, son of J. S. S. Littleford, a well-known merchant of Pearl street for about forty years. The family are from Virginia, where the name is well known. John Littleford, the grandfather of William Littleford, was a lawyer at Charlottesville, Va., and his wife, Charlotte Littleford, was known throughout the South in the days before the war for her writings, which were widely read, one volume of her poems having reached several editions. There was one son born to their union, John Spencer de Stoven Littleford. About 1840 this son, then about twenty years of age, came to Cincinnati and embarked in business. He married Agnes Smith, the daughter of Thomas S. Smith, an old and well-known citizen, and the couple had eleven children, eight of whom are living at this writing. Of these the youngest three are daughters; the other five are sons, named, respectively, John Spencer de Stoven, William, Thomas Smith, Frank and George.

William Littleford, the subject of this sketch, is the second son, and is the only member of the family who is engaged in a profession. He was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, graduated from Woodward High School, and afterward attended the Cincinnati University and St. Xavier College, receiving the degree of M. A. at the latter institution. He spent two years teaching school in Kentucky, and graduated from the Law School in 1884 with second highest honors. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his own office, and after five years of

private practice was appointed first assistant county prosecutor, which position he held for three years. In the fall of 1891 he was a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for common pleas judge, but was defeated. Had he been elected he would have been the youngest man, with one or two exceptions, that ever took a seat on the common pleas Bench in Hamilton county, and it was his youth alone that defeated him in the campaign. He at once resigned from the position of assistant prosecuting attorney, and resumed private practice. Besides being a member of the Bar, William Littleford is a member of the firm of "Frank Littleford & Brother," dealers in lumber. Mr. George Littleford is also one of the firm, while John S. S. Littleford and Thomas S. Littleford, the two other brothers, are engaged in the sheet-iron business, and are well known and prosperous business men. Mr. Littleford is unmarried and has kept house with his three sisters for several years.

GUSTAV R. WERNER, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, November 11, 1863. He is a son of Frederick J. Werner, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. Gustav R. Werner completed his education at Woodward High School in 1877, then entering the employ of the German Banking Company. In 1880 he began the reading of law in the office of Von Seggern, Phares & DeWald, attending the Cincinnati Law College during this time, and was admitted to practice in May, 1884. Until May, 1888, he remained with Von Seggern, Phares & DeWald, and then entered upon the practice alone, in which he is still engaged. He was married April 14, 1887, to Anna, daughter of William Dupuis, an old resident and business man of Cincinnati, and two children were born to this marriage, Carl G. and Frederick J. The family reside on Brown street. Mr. Werner is a member of the National Union, a secret beneficial order.

RICHARD E. WERNER, attorney at law, was born near the city of Hanover, Germany, June 21, 1863. His father, Prof. Ernst Werner, is a musician of eminence, who came to Cincinnati when our subject was a child, and is now following his profession in San Francisco, Cal. His wife died in Cincinnati in 1882. Richard E. Werner received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Woodward High School in 1881. He then for several years attended the University of Cincinnati, taking a special course which included such studies as were especially adapted in preparing for the study and practice of law, upon which he was bent. He read law in the office of Hon. John Follett, attended the Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to practice in 1884. For more than four years thereafter he practiced law with Hon. Ben Butterworth, Judge Miller Outcalt and Powell Crosley, and was also for a short period connected with Judge Evans. Since then he has been engaged in the practice with offices in the Bavaria building, corner Court and Walnut streets. He is a self-made man, has been more than ordinarily successful, and has an especially large practice in inheritances, assignments and real estate. He is the attorney for seven building associations, and for a number of corporations. He was married November 26, 1890, to Nellie, daughter of G. F. H. Tedtmann, an old citizen particularly well known in lodge circles. One child was born of this union, Raymond Edmund Ernst Richard Werner. The family resides at No. 41 Wesley avenue.

PHILIP RENNER, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1863. His parents, Joseph and Caroline (Schmidt) Renner, were born in Germany. The father died in 1881; the mother is still living. Philip received a few years' schooling in the public schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of twelve entered the employ of Hon. Isaac J. Miller, with whom he remained for seventeen years, studying law under his preceptorship. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of '84. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for board of education from the Twelfth Ward, a Republican stronghold, and was elected. He was married, March 12, 1887, to Mary, daughter of the late Valentine Gansman, of Piqua. Two children were born to this marriage, Viola and Miller W. The family reside on Fairview Heights.

HARRY QUINTON CLENEAY was born in Cincinnati, November 1, 1857. He is a son of George W. B. and Elizabeth (Rudd) Cleneay, the former a native of Ohio, of French-Huguenot descent, the latter a native and descendant of one of the oldest English settlers of Virginia. George W. B. Cleneay came to Cincinnati about 1850, and was for a quarter of a century a member of the whisky commission firm of Joseph S. Cleneay & Company. In 1870 he retired from business, and is now a resident of New York City. H. Q. Cleneay laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of Avondale, attended Bliss' Academy, Cincinnati, studied for two years under private tutors in Paris, France, entered Yale in 1877, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. He read law under the preceptorship of C. Bentley Matthews, attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1884. He practiced law for one year, and then became a member of "The G. A. Gray Company," machine tool manufacturers, Cincinnati. In 1887 he embarked in the real-estate brokerage business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He was married, April 2, 1887, to Louise, daughter of Charles W. and Mary (Strader) Woolley, the former an attorney, the latter a daughter of the late Jacob Strader. Mr. and Mrs. Cleneay have two children, Mary Frances Strader and Elizabeth Hudson. The family reside on Cleneay avenue, Norwood, and they are members of the Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS MICHAEL GORMAN, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, September 4, 1857, a son of William and Nora (Nestor) Gorman, both natives of County Galway, Ireland, where they were married in 1846. They came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, in 1849; Mr. Gorman purchased a farm in Sycamore township, where he resided until his decease in 1890; his widow died February 5, 1894.

Francis M. Gorman completed his education at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1878, and for five years thereafter taught school in this county, during the latter part of this period commencing the reading of law. He continued this study under the preceptorship of the late Timothy D. Lincoln, while attending the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1884. He practiced alone until 1886, when he formed his present partnership association with Charles M. Thompson, under the firm name of Gorman & Thompson. Mr. Gorman was solicitor for the village of Reading in 1886-88, resigning in the latter year; was re-elected in 1890, and is now serving in that capacity for that village, and in a similar capacity for the village of St. Bernard; he also served the village of Lockland similarly for three years. He is a Democrat, and was his party's nominee for county solicitor in 1887, when he was defeated by W. A. Davidson. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Gorman was married, June 4, 1887, to Lillian, daughter of the late George M. Herancourt, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. Two children were born to this marriage, Helen and Florence. The family reside at Hartwell.

EDWIN JOHN FRANKS was born in Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio, July 3, 1859. He is a son of the late Capt. Reason A. and Emma Franks, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch-Irish, the latter of German, descent. Capt. Reason A. Franks was an attorney, practicing first at Wauseon, Ohio, and subsequently at Butler, Ind., at which latter place he died in 1880. His wife died some years previously. Edwin J. Franks laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of Wayne and Holmes counties, Ohio, prepared for college at Gambier, entered Kenyon College in 1877, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. Coming to Cincinnati, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Henry B. Banning, continued it for a time with W. B. Morrow, and afterward with Boyce & Boyd, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court at Columbus in June, 1884. Immediately thereafter he, together with A. M. Rheinhardt, formed a law partnership with the late Judge M. Tilden under the firm name of Tilden,



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H. P. Lloyd

Franks & Rheinhart, which continued until the death of Judge Tilden in 1886, since which time Mr. Franks has pursued the practice of law alone. He was married, February 2, 1886, to Julia, daughter of William L. Perkins, of Cincinnati, and three children were born of this marriage, Edward, Earl and Irene. The family reside at North Side; they are members of the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD NATHAN CLINGMAN, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, September 29, 1854, son of the late Enoch and Sarah (Lyon) Clingman, the former a native of Cincinnati, the latter of Maryland; she was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Lyon, a physician of reputation far beyond the confines of Frederick, the city of his residence. Receiving the rudiments of his education in the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio, Edward continued the pursuit of knowledge assiduously at Farmers' College, College Hill, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he joined the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and at the University of Cincinnati, at which last named institution he edited the "College Journal," and from which he was graduated in 1880, with distinction, receiving the degree of B. A. Throughout his entire college course he was wholly self-supporting. For two years following his graduation he was in the United States Internal Revenue Service in this district, at the expiration of which time he began the study of law in the office of Gen. Charles E. Brown, a member of Congress from the Second Ohio District, was admitted to the Bar by the supreme court at Columbus in December, 1884, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, subsequently forming a partnership with his preceptor. Mr. Clingman is a Republican, and in 1891 was elected to the State Senate. His work as a member of that body was principally devoted to the advancement of the educational interests of his native city, county and State. Under bills introduced by him the Cincinnati College (Law School) was merged into the University, the tax levy for the support of the latter largely increased, and the appropriation for the University building, now (1894) in process of erection in Burnet Woods Park, secured. He was chairman of the Committee on Universities and Colleges, and a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations No. 1, Common Schools, Library and Judiciary. During his term as senator Miami University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and he was elected president of the alumnal association of his Alma Mater. Of his oratorical efforts the press of Cincinnati has given copious and complimentary notices, both as to their diction and delivery. Mr. Clingman was married, on June 30, 1885, to Anna E. Schaeffer, an artist of local celebrity, and daughter of the late Lieut. George M. and Emma (Gunckel) Schaeffer. Mr. and Mrs. Clingman have one child, Palmer, born March 5, 1889; they reside in Clifton, and are members of the Methodist Church.

EDWIN GHOLSON, attorney at law, was born in Holly Springs, Miss., May 3, 1863. He is the son of Dr. Samuel C. Gholson, a native of Virginia, the eldest son of the late Judge William Yates Gholson, who was one of the most distinguished jurists of his day in the United States, for many years a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and also one of the original justices of the superior court of Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch completed his education at the University of Mississippi, in 1880. For a time thereafter he read law in the office of Featherstone & Harris, a prominent legal firm of Holly Springs, and then came to Cincinnati and entered the Cincinnati Law College, from which he was graduated in 1885. For one year following he practiced law in Fort Worth, Texas, and then returning to Cincinnati formed a law partnership with J. Hartwell Cabell, which still exists. Mr. Gholson was married to Miss Eleanore L., daughter of Elbridge L. Thomas, and granddaughter of Nicholas W. Thomas, the latter one of Cincinnati's early mayors. One child, Eleanor, is the issue of this marriage. Mrs. Gholson died November 25, 1891.

DAVID SYMMES OLIVER, attorney at law, was born in Covington, Ky., March 30, 1860, a son of Warner S. and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Oliver, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of New Jersey, and both of English descent. Warner S. Oliver

was a son of David and Mary (Wade) Oliver, the former of whom was a resident at the time of his decease (1869) of Oxford, Ohio. His wife was the daughter of David Everett Wade, one of the prominent citizens of Cincinnati in its earliest years.

David Symmes Oliver received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati; was graduated from Woodward High School in 1878, and from Cincinnati University in 1882. He read law under the preceptorship of his uncle, M. W. Oliver, ex-judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio (a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume), during that period attending the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1885. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, and is still engaged therein. He is a Democrat, and was a nominee of his party for the board of legislation, but was defeated. He is a member of the Ohio State Road Commission by appointment of Governor McKinley. Mr. Oliver is not married, and he resides in Cincinnati.

AUGUST W. BRUCK was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 8, 1860. He is a son of Nicholas and Christina (Walter) Bruck, the former a native of Bavaria, the latter of Baden, both of whom came to this country with the families of their parents, who all located near Milwaukee, where Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bruck were married. The latter couple removed to Cincinnati in 1862, where for twenty years he was an employe of the city water works. He died in 1892; his widow is still living.

August W. Bruck attended the public schools and Entrup's Academy, and then learned type setting, becoming a compositor on the *Star*, subsequently on the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. While holding cases on the latter paper he began the study of law, and entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of '85. He then commenced the practice of his profession with ex-Judge T. A. O'Connor, and since the latter's death had been associated with Hon. John A. Caldwell, member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio. Mr. Bruck was identified actively in two campaigns with the Labor Party, in the first as its candidate for a superior court, and in the second for the probate court judgeship. With these exceptions, his political affiliations have been Democratic. He has been for the past three years title examiner for the B. of A. He was for several years an officer of the Typographical Union No. 3, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Elm Street Club and of the Misik-Verein. Mr. Bruck is unmarried, and resides with his mother on Bank street. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES THEODORE GREVE, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, January 3, 1863, a son of Dr. T. L. A. Greve, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. He completed his education at Harvard College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1885. Shortly after entering upon the practice of law, he formed a partnership association with C. Bentley Matthews, which continued until 1889, since when he has engaged in the practice alone. Mr. Greve was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District of Ohio, in 1892, but was unsuccessful in the election. He has been a constant contributor to the daily papers of Cincinnati for a number of years; has been a member and an official of the Cincinnati Literary Club for eight years; is a member of the Ohio Club, Tariff Reform Club, Duckworth Club, University Club, and is a member and one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He is unmarried, and resides with his father's family on West Eighth street.

SCOTT BONHAM, attorney at law, was born January 25, 1858, in the village of Midway, Madison Co., Ohio, where his parents, William J. and Letitia (Hays) Bonham, now reside. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Scott Bonham received his early education at the village school, from there proceeding to Delaware, Ohio, where he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, from

which institution he was graduated in 1882. For some time thereafter he attended the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. He was next, for two years, a student of the Cincinnati Law College, graduated therefrom, and was admitted to the Bar in 1885, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. During the past eight years Mr. Bonham has been an active worker for his party (Republican), and has represented his ward, the Sixteenth, as a delegate to numerous conventions, and is an active member of the Young Men's Blaine Club. In 1891 he was elected member of the board of legislation of Cincinnati, and was re-elected thereto in 1893 for the full term of two years. As a member of this board Mr. Bonham won the approval of good citizens generally by his earnest and eloquent advocacy of all good measures introduced in that body, and by his equally stalwart opposition to such as were opposed to the best interest of the people. Mr. Bonham is a member of the Second Cincinnati Cavalry Troop, and president of the Cincinnati Cavalry Club, in the organization of both of which he was actively identified. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is unmarried.

MICHAEL FRANCIS GALVIN, attorney at law, was born in the County Roscommon, Ireland, October 8, 1862. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Green) Galvin, both of whom were natives of Ireland, as were their ancestors for many generations, removed to a farm near Leeds, England, when Michael was but three years old. Near Leeds he received his early education. In 1871 the family came to this country, and located upon a farm near Hartford, Conn., where they resided until 1874, when they came to Cincinnati, Mr. Galvin being actively engaged in business up to a few years ago, when he retired. Michael F. Galvin, who had attended school near Hartford, resumed his schooling here upon the arrival of his father's family, completing it at Woodward High School from which he was graduated in 1884. He began the study of law in the office of Mr. T. F. Shay; entered the Cincinnati Law College and was graduated therefrom and admitted to practice in 1886. For one year he was associated with Mr. Shay, and then embarked in the practice alone. He is a Democrat, and has been more or less actively identified with the work of his party in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. Mr. Galvin has a lucrative practice, confined principally to the settlement and management of estates. He is closely interested and identified with local Catholic institutions; is unmarried, and resides with his parents in Fairmount.

LOUIS GOTTLÖB HUMMEL, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1864. His father, the late Christian Hummel, was a native of Hoheneck, Wurtemberg, came to the United States in 1854, and three years later located in Cincinnati where he was engaged in the distilling business for thirty-two years. He died November 15, 1892. His wife, whose maiden name was Louise Goetz, was a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, and came to Cincinnati in 1857, where she now resides.

Louis G. Hummel attended the public schools, completing his education at Woodward High School. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of Alms & Doepke, as entry clerk, and was thus engaged some four years. During the latter part of this service he began the study of law at home, in 1884 entered the office of Howard Douglass, attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated in the class of 1886 at the age of twenty-one years and four months. For one year thereafter he engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, Wash., and was there associated with Fred Peterson, then city attorney, afterward establishing himself in Cincinnati. Mr. Hummel was married June 12, 1888, to Emma, daughter of the late Jacob Yockey, of Ripley, Ohio, and three children were born of this marriage: Violetta, Louis and Florence. The family recently removed from Euclid avenue, Mt. Auburn, to their new home, "Hoheneck," formerly the well-known Markley homestead, on the Ohio.

JAMES ELLSWORTH ROBINSON, attorney at law, was born in Amelia, Clermont Co., Ohio, July 3, 1860. He is a son of Francis and Philomelia (Johnson) Robinson, both of whom are natives of this State. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, taught thereafter for four years, then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1886. On June 2, 1887, Mr. Robinson was married to Rose, daughter of Dr. A. C. Moore, of Amelia, and two children born of this marriage are Mary Eloise and Philomelia. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson reside at Wyoming.

ROBERT PALMER HARGITT, attorney at law, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 3, 1863. He is the third son of the late Jervis and Martha Ann (Waldron) Hargitt, the former a native of Indiana, of English descent, the latter a native of Ohio, and of Hollandese extraction. Thomas Palmer, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a contractor and builder in the earliest history of Cincinnati, and built the first brick house erected here. Jervis Hargitt was an attorney, and was for six years clerk of the courts of Butler county. He was also assistant secretary of the State Board of Equalization. He died in 1888.

Robert P. Hargitt was educated in the public and high schools of Hamilton, taught school for one year, and then became the official reporter of the Butler county courts; came to Cincinnati in 1884, and pursued the study of law with the firm of Butterworth & Crosley, subsequently with Thomas McDougall. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886, and in June, 1892, formed his present partnership with Joel C. Clore. Mr. Hargitt was married October 31, 1892, to Mary Deans, eldest daughter of the late James B. Bell, for many years a leading wholesale grocer of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Hargitt reside in Glendale; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.*

WILLIAM FRANCIS FOX, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1865. His father, the late Bernard Fox, dealt extensively in horses, and was one of the pioneers in that business in Cincinnati. Our subject began his schooling at St. Joseph's College, and completed his education at St. Xavier College, graduating from the latter institution in 1885. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1886. Pending the attainment of his majority, he accepted a position in the office of the Cincinnati *Post*, where he remained until 1890, when he entered upon the practice of his profession with William W. Symmes, under the firm name of Symmes & Fox. On November 22, 1892, Mr. Fox was married to Adelaide C., daughter of the late B. G. Stall. Mrs. Fox died October 4, 1893, leaving one child, Francis Joseph. Mr. Fox resides on June street, Walnut Hills. He is a member of St. Xavier's Church.

JOSEPH HARTWELL CABELL, attorney at law, was born in Nelson county, Va., December 24, 1863, a son of Philip B. and Julia (Bolling) Cabell, both natives of Virginia. The paternal ancestry dates back in the history of Virginia to 1718, when Dr. William Cabell settled there from Warminster, England; the maternal ancestry is lineally descended from Pocahontas. J. Hartwell Cabell received his early education in Virginia, then entered Urbana University, and in 1881 was graduated therefrom with the degree A. B. Returning to Virginia, he was for three years connected with the United States Internal Improvement. In 1884 he came to Cincinnati, read law under the preceptorship of E. W. Kittredge, attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1886; repaired to Urbana, and had the degree A. M. conferred on him, and then entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati, being associated with Edwin Gholson, under the firm name of Gholson & Cabell.

EDWARD S. LEAVITT was born in Cincinnati, May 11, 1861. He is a son of the late Rev. Edward Howe Leavitt, a minister of the Episcopal Church, who died in Cincinnati June 22, 1888, and is a grandson of the late Hon. Humphrey Howe Leavitt, a judge of the United States District and Circuit Court for thirty-seven years, who died in Cincinnati in 1872.

Edward S. Leavitt attended the Cincinnati schools, prepared for college at Freehold Institute, New Jersey, entered Princeton College in 1880, and graduated in the class of 1884. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. John W. Herron; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1886, but was admitted to practice the previous year by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus. He is a Republican, active in local politics, and was for one term a member of the board of education from the Eighteenth Ward. He fills city positions, and is at present practicing law at No. 35 Wiggins block. Mr. Leavitt was married February 16, 1892, to Lily Packer, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Stites Packer, the latter a granddaughter of Maj. Benjamin Stites, who is said to have made the first settlement of Cincinnati in 1787 at Columbia, John Cleves Symmes, his associate, shortly afterward making the next settlement at North Bend. Maj. Stites was one of the principals in the Miami Purchase, having purchased 20,000 acres of land in Columbia and its vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Leavitt have one child, Edward Howe Leavitt; they reside at No. 81 Kinney avenue, East Walnut Hills.

HON. MICHAEL T. CORCORAN, attorney, of the firm of Corcoran & Corcoran, general law practitioners, is a native of the "Queen City," born June 2, 1863. He is a son of Michael T. and Mary (Quinn) Corcoran, natives of Ireland. The father was a contractor, and spent many years of his life working on contracts on public works. In order to better his chance in life, he emigrated from Ireland to Cincinnati when he was a young man, and was married in that city. Of their five children, three are now living, all sons: Patrick, a partner in the law firm of Corcoran & Corcoran, was reared and educated in Cincinnati, graduating from St. Xavier College in 1877, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1879 (he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1889, and served one term); Richard, a priest, presiding over a church at Woodstock, Md., and Michael T.

Our subject was educated in Cincinnati, and was graduated from St. Xavier College in 1882, and was then employed as professor of Greek and Latin in this college for three years, during which time he studied law, and in 1886 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He then entered on the practice of his chosen profession in company with his brother. The brothers in their political views are in sympathy with the Democratic party, and Michael T. Corcoran was nominated by his party as their standard bearer for senator in 1889, being elected. He was only twenty-six years of age, being the youngest senator ever elected from this District, but young as he was he introduced twenty-six bills in the legislature, all of which became laws. One was the code governing loan and building associations; another was the new charter for the city of Cincinnati; and another was the law establishing the free employment agencies. He takes a lively interest in politics; is an active member of the Society of Elks, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and still retains an active membership in the Phi Delta Psi. He is a frequent contributor to literary journals.

WILLIAM JAMES DAVIDSON was born in Newport, Ky., October 25, 1867. He is a son of W. A. and Sarah J. (Schofield) Davidson, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Kentucky, and of English descent. W. A. Davidson is a jeweler of Cincinnati, and resides at Dayton, Kentucky.

William J. Davidson received his early education in the public and high schools of Covington; read law under the preceptorship of Judge H. P. Whitaker, of Covington; entered the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated therefrom in 1886, and became associated thereafter in the practice with his preceptor, Judge Whitaker, under the firm name of Whitaker & Davidson. In 1887 he moved to Chattanooga, and formed a law partnership with E. Y. Chapin. In 1888 he returned to Cincinnati and formed his present partnership association with W. McD. Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw & Davidson. Socially Mr. Davidson is a Freemason, politically he is a Democrat. He was married April 23, 1890, to Mary Lou, daughter of John

J. Shaw, a merchant of Paris, Ky. One child, Alma J., is the fruit of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson reside in the Phoenix Flat building, Cincinnati; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HUBBELL FISHER was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., November 26, 1843. His father was Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., from 1846 to 1858 pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and subsequently the president of Hamilton College, New York. His mother was Jane J. Jackson, of New Jersey, descended on her mother's side from the Van de Lindas, an old Holland-Dutch family, and from Peter Schuyler, the governor of New York.

William H. Fisher, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood in Cincinnati; entered Hamilton College, and was graduated therefrom in 1864 with honor. He has recently been elected a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the society of Phi Beta Kappa, an ancient fraternity of scholars. He studied law at the law school of Columbia College, New York City, under Prof. Theo. W. Dwight and Prof. Lieber, and was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in the year 1867. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Utica, N. Y., at which time John S. Crocker, attorney in patent cases, transferred to him all his business relating to letters patent. In 1870 he entered into partnership in the practice of patent law with Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, ex-commissioner of patents in this city. In 1873 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Fisher has since continued in the practice of patent law. He is the author of Fisher's Patent Reports, Vol. I, a compilation of cases of a great deal of value to those engaged in the practice of law relating to patents. On September 10, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary L. Lyon, of Lyons Falls, N. Y., and to them have been born four children, of whom three are living. Mr. Fisher during his stay at Utica, with two other gentlemen, originated the Young Men's Christian Association of Utica, N. Y., an organization now strong, active, useful and vigorous, and possessing a new and handsome building, the property being valued at over one hundred thousand dollars. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church here, is the corresponding secretary and director of the Young Men's Christian Association here, and has been president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. In the line of photography he has made certain interesting inventions enabling animals to take their own pictures by day and by night, also certain valuable improvements in lens shutters, and in apparatus for supporting cameras. He has contributed a number of valuable papers upon various subjects of natural history. In the year 1893, Mr. Fisher published an interesting article of original research entitled "The Investigations of the Burrows of the American Marmot," together with full diagrammatic plans of the burrows. The subject was an entirely new one in the field of scientific investigation and the paper has received very favorable notice from American and European scientists. It has an ethnological bearing, as it opens to the light, earth openings in which early races of men would be likely to bury or deposit articles of archæological interest.

Descendant of Officer of American Revolution.

On his father's line of descent, Mr. Fisher is a direct descendant from Jonathan Fisher, of the Massachusetts militia, chosen by Field officers as second lieutenant in Fifth Company of Northampton Second Hampshire County Regiment. Record hereof is dated March 22, 1776, in the Record Index to the Revolutionary War Archives of the State of Massachusetts. On his mother's side, Mr. Fisher is a direct descendant (a great-grandchild) of Adrian Brinkerhoff, Quarter Master Second Regiment of the militia of Dutchess county, N. Y. Brinkerhoff's commission was issued October 17, 1775. [Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Revolutionary Paper, Vol. I, page 140.] The grandfather of Adrian Brinkerhoff was Col. John Brinkerhoff. He lived at Fishkill, on the Hudson, and his home was the headquarters of Washington in 1778. Reported in Spark's Life of Washington and men-

tioned by Benson J. Lossing, in his *Historical Sketches* No. 61, in *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, issue of February 14, 1874, also recorded in "Ancestry of Von Voorhies"—Jeanette Von Voorhies being the wife of Col. John Brinkerhoff.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAN FRIDMAN was born in Clermontville, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 26, 1863, a son of Franklin and Milly (Bushman) Fridman, the former a native of Stolhoven, near Strasburg, Germany, the latter of Ohio, of German descent. Franklin Fridman was born in 1816, came to the United States in 1833, locating in Cincinnati, where he was engaged as a boilermaker for some years. In 1840 he removed to Clermont county, where he has ever since been engaged in mercantile, manufacturing and banking pursuits, and is now president of the First National Bank of New Richmond; president of The Fridman Lumber Company, and president of The Shaw-Roberts Furniture Company.

William M. Fridman received his early education in the public schools of Clermont county, prepared for college at Clermont Academy, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware, Ohio), and was graduated therefrom in 1884. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Frank Davis, now (1894) Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Clermont county; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1887, and entered upon the practice of law in New Richmond, succeeding to the practice of Frank Davis, who in that year took the judicial seat above mentioned. In the same year, Mr. Fridman became a director of the First National Bank of New Richmond, with which he is still similarly identified. In 1891 he came to Cincinnati and formed a law partnership with Marshal Moreton; and the following year he formed a partnership association with George G. Bright, under the firm name of Bright & Fridman, which firm was dissolved January 1, 1894. On March 14, 1894, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. Politically Mr. Fridman is a Democrat; socially he is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is unmarried, and resides on Westminster avenue, East Walnut Hills.

SAMUEL WOODWARD was born in Westmoreland, N. H., May 15, 1839, a son of the late Ezekiel and Mary (Wilson) Woodward, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Vermont, and both of English descent. Our subject received a common-school education derived during the winter months of his boyhood, and completed it at the Westminster (Vermont) High School. In 1858 he came west, and was for one year superintendent of the extensive farm near Morrow, belonging to his brother, Ezekiel W. Woodward, who had located there in 1849. In 1859 Samuel Woodward became one of the engineering corps of the O. & M. R. R., and in 1861 was appointed private secretary to his brother E. W. Woodward, then superintendent of the Little Miami. E. W. Woodward, afterward, and until 1867, was president of the Little Miami, and during a portion of this period, Samuel Woodward was the president's private secretary. In 1870 he became superintendent of construction under R. M. Shoemaker, of the Dayton Short Line. In 1873 he was made general superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad. In 1876 he was elected president of the Cincinnati & Eastern, resigning that position in 1878 to accept the general superintendency of the Cincinnati Southern. In 1882 he was made co-receiver with James H. Stewart of the old Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and, after the sale and reorganization of that road, returned to the Cincinnati & Eastern as general manager, continuing in that capacity until appointed as receiver of the road. In February, 1885, after the completion of the road to Portsmouth, he resigned his receivership, and retired from the railroad business to take up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in Missouri, in 1887, and in this State, in 1890, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati.

On January 18, 1867, Mr. Woodward was married to Kate L., daughter of the late William Miller, of Circleville, Ohio. Three children were born of this marriage, all of whom survive, namely: Harriet L., Mary and Edith. The first named is the

wife of Charles S. Mounts, a hardware merchant of Wilmington, Ohio. The family reside at Morrow, Ohio.

WILLIAM RENDIGS, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1855. His father, John H. Rendigs, came to that city from Germany in 1847. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, completing his general education at Woodward High School in 1870. In 1874 he entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, from which institution he graduated with highest honors, taking the gold medal in 1876. He established a prosperous retail drug business on Walnut Hills, and was, during the ten years thus engaged, associated with his brothers in the establishment of five additional drug stores. During the closing years of his business as pharmacist he began the study of law, subsequently attending the Cincinnati Law College, and being admitted to the Bar by the supreme court at Columbus in 1888. He immediately embarked in the practice of his profession with Washington T. Porter, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Rendigs has been particularly active in advancing the educational interests of his city, and has been thrice elected a member of the board of education, of which body he was vice-president and president successively. It was largely through Mr. Rendigs' indefatigable efforts that a high school was established on Walnut Hills. While a member of the board of education he was also a member of the union board of high schools, and of the board of trustees of the public library. He was a member of the board of legislation, having been elected in 1892, and served for the full term of two years. Mr. Rendigs is a prominent Mason; he is a member of Walnut Hills Lodge F. & A. M., and Chapter, Royal Arch; Cincinnati Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar; and 32° A. and A. Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Rendigs was married September 26, 1877, to Louisa, daughter of William Pieper, an old resident and leading brick manufacturer of Cincinnati, and four children were born of this marriage, to-wit: William P., Lula C., Nellie and Alma. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; they reside on June and Winslow avenues, Walnut Hills.

WADE CUSHING was born at Loveland, Ohio, January 26, 1861. He is a son of Mathew and Mary Ann (Wade) Cushing, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch descent. Mathew Cushing is a lineal descendant of Thomas Cushing, who with Samuel Adams as his associate, represented Massachusetts Bay State in the first Continental Congress. Nathaniel, the grandfather of Mathew Cushing, was a native of Pembroke, Mass. Was second lieutenant Brewers Massachusetts regiment, July to December, 1775; first lieutenant Sixth Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1776; captain First Massachusetts January 1, 1777; brigade major, December 1, 1781, to April, 1782; brevet major to closing of war. Remained in army, and when Maj. Goodale was captured by the Indians Nathaniel Cushing was made colonel and given command of the fort at Belpre, Ohio. His son, Henry Cushing, lived at Gallipolis and Cedarville, Ohio, until 1858, when he removed to Loveland, same State. The Wades are also among the early settlers of Ohio.

Wade Cushing received his initial schooling at Goshen Academy, continued it at Xenia Normal School, and completed it at Delaware University. While a student at Goshen and Xenia he taught school for a portion of two years, and after leaving Delaware University was similarly engaged for four years. During this latter period he began the study of law with Nash & Lentz (George K. Nash, John J. Lentz), at Columbus, Ohio, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1888, came to Cincinnati in 1889, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He is a Freemason, and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He resides on Mount Auburn.

WILLIAM EDGAR BUNDY, attorney at law, was born October 4, 1866, at Wellston, Jackson Co., Ohio. He is a son of William Sanford Bundy and Kate (Thompson)



W. M. Friedman.
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Bundy, both of whom are natives of Ohio. The former left college to go into the army at the breaking out of the Civil war, and in December, 1863, was wounded while on the skirmish line at Bean Station, Tenn. Because of this wound he was mustered out of the service in 1864, and subsequently, in 1867, died from its effects. His widow was thrown from a spirited horse in 1868, and died from the effects of the injuries thus received. William E. Bundy made his home from earliest childhood at Wellston, with his grandfather, Hezekiah S. Bundy, who for many years was the leading iron manufacturer of Ohio. He has always been active in political life, having been for several terms State Senator, and for three terms a member of Congress being now the Representative from the Tenth Congressional District. A daughter is the wife of ex-Governor Joseph B. Foraker.

The subject of this sketch received his initial schooling in the district schools of Wellston, and completed it at the Ohio University, Athens, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. One year prior to this he began the publication of the *Wellston Argus*, a weekly newspaper, Republican in politics. After his graduation he became associate editor of the *Ohio Mining Journal*, the official organ of the Institute of Ohio Mining Engineers. During this latter period he began the study of law. In 1887 he came to Cincinnati to attend the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1889. He at once began the practice of law in Cincinnati, and is still engaged therein. In May, 1889, he was elected colonel of the Ohio Division, Sons of Veterans. He was secretary of the board of elections 1889-90, succeeding Col. D. W. McClung. In April, 1891, he was elected solicitor of Norwood, in which thriving suburb he resides, and in April, 1893, he was re-elected to the position. Mr. Bundy is a young gentleman of more than ordinary native ability and a superabundance of energy; he is a close student, and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He was married May 8, 1892, to Eva, daughter of Hon. John P. Leedom, of West Union, Ohio.

FRANK R. MORSE, attorney at law, was born May 17, 1854, at Tiro, Crawford Co., Ohio. He is a son of Amos and Mehitabel (Carlisle) Morse, both of English extraction, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York, a lineal descendant of the White family who came to this country in the "Mayflower." Frank R. Morse received his early education in the public schools of Tiro, and completed it at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. Immediately thereafter he came to Cincinnati and read law with the firm of Cowan & Ferris; was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus in 1889, embarked in the practice in Cincinnati, and in 1891 formed his present law partnership with Judge James B. Swing, under the firm name of Swing & Morse. Mr. Morse was married in November, 1875, to Alvira B., daughter of John Stock, a farmer of Crawford county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Morse reside at Linwood, of which village he has been solicitor for the past five years. They are members of the Linwood Baptist Church.

CHARLES FRANKLIN MALSBARY, attorney at law, was born in Sycamore township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, February 21, 1856. He is a son of Job and Sarah (Sickels) Malsbary, the former a native of New Jersey, and of English-Scotch descent, the latter a native of Ohio, of English-German descent. Charles F. Malsbary completed his education, when twenty years old, at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio. For twelve years thereafter he taught school in Clermont and Hamilton counties; was, in 1883, president of the Hamilton County Teachers' Association (the youngest man who had ever occupied that position), and in 1884 was president of the Teachers' Institute. He began the study of law while teaching, and in 1888 resigned his position as superintendent of the Mt. Healthy schools to attend the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1889, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of the law in Cincinnati. Mr.

Malsbary is unmarried, and resides at Rossmoyne with his mother and two sisters. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NATHAN ROGERS PARK was born in Cincinnati, November 20, 1866. He is a son of Richard and Margaret (Clarke) Park, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland. Richard Park was engaged in the manufacture of saddlery in Cincinnati from 1852 up to the time of his retirement from business in 1884.

Nathan R. Park was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Hughes High School in 1884. For four years thereafter he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Albert J. Alexander, at that time an attorney, now a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Park continued the study of law with Ferris, Morrow & Oldham, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of '89, and then for one year attended the Harvard Law School. Returning to Cincinnati, he became associated with the law firm of King, Thompson & Richards, and subsequently, in 1892, became a member of the successors of that firm, Thompson, Richards & Park. Mr. Park is unmarried, and resides with his father's family, on Ridgeway avenue, Avondale. He is a member of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and is clerk of the congregation.

OWEN NICHOLAS KINNEY, attorney at law, was born at Mount Healthy, Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 22, 1865. He is a son of William N. and Julia (Norris) Kinney, both natives of Ohio, the former of Irish, the latter of French-English descent. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township, and taught school for two years thereafter. He then entered the National Normal University of Lebanon, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of B.A. He then resumed school teaching, and continued same for a period of three years. In 1887 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in the class of '89, since when he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. Mr. Kinney is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is unmarried.

GEORGE W. HENGST was born in Hocking county, Ohio, August 18, 1860. He is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Keller) Hengst, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in childhood with their respective families, both families locating in Hocking county. They afterward moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they now reside. George W. Hengst completed his education at Wittenberg College, in 1888; read law with Hon. J. L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, Ohio; entered the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1889.

SAMUEL WATSON SMITH, JR., attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24, 1859. He is a son of Samuel W. and Mary Caroline (Woolley) Smith, the former a native of Rhode Island, the latter of Cincinnati, a daughter of Dr. John and Lydia (Drake) Woolley, the latter a sister of Daniel Drake, a biographical sketch of whom is contained herein. S. W. Smith, Sr., came to Cincinnati in 1832, and was for many years engaged in the rectifying and distilling business. He retired in 1873, and now resides on Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills.

Samuel W. Smith, Jr., received his early education in the public schools and at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. He then entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. He read law in the office of Lincoln & Stephens; attended the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1882. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Stephens, Lincoln & Smith. He served for one term as a Republican member of the board of legislation. He is a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite, a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner. Mr. Smith was married October 29, 1891, to Olive Douglas, daughter of Henry B. and Eliza (Baldwin) Perkins, residents of Warren, Ohio. One child, born of this marriage, is Elizabeth Baldwin Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside on Highland avenue, Walnut Hills.

SOL L. SWARTS was born in Cincinnati, April 17, 1866. He is a son of the late J. L. and Caroline (Stix) Swarts, natives of Bavaria, who in their early childhood came to Cincinnati with their respective families. J. L. Swarts was for many years, and up to the time of his decease (1871), a member of the firm of Louis Stix & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Hughes High School, in the class of '83; spent the subsequent year in further study, in preparing for college at the Franklin School, entered Harvard in 1884, and was graduated therefrom with the degree B.A. in 1888. In the following year he entered the law department of Harvard, was graduated B. L. in 1891, and was admitted. He then pursued the study of law with Wilby & Wold, until 1892, when he formed his present partnership association with Lowrey Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Swarts.

O. J. RENNER, attorney and counselor at law (office, Blymyer building; residence, No. 172 Warner street, Clifton Heights), was born March 1, 1871, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Caroline Renner. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and when seventeen years of age taught a private night school. He also taught in the public schools of Cincinnati when eighteen years of age, and taught for two years. Meanwhile he took up the study of law, and graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati College in May, 1892. He is the author of "Elements of Law," by O. J. Renner and C. M. Miller. At present he is a member of the Cincinnati board of teachers' examiners. Mr. Renner was married June 29, 1892, to Martha Norris Miller. He and his wife traveled through Europe during the summer of 1892, returning in the fall, since which time he has been practicing his profession. They are the parents of one daughter, Martha Miller Renner. Politically Mr. Renner is a Republican, and he is a member of Douglas Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES BODMANN WILLIAMS was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 21, 1867. He is a son of Perry and Deborah (Dugan) Williams, both natives of Ohio, the former of Welsh, the latter of German descent. Charles B. Williams was educated in the common schools of Clermont county, and then engaged for three years in buying leaf tobacco in that county, which he sold in the Cincinnati market. Afterward he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1892; then entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati. Mr. Williams belongs to the Masonic Order; he is unmarried.

D. CLIFTON KELLER, attorney at law, was born in Butlerville, Warren Co., Ohio, August 11, 1869, a son of Michael and Mary (Fryburger) Keller, the former a native of Strasburg, Wurtemberg, the latter of Warren county, Ohio. Our subject completed his education at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1886. For the following five years and a half he was an employe in the post office at Cincinnati. During the early part of this governmental service, he took up the study of law, and continued thereafter under the preceptorship of Judge James Allen Runyan, of Lebanon, Ohio. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1892, and is now engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he resides. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM JUDKINS was born in Guilford county, N. C., September 1, 1788, and was consequently in his seventy-third year at the time of his decease, June 22, 1861. In 1806 he migrated to Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1811, commenced the practice of medicine in Jefferson county, that State. After twenty-one years of successful practice in that county he removed, in 1832, to Cincinnati, where he ever after resided and practiced, with the exception of a few months' residence in the country. He was one of the oldest physicians in the profession, and few persons had lived longer, uninterruptedly, in the city. As a physician and surgeon his standing and reputation were exceptionally high. Few men of his profession, probably, possessed a clearer and more comprehensive view of the diseases, and arrived so rapidly at a

conclusion with a prompt and simple treatment. He continued his professional readings to within a few months of his death, and, unlike most old physicians who entered the profession early in the century, he was able to advance with the tide of scientific and medical progress. He was in his last years a young old man, keeping fully abreast of his age. As early as 1822 he performed some remarkable surgical operations, accounts of which were published in the journals of that day. On account of these he received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Ky. As medical journals sprang up over the West during his long professional career, he became a frequent contributor to their columns, and in every way tried to advance the cause in which he spent nearly his entire life. He was a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

By birth the Doctor was a member of the Society of Friends, and remained during his life in that connection, conforming to its customs in dress and language. His manners were gentle, courteous and pleasing, although his early education was deficient. This deficiency he largely corrected during a long life of careful reading and study; came to a stand deservedly high in his profession, and lived and died a Christian, universally esteemed. He left five children, two daughters and three sons. His sons David, Charles Palmer, and William, are all practicing physicians of Cincinnati.

FRANK F. LOUGHEAD, physician and surgeon, Woodburn avenue, Cincinnati, was born January 20, 1855, a son of Edward Rankin and Rosana Jane (Pennell) Loughhead, both of whom were born in the United States, the father at Steubenville, Ohio, September 9, 1825. Edward R. Loughhead came to Cincinnati in 1846, and in 1852 became a member of the lumber firm of Hinkle Guild & Company, West Front street. Subsequently he was connected with the following houses in the same line: Mills, Loughhead & Company, Loughhead & Porter and E. R. Loughhead & Company. In 1890 he retired from the business. He died October 29, 1893, of typhoid fever; his widow is still living. The paternal grandfather, Edward Loughhead, was a dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia until about 1848, when he retired to a farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he died in 1863, aged eighty-six years. The paternal grandmother's maiden name was Catherine Rankin. The maternal grandfather, James M. Pennell, was born in Philadelphia in 1804, and died in Cincinnati in 1857. He was educated in Ohio, and was a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, in the class of 1828. The maternal grandmother, Emily Buckles, was born in 1801, and died in 1837. The father's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, but his immediate progenitors were from the North of Ireland. The mother's family on both sides have resided in America for 150 years.

Our subject was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, and in a private academy. He studied medicine with J. C. McMechan, M. D., and L. C. Carr, M. D., and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1883. Obstetrics and children's diseases are the specialties to which he gives his close attention. For eighteen months he was visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery from 1887 to 1890. He belongs to no secret societies. He is a member of the Walnut Hills Medical Society. Dr. Loughhead was united in marriage May 3, 1892, with Miss Mary T., daughter of Bernard and Mary J. (Imholt) Veerkamp, both natives of Germany. They have one son, Edward B., born March 28, 1893. At present the Doctor is visiting physician to the Home for the Aged, and examiner for the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York.

DR. CHARLES WOODWARD, one of the best known physicians in the Ohio Valley, and at the time of his death, August 16, 1874, the oldest medical practitioner in Cincinnati, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., October 31, 1803. On the paternal side he was of English extraction. His father was a well-known publisher in Philadelphia, and a son of Col. Moses Woodward, of Portsmouth, N. H., who fought in the Revolutionary

war. From his maternal ancestors the subject of our sketch inherited both French and English blood, his mother's name, Janvier, being that of a noted family of French Huguenots to which she was allied. She was a woman of beauty and spirit. The name of Hill, the maiden name of her mother, connected her with the family to which belonged Sir Roland Hill. To this mixture of French and English heredity may be attributed the happy combination of vivacity and dignity so well remembered in the personnel of Dr. Woodward.

In 1825 there was added to the list of graduates of Princeton College the name of Charles Woodward, and in 1828 we find that he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The same year he came to Cincinnati, where from that date almost to the time of his death, a period of forty-six years, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On May 29, 1829, the young physician was married to Miss Amelia Roe, of Savannah, Ga., at the residence of her brother-in-law, the well-known and respected merchant, the late Josiah Lawrence, Esq., whose wife and Miss Roe were daughters of John Conrad Roe, Esq., of Baltimore, Md. Of the children born to this marriage seven survive, viz.: Dr. Josiah Lawrence Woodward; Dr. William Wallis Woodward, dentist; John Haven Woodward, lawyer; Dr. Warren Roe Woodward; Dr. Augustus Janvier Woodward; Mrs. Anne Gross Andrews, wife of Daniel Andrews, Esq., and Miss Amelia Elizabeth Woodward, all being residents of Cincinnati, except the first named.

The professional career of Dr. Woodward was one of which the medical fraternity in the city of his adoption has cause to be proud. In his practice he never shrunk from duty, and in his chosen sphere of activity his life was one of prolonged usefulness, rounded by the conscientious fulfillment of every Christian obligation. Of a sanguine temperament, he was genial and kindly in his manners, of great vivacity of manner, always, however, dignified and polished, and with a kindness of heart that ever prompted him to help and encourage others. Particularly was this the case in his intercourse with new aspirants to Esculapian honors, and many a medical practitioner of our day can look back to kindly words of advice and encouragement given him by the friendly doctor, when hope and ambition were on the wane in his youthful heart. The heartfelt testimonials to Dr. Woodward's merit as a physician, and integrity as a friend and citizen, at a called meeting of the medical profession at the time of his death, bear witness to the high estimation in which he was held by the community. We quote the following from an article published in the daily Press of Cincinnati at the date of his decease. "The story of Dr. Woodward's life is a brief and simple one, and is sublime in its very simplicity. He sought not the honors of authorship, nor the applause that follows brilliant professorship. Only once did he permit honors to be thrust upon him, as was literally the presidency of the State Medical Association in 1857. Day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year went on the patient work which has made him the oldest practitioner in the city. And in his life-labor nothing was given for show, nothing bid for professional or public applause." It was no want of appreciation of the dignity of the professorships in the Medical College of Ohio, which were offered to him from time to time, that led to their refusal by Dr. Woodward, but the fact that to his patients he felt belonged all his professional attention. Death came unfeared to the beloved physician in the fullness of three score years and ten, after a life full of usefulness, and "lived in the reverence and veneration of his God."

DR. JOHN HUMPHREYS TATE was born in 1815 at Charleston, W. Va., a son of Hon. W. Tate and Abigail (North) Tate, both Virginians, though the Tates originally came from Scotland and the Norths from Ireland. In 1853 our subject came west, walking over the Alleghany Mountains. After graduating at Hanover, Ind., he studied medicine under Prof. John Morehead, and entered the Ohio Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1837. He was then appointed resident physician to the Commercial (now Cincinnati) Hospital, where he remained one year; then opened

an office on the corner of Third and Broadway, where, with the exception of a couple of years spent in Europe, he practiced successfully to the time of his death.

In 1856 Dr. Tate became a member of the Faculty of the Ohio Medical College, also serving on the staff of the Commercial Hospital. He was, in this capacity, the first in the Ohio Valley to give clinical instruction in obstetrical auscultation. Dr. Tate read many papers before various societies. In 1879 he published a statistical report founded upon hospital records of the frequency, causes and treatment of lacerations of the perineum. He also originated and successfully executed his special method of restoring the inverted uterus. It was to his discussion of medical topics that the younger men of the profession looked forward with the greatest pleasure, because they showed years of study and practice from a renowned man. He resigned from the City Hospital in 1886, and was unanimously elected consulting obstetrician, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1865 Dr. Tate introduced a resolution which was passed in the Academy of Medicine, asking the legislature so to amend the law governing the Commercial Hospital as to apply the money received from the sale of tickets from medical students to the establishing and maintenance of the medical library and museum in the hospital. The law was so amended by the State Legislature. Dr. Tate was, therefore, the founder of the splendid library which has grown to such large proportions (10,000 volumes). He was also by this same measure the founder of our Hospital Museum. These acts were the outgrowth of his energy, industry, foresight and loyalty to the interests of the medical profession of his adopted city. The fine oil painting, which hangs in the library, was the gift of many practitioners of Cincinnati. Dr. Tate, although a general practitioner, obtained his greatest reputation as an obstetrician and gynecologist. No one in the city ever surpassed him, and few, if any, equaled him. In consulting he was never disappointing. He brought to the occasion his superior skill, and was here, as everywhere, the soul of truth and honor, withal so modest and unassuming, that his professional associates never suffered in reputation because of the consultation. The day was never too hot nor cold that he did not cheerfully respond to the many poor, and remain as long as his services were needed. During his life he held many honorable positions: he lectured in the Cincinnati and Ohio Medical Colleges on obstetrics, and was gynecologist to the Good Samaritan and City Hospitals; he was also president of the Academy of Medicine in 1873.

Dr. Tate was married in 1853 to Margaret Chenowith, daughter of John S. Chenowith, of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Tate were consistent members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Tate died February 2, 1889, and Dr. Tate on February 7, 1892, leaving seven children—one daughter (Mrs. F. G. March) and six sons; one of the latter, Magnus Tate, also a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, is practicing in the office so long occupied by his father. Men in war and legislative halls have achieved fame, but Dr. Tate leaves the glory of a successful life to his family, a name which will always be revered in the hovels of the poor and the mansions of the rich.

DR. MAGNUS A. TATE was born November 2, 1867, a son of the late John H. Tate, of whom biographical mention has just been made. He received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father. In March, 1891, he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his father's office, at the corner of Third and Broadway. Following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, he has made a specialty of obstetrics and gynecology, in which important branch of medical science he is clinical assistant at the Ohio Medical College. He has also studied obstetrics in Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York. The Doctor is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati, and the American Medical Association. In the proceedings of three organizations he has been an active participant, having frequently read val-

uable papers which appear in their published reports. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

NATHANIEL FOSTER, M. D., was born August 31, 1817, in Newbliss, County Monaghan, Ireland, a son of Benjamin Friel and Elizabeth (Moorehead) Foster. The Foster family removed from England in 1641, and located in Ireland. Benjamin Foster was an officer in the English army, and his eldest brother, James Foster, who was a colonel in the same army, fought at the battle of Waterloo.

Benjamin F. Foster died at the age of thirty-six years, and Nathaniel, his only son, with his mother, came in 1833 to the United States to visit Dr. John Moorehead, a brother of Mrs. Foster. Dr. Moorehead was living in Cincinnati, and was well and favorably known as an eminent physician and surgeon connected with the Ohio Medical College. It was from him Dr. Foster inherited his medical talents, and by him was persuaded to remain in Cincinnati. Nathaniel attended school in Ireland, and received instruction at select schools in Cincinnati. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Moorehead, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. He soon after went to Europe, and spent several months in hospitals at Dublin. Returning to Cincinnati, he began practice, and subsequently succeeded to Dr. Moorehead's practice, the latter having returned to his estates in Ireland. Dr. Foster soon became one of the most active and busiest practitioners in the city; for nearly forty years occupied the same office, and clung tenaciously to it and its associations. Dr. Foster was actively connected for many years with the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, but aside from this work always declined positions offered him with any of the medical colleges, and although a member of various societies, he seldom took an active part in their proceedings. His heart and soul were in his professional duties, and he took a high rank as a practitioner. Early in life he showed a special fondness for surgery, and performed many important operations; but, although urged to make this a specialty, he gradually gave it up, probably owing to the great demands for his general business, and devoted himself entirely to family practice, which included many of the most prominent and richest in the city. But while his time was thus fully occupied by those who could compensate him for his attention, he was noted for the fidelity with which he answered the calls to and the faithful services he always rendered the poorest. He never declined a summons on account of the poverty of the applicant, and when enlisted in a case he expended the same care and skill that he would if he expected the most liberal remuneration. He was indefatigable in his business, seldom taking a holiday, and never allowing social enjoyment of any kind to interfere with his work. In all the great epidemics which occurred in his time he continued at his post, and in the cholera epidemic of 1852 his devotion nearly cost him his life. In all professional matters he was quick in forming his opinion, and prompt and energetic in carrying out whatever his judgment decided was right; but while positive and decided in his views, he was never unreasonable in maintaining his own, and was always ready to yield a courteous deference to his colleagues whom he met in consultation, keeping, however, always in view, the best interests of his patients. A prominent physician once remarked: "Dr. Foster was always the gentleman in all the relations of life." Those few words expressed the generous estimate of a noble character, the physician and gentleman, ever ready to render to suffering humanity, whatever their station or their means, such aid as his skill and devotion could afford, and always ready to yield his own opinions and his own preferences if only those who had committed themselves to his care could only be the gainers by the experience and knowledge of others. Of an unusually vigorous constitution, he was forgetful of self, and accomplished an amount of work such as few would have been able to perform. But the untiring labor for many years finally undermined his constitution, and for several years before his death, which occurred July 16, 1882, he was compelled to do less work, though he never retired from practice, preferring, as he said, "to die in the harness."

At four o'clock, July 18, after his death, the medical profession of Cincinnati met at Lancet Hall to take action. Dr. John H. Tate presided as chairman, and Dr. William Judkins acted as secretary. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the following eminent physicians spoke in tender and eloquent words relating to the life, character and high medical attainments of their late brother: Dr. C. O. Wright, Dr. John Davis, Dr. E. Williams, Dr. John H. Tate, Dr. David Judkins, Dr. N. P. Dandridge, Dr. Hail, Dr. Kemper, and Dr. Kearney, each testifying that Dr. Foster had died leaving behind him an unsullied name. The Cincinnati papers, *Gazette*, *Commercial*, *Church Chronicle*, *Times Star*, *Enquirer*, *Lancet*, and *Clinic*, each published extensive notices of his sickness and death, and paid well-deserved tribute to his memory. Dr. Foster was for many years a consistent member and vestryman of Christ's Episcopal Church, and died in the full faith of that organization. He was a Republican in his political views. On April 21, 1853, he was married to Josephine R. Lytle, daughter of Gen. Robert T. Lytle and Elizabeth (Haines), and granddaughter of Gen. William Lytle, one of the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati. One son and two daughters are the result of this union.

JOHN A. MURPHY, A.M., M.D., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians of Cincinnati, was born in Hawkins county, E. Tenn., January 23, 1824. He received a literary education in the old Cincinnati College, and in April, 1843, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John P. Harrison, of Cincinnati. He in the meantime entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1846. Immediately after graduating he was elected one of the resident physicians to the Cincinnati Hospital. This position he held one year, and in 1847 opened his office for private practice. Being very successful, and wishing to increase his professional knowledge, he in 1853 made a trip to Europe for that purpose. There he spent nearly two years attending the lectures and clinics of the most distinguished men of his profession, in Paris and other medical centers. He was one of the founders of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. At the organization of this institution he was made a member of the Faculty, and professor of materia medica. When, in 1857, the Miami and Medical Colleges of Ohio were consolidated, he was again elected to the chair of materia medica. On the independent reorganization of the Miami Medical College, in 1865, he was elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine. This position he still holds, with a degree of popularity to which few medical lecturers attain. In connection with Drs. Mendenhall and E. B. Stevens, he established and edited the *Medical Observer*, and after the union of this journal with the *Western Lancet*, he still remained one of its editors.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Murphy was a member of the board appointed by Governor Tod to examine candidates for medical positions in the State regiments. He was also surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Second District of Ohio, and for three years acting assistant-surgeon in charge of the Third Street Cincinnati United States Military Hospital. Dr. Murphy is a member of the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, member of the Cincinnati Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he has served as its president, and the American Medical Association. His private practice is extensive and valuable, few medical men of the West occupying a more enviable place in the confidence of the people, or more justly bearing a widespread reputation.

ZOHETH FREEMAN, M.D., office and residence No. 274 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born July 17, 1826, in Milton, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, a son of Zoheth and Dorinda Freeman, both natives of Milton, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, the former born February 3, 1799, the latter in 1798. The father was owner of large tracts of pine timber lands, a successful manufacturer and dealer in lumber, owner of sawmills, and shipping lumber to the West India Islands and British Guiana in his own ships; he was a prominent leading man in the community, and was a justice of the peace;



Wm. Owens M.D.

he died in August, 1878, his widow in 1880. The grandfather, Samuel Freeman, was also a lumber manufacturer. His early progenitor died in England in 1639, where he went to settle up his business affairs. His family held influential, honorable and trusted positions in the government and in the army. The Freeman escutcheon, which the family have, is the bust with corslet armour, characteristic face, with helmet, visor up, lion rampant and lozenge. Samuel Freeman came from England in 1630 in company with Governor John Winthrop; they had fourteen vessels containing a large party of Englishmen who formed a colony in Massachusetts. He and his brother Edmund were prominent men, and gave to the colony twenty pieces of plate armour. Their whole line of descendants are mentioned as prominent men in the business affairs of the place in which they resided, known for their interest in public affairs and just dealings—some being judges of the court, and other magistrates.

Our subject was educated in his native city, studied medicine in Buffalo, N. Y., with S. M. Davis, M.D., and attended medical lectures in the Buffalo Medical College, at its first session. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in 1848, and first opened an office for the practice of his profession in Memphis, Tenn. The Doctor is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and the Ohio State Medical Association. In the summer of 1848 he was appointed to fill the chair of anatomy in a new eclectic medical college to be established in Rochester, N. Y., and gave his first course of lectures there, being as he was informed at the time, the youngest professor of anatomy in any medical college. He returned to Rochester in the following summer, and again lectured on anatomy, also demonstrated anatomy in the dissecting rooms, and lectured on operative surgery. During the winter of 1848 and spring of 1849, he demonstrated anatomy in the dissecting rooms of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. During the winter of 1849, and up to the spring of 1851, he practiced medicine and surgery in Memphis, Tenn., and lectured in the medical department of the Memphis Institute as professor of anatomy, also demonstrated anatomy in the dissecting rooms. The lectures, given in 1849, were the first given in the medical department of the Memphis Institute. In the autumn of 1851 he returned to Cincinnati, and occupied the chair of professor of anatomy, also of demonstrator of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute for a number of years. He was then transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine and pathology in the same, for two successive sessions. He was then appointed to the chair of surgery, which position he occupied about fourteen years. Also lectured on clinical medicine and surgery at the medical and surgical clinic up to 1873. Since 1873 he has only retained the chair of clinical medicine and surgery. During his active relation to the college, he has performed many interesting and critical surgical operations, both in the city and in the adjacent counties and States, such as bone resections, capital and plastic operations, comprising the long list of those which a surgeon is called upon to attend to. He has been in active and successful practice up to the present time. Though he has been occupied constantly in the arduous duties of practice, yet he has, through a long period, written many articles for the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, including dissertations on medical subjects, reports of surgical work and clinical reports, while lecturing on clinical surgery; also letters to the *Commercial*, of travel and adventure in England, Scotland and Germany; on the Rhine and its castles; also from Venice, giving a full description of the superb pageant and reception of King Humbert and Queen Margueritta by the enthusiastic Venetians who in a blaze of splendor accompanied the royal guests and staff on board of the gilded state gondolas on the Grand Canal from the Rialto to the Doge's palace; also letters from Naples, Pompeii, and descriptive of a moonlight excursion to Vesuvius and to the bottom of the crater; besides magazine articles on "Moose Hunting" in Nova Scotia, and deer hunting on horseback in the Red river country.

In October, 1856, Dr. Freeman was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Eben S. Ricker, Esq., and Harriet (Pumpelly) Ricker, of Clermont county, Ohio. Two children have been born to them: Zoe Freeman, born October 5, 1857, died March 18, 1860, and Leonard Freeman, M.D., born December 16, 1860. He is a resident of Cincinnati, where he practices surgery; is a pathologist in the Cincinnati Hospital, surgeon to Christ's Hospital, clinical surgeon to the Ohio Medical College, and professor of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati. Dr. Freeman in religion belongs to no special sect, but lives, trying to make as grand and acceptable a record as possible in a correct and useful life, according to the most advanced ideas of Christ, our religious teacher, that we may with perfect confidence deliver to the great all-father through his son, our representative, as our passport to the eternal life. In politics Dr. Freeman is a Republican, and believes all citizens equal before the law—white, black, male or female; also in a free and untrammelled vote and a fair count, all over the Union, which is the bulwark and spirit of a Republican form of government, and that all citizens should have it.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., late professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 24, 1823. His parents were natives of this country. His early education was of the most meager character, as he was obliged to relinquish his studies during the winter months on account of the distance of the school from his home, and the prevalence of heavy snowstorms. Yet he satisfied his cravings for knowledge by reading all the books belonging to his father, or which could be borrowed from the neighbors. His course of reading developed in him a fondness for travel, and he subsequently left home in company with an invalid army officer with whom he spent two years in visiting Florida, the West Indies, and South America. After this he returned to Cincinnati, and applied himself to the cooper trade, devoting a portion of his time to study. In the spring of 1843 he entered Woodward College, attending the recitations during the half day, until the spring of 1846, when an opportunity was given him to enter a drug store as an assistant.

In May of that year the Mexican war broke out, and he then enlisted in the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, commanded by J. B. Armstrong. During the conflict he was engaged in nearly all of the more important battles under Gen. Taylor, as hospital steward. Upon being mustered out of service, he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed his former position in the drug store, where he remained until 1849, the date of his graduation in medicine. He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College, and retained that position during the following two years. In the ensuing year he accepted the same position in the Western College of Homeopathy, at Cleveland, Ohio, and while filling it, attended a full course of lectures upon the Homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics. In the spring of 1852 he again returned to Cincinnati, and there resumed his professional labors. In the autumn of 1855 he purchased an interest in a Water Cure establishment at Granville, Ohio, but at the expiration of two years it proved to be a financial failure. He then moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and there embarked in the same business, at the end of eighteen months finding he had lost all the money invested by him in the business. In November, 1858, he returned to Cincinnati, hoping to retrieve his wasted fortunes. In the spring of 1861, after the lapse of two years and six months, his circumstances were not less straitened, and, on the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, he assisted in organizing two companies for the war. One of infantry could not be accepted, the other was attached to the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, in which company he accepted a commission as first lieutenant. As first lieutenant, and subsequently as captain, his record is wholly honorable. As acting assistant-surgeon, acting assistant-quarter-master, and acting assistant commissary, his accounts were always found to be correct. At the battle of Shiloh his company was detailed to watch the Confederate

movements on the Federal right flank; on two occasions he assisted in cutting off railroad communications in the rear of the Rebel army at Corinth, causing the enemy to abandon that stronghold. Later he was assigned to look after the sick and wounded. He took part, under Gen. Phil Sheridan, in the pursuit of the Confederate troops to Booneville. After the capture of Corinth, he was detailed to the surgical charge of the sick and wounded of a cavalry field hospital in that place, and retained his position there until he was commissioned captain about fifteen months later. During the battles of Iuka and Corinth, he occupied a conspicuous position in the field. During an expedition into North Alabama in December, 1862, a battalion of raw recruits, known as the First Alabama Cavalry, was found to be without a commander, and he was ordered to assume command of this undrilled rabble. On the termination of the campaign, Col. Sweeney issued a special order, commending the gallantry displayed by our subject in dislodging the command of Gen. Roddy from a stronghold at Blue Springs, and subsequent pursuit in which these undisciplined men captured a large number of prisoners, among whom were several officers. He participated in all the battles around Chattanooga, and was with Sherman's command in his march through Georgia, and at the capture of Atlanta. At Cherokee, Ala., October 20, 1863, he commanded a cavalry charge made upon Col. Forrest's forces, driving them from the field in which he narrowly escaped death in a pistol encounter with Col. Forrest, who was shot through the thigh, and was subsequently captured.

When the period of enlistment of his regiment had expired, our subject was mustered out as captain, and at once rejoined the army as acting assistant-surgeon of the United States army, and was ordered to Louisville, to assist in the Crittenden United States General Hospital; later was ordered to Nashville, and took charge of Branch No. 16, United States General Hospital, where, out of 250 beds, the death rate had averaged from eight to ten per diem. Under his management the death rate lessened wonderfully, Dr. John McGirr, medical inspector, sending him a letter personally complimenting him on the result attained. After the close of the war Dr. Owens returned to Cincinnati, and resumed the practice of his profession. He assisted in founding the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, occupied the chair of anatomy in that institution two years, and subsequently was assigned to that of materia medica and therapeutics, which he still retains. After the close of the third term of lectures he was appointed dean of the Faculty, which position he occupied during the two most successful years of the college existence. In June, 1865, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensioners for Hamilton county, and held the office four years. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the State Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Society of Natural History, consulting physician to the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, and of other organizations of a scientific, literary, or social character. He has written numerous articles for homeopathic journals, and is now a regular contributor to several medical journals. He is to-day one of the most energetic and able defenders of homeopathy in the State of Ohio, or elsewhere.

Dr. Owens was married May 12, 1853, to Sarah E. Wilcox, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had six children, two of whom, Harry and Gertrude, died in infancy; the other children were: Anna, born September 20, 1854, married R. W. Ransom, assistant editor of the *Chicago Tribune*; William, Jr., a physician, born April 23, 1857, married Miss Lulu Parker, of Home City, and died May 9, 1891; Mary E., born December 23, 1859, married Samuel C. Hooker, of London, now chief chemist Harrison's sugar refinery, of Philadelphia; Edith, born December 12, 1867, married B. T. Rozelle, a clerk in the "Big Four" railroad office. The family are Unitarian in their religious belief; politically, the Doctor is a Republican.

DR. WILLIAM W. DAWSON is a native of Virginia, born in Berkeley county, December 19, 1828. He is one of eleven children born to John Dawson, a manufacturer, whose family were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and Maryland. The elder Dawson was a native of Pittsburgh, but early in life removed to Darkesville, W. Va., and thence, in 1830, to Greene county, Ohio.

Our subject received a good classical education, and while yet a student acquired considerable proficiency in geology, natural history, and other sciences, so that, though still a mere boy, he acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer on topics that were purely scientific. He became a student of medicine under his elder brother, the late Dr. John Dawson, an eminent professor in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, but attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, where, in 1850, he graduated. For some time after that he devoted himself to special studies in the Cincinnati Hospital, and then engaged actively in the practice of his profession. Three years after graduation, he was chosen a professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he held three years. From 1860 to 1864, inclusive, he occupied the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. From 1864 to 1870, he lectured on clinical surgery in the Cincinnati hospitals, and in the last named year he was elected to fill the chair of surgery in place of the celebrated Dr. Blackman, deceased. This chair he filled with credit to himself, and to the college, until 1884, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Conner. He then became a clinical lecturer, a position he still holds.

In 1869 Dr. Dawson was elected president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and, two years later, president of the State Medical Society. In 1871 he was appointed surgeon of the Good Samaritan Hospital. During all these years the Doctor has enjoyed an almost unexampled popularity, not only among the thousands of students with whom he has come in contact, but among the men of his own profession. This was tested in 1888, when the American Medical Association met in Cincinnati, and when he was elected president, every member of the Association from Cincinnati voting for him. This was the crowning honor in Dr. Dawson's life, one of which the most unassuming of men could scarcely refrain from being proud. It was a case of a prophet being honored even in his own country. The address he delivered as the president of the association, on the occasion of the annual meeting in Providence, R. I., in 1889, was one of the events in the history of the association. The effort received the highest commendation from the fraternity at large. The literature of the medical profession has been enriched by many able articles from the pen of Dr. Dawson. Among them are papers on "Abdominal Tumors," "Hernia," "Graves Diseases," "Excision of Joints," "Removal of the Entire Clavicle." He was the author of a pamphlet on chloroform deaths, published in 1871, that attracted wide attention, not only in this country, but in Europe, where it was extensively circulated. The *Edinburgh Medical Journal* devoted several pages to its review. The pamphlet took the then radical position that during the war in this country there were hundreds of deaths from anaesthesia, and he sustained it too, the contemporaneous authority to the contrary notwithstanding. Another of Dr. Dawson's valuable papers was one published in 1873, nephrotomy, extraction of calculus from the kidney. In the field of surgery, the Doctor is famous for being bold, though very conservative. No surgeon is more thorough. Mrs. Dawson was Margaret Yates Hand, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and granddaughter of Gen. Edward Hand, of Revolutionary fame.

MILTON THOMPSON CAREY, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 424 W. Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born near the town of Hardin, in Shelby county, Ohio, July 22, 1831. He received all the scholastic training which was available in the town in which he was reared. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Henry Smith Conklin, M.D., in the town of Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, and began the study of medicine. After three years of pupillage, and three courses of didactic



Milton J. Carey D. D.

and clinical instruction in the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, he graduated with the highest honors of the institution in March, 1852. As a reward of merit, after a competitive examination he was appointed resident physician of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, which occupied the present site of the city hospital. After this term of service expired, he began the general practice of medicine and surgery in an office on Western row, now Central avenue, opposite Court street. In 1852 he was appointed attending physician to the Venereal and Contagious Hospital, which was located in Potters Field, the present site of Lincoln Park. He was elected demonstrator of anatomy to the Medical College of Ohio, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1854.

On November 6, 1856, Dr. Carey was united in marriage with Cornelia M. Burnet, daughter of the Rev. David S. and Mary Gano Burnet, and four children have blessed this union, viz.: Burnet, born October 21, 1857, died April 4, 1859; Mollie T., born May 8, 1860, married November 6, 1879, David T. Williams (they had two children: Carey, born February 21, 1883, died March 15, 1885; and Gayla Carey, born January 7, 1887); Lydia K., born March 26, 1862, married William Luther Davis (they have one child: Lydia C., born September 7, 1886), and Milton T., born April 17, 1867, graduated in medicine from the Medical College of Ohio, in March, 1889, and is a general practitioner of medicine and surgery at No. 424 W. Seventh street, Cincinnati.

Dr. Milton Thompson Carey was elected coroner of Hamilton county in the fall of 1857, and served two years. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he was, November 21, 1861, appointed and commissioned surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., and assigned to duty as post surgeon at Camp Dennison, Ohio. After organizing a Post Hospital, and assisting in the organization of several regiments he was ordered into active duty in the field. He took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was captured on the first day of the battle, April 6, 1862, and retained a prisoner of war until July, 1862, at which time he was paroled and returned home. Soon after reaching home, he was ordered to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and assigned to duty as post surgeon, in which capacity he served until October of the same year, at which time he was ordered to join the army at Fort Pickering, Tenn.; was with the army at the assault upon Vicksburg; was likewise a participant in the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. Ill health, however, compelled him to resign his commission, and he once more returned home. As soon as his health was somewhat restored, he made application and received the appointment of acting assistant-surgeon United States army, and assigned to duty at Woodward Post Hospital in Cincinnati, serving until near the close of the war. In 1865 he was re-elected coroner of Hamilton county, and served two years; was elected a member of the board of directors of Longview Asylum, and after serving two terms was re-appointed to the same position by the governor of the State. He was elected to the common council in 1872, and served two years; was elected a member of the board of education in 1880-82. As an evidence of his success in his profession, there are but few medical men in Cincinnati who have been more successful in a financial point of view than he—beginning poor, yet by energy and industry his investments yielding him a competency. As a medical officer in the army the Doctor attained some distinction as an operator [See reports on file in the Medical Department, U. S. A., Circular No. 2, Page 23; Surgeon-General's Office at Washington, D. C.]. Likewise, to show the esteem in which he was held by the men and fellow-officers of his regiment, resolutions of sympathy for him in his illness are on record, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
TENTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

MARCH, 1863.

WHEREAS, the resignation on account of ill health of Milton T. Carey, Surgeon Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Senior Surgeon and Medical Director Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, has been accepted, and he is about to return from the hardships and

exposures of a soldier's life to home and friends: We, the undersigned medical officers of the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, deploring the necessity which has deprived us of a much-esteemed friend and fellow-officer, do resolve: (I) That during Surgeon Carey's long association with us in camp and field, he has, by his professional skill, his kind and courteous manner and gentlemanly bearing, won our highest respect as a surgeon and our highest regards as a friend and associate. (II) That in our relations both professional and social we have always found in him the faithful and obliging officer, the high-toned and polished gentleman, and the sincere and true friend. (III) That his professional attainments as exhibited by his success on the field of battle and among the sick in camp and hospital, demand from us our highest regards as talents found only in those who have devoted their whole lives to the acquisition of medical and surgical knowledge, and it is with sincere regret that we part with such a skillful guide. (IV) That we sympathize with the Doctor in this affliction which deprives the army of the Mississippi of one of its best surgeons, and we trust that a kind and beneficent Providence may restore him to his wonted health. (Signed by the Medical officers of the Tenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps).

To the Medical Officers Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Miss.

GENTLEMEN: The sentiment expressed in your communication of this day is highly gratifying to me, and serves to buoy me up in this hour of sore affliction. Greatly prostrated from protracted disease, and depressed by a consciousness of there being but little hope of recovery, or at least of ever being able to resume my duties in the service of my country, these expressions come to me at this special time in tones of tender sympathy, and are calculated to remove from my present condition a part of its gloom and despondency. In taking my leave of you I do it with feeling of deep regret. Our association together has been of the most pleasant character, although we have been called upon to endure hardships and have suffered great privations, yet they have been met cheerfully and without complaint. I now return you my sincere thanks for your willing co-operation with me in taking care of the sick and wounded of this command. It is due to your constant and self-sacrificing care and watchfulness that the sufferings of the sick in hospital, and the wounded and dying on the battle field have been greatly mitigated. As a matter for your encouragement I will say that whether I am ever sufficiently restored to health or not to allow me to re-enter the services, I am determined to spend the remnant of my days in the defense of my country. Your positions in the army are onerous and honorable, act well your part, as I know you will, and your just reward will surely come. Yours with sincere regards,

M. T. CAREY.

Cephas Carey, father of Milton T. Carey, and son of Ezera, a direct descendant of John Carey, a Plymouth pilgrim, was born in New Jersey, June 5, 1776. He accompanied his parents, when a child, to western Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio in 1790, stopping for a time on the Ohio river near Wheeling, thence to Losantiville (now Cincinnati), thence with a few settlers to the Northwest Territory, then a vast wilderness, where they were compelled to live in blockhouses owing to roving bands of unfriendly or hostile Indians. He assisted in furnishing supplies to Gen. Wayne's army while on its march to the lakes of the north. In 1800 he was elected justice of the peace; in 1803 he was commissioned a captain of militia. In the same year he married Jane Thompson, who was likewise born in New Jersey, and moved to the West fork of Turtle creek, a tributary of the Great Miami in Shelby county, Ohio. He visited Cincinnati when there were but two or three log cabins, and made two or three trips to New Orleans on flatboats with produce, returning by way of New York City, there being no direct land communication south of the Ohio river. In the course of six or eight years following the successful march of the United States army against the British and their allies, the country filled up rapidly and civilization pushed forward with rapid strides. But while the young nation was thus growing rapidly, and everything was bright and joyous, and high hopes of the future were entertained, his devoted companion was torn from him by the unrelenting hand of death, leaving him with eight motherless children. After the lapse of two years he married Mrs. Rhoda Gerrard, *née* Rhoda Hathaway, whose father and mother, Abram and Sallie Hathaway, were of Scotch descent, and whose husband had been killed by a roving band of Indians. She likewise bore Mr. Carey eight children—six sons and two daughters—and all the sixteen children lived to be adults. The result was that at his death, March 13, 1868, when he was at the advanced age of ninety-four, he had sixteen children, eighty-eight grandchildren, fifty-four great-

grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren, making in all one hundred and sixty-eight direct descendants. In religious views he was a Protestant. Politically he was no partisan, but subscribed to the doctrine as taught by the Republican party.

COLUMBUS PEYTON BRENT, physician, office and residence No. 133 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, November 23, 1833, a son of William Addison and Jennette (Lewis) Brent, the former born in Virginia, in 1802, the latter in Connecticut, in 1807. William Addison Brent was educated in the Virginia grammar schools, emigrated to West Virginia, and located in the Kanawha Valley, where for five years he was a successful school-teacher, in the meantime marrying his pupil, Jennette Lewis, whose family had also emigrated from the Connecticut home, and located in the same valley. In 1829 Mr. Brent and family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered into the service of a new Cincinnati enterprise, a chemical laboratory, in which service he remained, becoming a practical chemist. He finally finished his business career as a manufacturer of plumbers' goods and materials. He died January 23, 1846; his wife lived to be seventy-seven years of age, and died in June, 1884.

William Brent was a son of Thomas H. and Hannah Brent, of Virginia. The Brent family are of Norman ancestry. It was through the marriage of William Brent, a younger son of Sir John Brent, Lord of Stoke, and Mary, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Donnington, Isle of Ely, with Hannah, daughter of Hugh Ennis, of Edinburgh, Scotland, that two sons were born, one of whom entered clerical service of the Established Church of England. The other son and some sisters emigrated to America, joining their fortunes with colonial societies of Maryland and Virginia. One of the female descendants, Margaret Brent, of Maryland, was the first woman to claim a right to vote in America. When Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, and provincial governor of Maryland, died, he had not time to write a will, but said to Margaret Brent, "Take all and pay all," having a private conference with her, and she receiving his dying words. As Lord Calvert was the agent of Lord Baltimore, she claimed control of all rents, profits, etc., of Lord Baltimore, the court confirming her in this position. So she claimed the right to vote in the Assembly as representative of Lord Calvert and Lord Baltimore. She became a stanch Catholic, and founded the first convent in the colonies at Baltimore—"The Visitation of Baltimore;" she was superioress, and died there. On the records of the Maryland Historical Society the following appears, from a paper by Mr. Thomas: "Margaret Brent, the first woman in America to claim the right to vote." The history of the male members of the Brent family is clearly established; they were fond of country gentlemen's life, while many of them became lawyers, some physicians, all were wedded to rural life and pleasure, and not until very late in the family history did any of them leave Maryland and Virginia. But few of the male descendants by name of Brent are living at this date. Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Washington, D. C., the present United States senator of old Virginia, is a lineal descendant; his mother's maiden name was Eppa Brent.

Dr. C. P. Brent was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, and graduated from the old Woodward College in 1861. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. A. C. Lewis, of Winchester, Ohio, and graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1854. In that city he opened an office, and has always been and is now a general practitioner of medicine. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; has been a member of the National Medical Association, a member of the Cincinnati board of education; lecturer on chemistry in the Miami College, Cincinnati; resident physician of St. John's Hospital; a member of the Medical Staff of St. Luke's Hospital, also of Christ's Hospital, and physician to the Hamilton County Jail. While resident physician to St. John's Hospital, he prepared reports and reviews of hospital cases that were published in the *Western Medical Lancet*. Dr. Brent is a member of the Loyal Legion, the

Grand Army of the Republic, and of the F. & A. M., of which latter order many of his forefathers were also members, some of them holding honorable and distinguished positions in that society. Dr. Brent was married, in 1857, to Annie Elizabeth Dale, daughter of Benjamin T. and Deborah Dale, both of American parentage, the father born in Delaware, the mother in Virginia. Their daughters, Annie Dale and Laura Peyton, reside at the homestead, occupied in the study of music and in household duties. As were all the Brents, the Doctor was reared in the Episcopal Church; his wife's training was in the Methodist Church, but all the members of the family are now communicants in the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor's preference for denominational differences is not very exacting, having respect and regard for all methods of religious worship and belief. Dr. Brent was in military service for nearly four years, was commissioned and mustered into United States service as surgeon of the Fifty-fourth O. V. I., was surgeon of Post at Camp Dennison for five months. He accompanied his regiment to the army commanded by Gen. Sherman, with which he served until the end of the war. During that service he was also acting brigade surgeon; then surgeon in charge of the Second Division Hospital Fifteenth Army Corps; then acting division surgeon, and finally, by an act of Congress, was retained in service as a surgeon, and held the same position until close of the war. Politically he was reared in the atmosphere of old Virginian Jeffersonian doctrines; but as the encroachment of the institution of slavery became aggressive and persistent, the Republican party purposes seemed to him to be the most practicable way out of the miserable predicament, and therefore he became its supporter, and always remained with it.

DANA WARREN HARTSHORN, physician and surgeon, office on Ninth street, and residence in Avondale, was born at Walpole, Mass., August 1, 1827, son of Ebenezer and Polly (Smith) Hartshorn, both of English descent. The father, who was a millwright and farmer, died in 1855, followed by the mother in July, 1859. Of their eight children, only two survive: Elbridge G. Hartshorn, of San Francisco, and Dana Warren.

The subject of this sketch received his literary education in the common schools and academies at Wrentham and Wilbraham, near Springfield, Mass., graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard College, March 4, 1854, and began practice at Dedham in his native State. There he remained until 1857, when he migrated to Urbana, Ohio. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon for United States Volunteers, and began service on September 4, in the army of the Tennessee. For more than one year he was on Gen. Sherman's staff as medical director, and for some time was assistant medical director under Gen. Grant. Dr. Hartshorn organized Gayosa Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., in 1862, under the direction of the United States government, and had charge of the same for three months. He resigned his position in the army because of physical disability, and began practice in Cincinnati in 1864. From 1872 to 1891 he filled the chair of professor of anatomy and surgery in Pulte Medical College, gave instructions in other special branches, and served as dean of that institution for one year. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a Republican, and served as a member of the pension board of Hamilton county during President Harrison's administration. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Loyal Legion. Dr. Hartshorn was married March 28, 1858, to Mary Abigail Knight, daughter of Robert and Eunice (Wight) Knight. The Wights were originally from the Isle of Wight. Dr. and Mrs. Hartshorn have one son, Dana Warren Hartshorn, who is pursuing a classical course at Woodward High School.

THADDEUS ASBURY REAMY, M. D., LL.D., was born in Frederick Co., Va., April 28, 1829. His father, Jacob A. Reamy, also born in Virginia, was of French descent. His mother, Mary W. Reamy, was of Scotch and English descent. The

family migrated to Ohio in 1832, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, settling on a farm in Muskingum county, ten miles from Zanesville. Here, in the same house into which they moved in 1832, the father died in 1871, aged eighty years, and the mother ten years later, aged eighty-one. Ten children were reared to manhood and womanhood—three sons (of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest) and seven daughters; two sons and five daughters are yet (1893) living.

Dr. Reamy worked on the farm until near manhood, attending winter sessions of the country school. He also taught school. He received the degree of A. M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and the degree of M. D. from Starling Medical College. In September, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Chapple, and two years subsequently a daughter was born to them, who lived to be a beautiful woman of lovely character, but died in Cincinnati at the age of twenty-one years. Dr. Reamy practiced his profession in the village of Mt. Sterling, where had been part of his pupilage for nine years. He practiced in Zanesville, Ohio, eight years, coming to Cincinnati in February, 1871, where he has continued in active practice. In 1858 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he held two years. In 1860-61-62-63 he served in the General Assembly of Ohio, to which office he was elected from Muskingum county. In 1861, having passed his examination, he was commissioned as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I., going to the field, where he, however, remained but six months, being ordered by the Secretary of War to report to the governor of Ohio that he might take his seat in the General Assembly. During the year 1863 he served as surgeon of the provost-marshal's district, composed of Muskingum, Knox, Coshocton and Licking counties, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio. In 1863 he was elected professor of diseases of women in Starling Medical College, Columbus, which position he filled until 1871, when, having removed to Cincinnati, he resigned it to accept the chair of obstetrics, clinical midwifery and diseases of children in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1869 he went abroad and studied in the hospitals of London, Paris and Dublin. In 1888 he resigned the chair in the Medical College of Ohio to accept in the same institution the chair of clinical gynecology, which position he now holds. He is gynecologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital and to the Cincinnati Hospital. On the staff of the former he has done continuous service for twenty-two years; on the staff of the latter six years. In the amphitheatres of these institutions he delivers clinical lectures to crowds of enthusiastic students. He is surgeon to the Woman's Hospital and consulting gynecologist to Christ's Hospital. In 1890 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Cornell College.

Dr. Reamy has led a most active and industrious life. In addition to a most extensive practice it will be seen that he has been engaged in professional work almost continuously for thirty-four years. Besides, he has been a liberal contributor to current medical literature. His best productions are to be found in the "American Journal of Obstetrics;" "The Medical News," Philadelphia; "The Cincinnati Clinic;" "The Lancet and Clinic;" "Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society;" "Transactions of the American Medical Association;" "Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society;" "Transactions of the American Gynecological Society," and others. He is a member or otherwise of the following medical societies and associations: The American Medical Association; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; member and ex-president of the Ohio State Medical Society; fellow and ex-president of the American Gynecological Society; member and ex-president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; member and ex-president of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and of the Detroit Academy of Medi-

cine. During the past five years he has not engaged in general practice, confining himself exclusively to the medical and surgical diseases of women, in which department he enjoys a national reputation. Dr. Reamy is a man of splendid physique, and he enjoys excellent health. Though now (1893) sixty-four years of age he is as active, mentally and physically, as men usually are at fifty. He resides with his family, consisting of his wife and two nieces, on Oak street, Walnut Hills, near his private hospital. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY CUNDELL JULER, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 119 Garfield place, Eighth street, Cincinnati, was born at Wymondham, Norfolk, England. His father, William Fox Juler, was head master of the Norwich Classical Academy, and his mother, Mary (Allisstone) Juler, born March 1, 1794, died October 21, 1877, was the only daughter of Richard Allisstone, who was an officer of cavalry of Exeter, Devonshire, and Catherine (Roan) Allisstone, the only daughter of Richard Roan, Esq., of the Manor of Lea, owner of the Lea estate at Hoddesdon, near London.

In the year 1685, when the despicable Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes, among the five hundred thousand Protestants whom his acts drove from their country was John Juler, a goldsmith and diamond merchant. He crossed the German ocean to England with his family, and located at North Walsham, a town five miles from the seashore. Here he bought land, built houses, and continued to deal in the precious metals. He had erected a barn-like conventicle, where his people worshiped under the name of Independents. His girls shared equally with his boys in the highest education the neighborhood afforded. For many years the French family of North Walsham, Norfolk, was known along the seacoast, from Great Yarmouth to Cromer. His descendant, John Juler, married Hannah Dybell, and had three sons, named James, John and Matthew, respectively. John was born January 14, 1750, and died March 20, 1825. He married Sarah, the daughter of Sir John Lubbock, of Lamas, Norfolk, and had issue four sons and three daughters, named respectively: James; Henry; George; William Fox, father of our subject; Sarah; Mary and Elizabeth. This family of Norfolk Huguenots was remarkable, as compared with the rest of the townspeople, for the politeness of their manners, the simplicity but costly nature of their attire, as well as for their hospitality.

Our subject was born June 24, 1827, and at the death of his father, January 16, 1843, when the son was but sixteen years of age, had already decided to devote his life to medicine and surgery. On August 24, 1845, William, eldest brother of Henry, was drowned while bathing; he had been adopted by an uncle, and after his demise, Henry went to live with this uncle. Here he began in earnest his medical studies, and by the advice of Mr. Barcham, executor of his grandfather's estate, was sent to London for this purpose, where he graduated and began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1853, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and received the official appointment as surgeon assistant to the Aberdeen (Scotland) Infirmary. This brought him the friendship of such men as William Keith, the lithotomist; William Pirrie, the author of "Principles of Surgery;" Prof. Blackie; Bishop Skinner, and other prominent men. In 1854 he became a Licentiate in Midwifery of London; Doctor of Medicine of the University of Aberdeen in 1855; as well as Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall in 1856. On the eve of being elected house surgeon to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, by the retirement of W. Best, sickness enforced his retirement from London. As he recovered his health, patients sought his assistance, and he commenced practice at Isleham, Cambridgeshire. He there married Caroline Robins, the only daughter of Richard Robins, Esq. He was at once made surgeon of the Newmarket Union; public vaccinator, as well as surgeon to four mutual benefit organizations, bearing

different names. William Beaven, a surgeon, was employed to assist him in his practice, which often called him from home. In 1858, his uncle, George Juler, died aged seventy-five, leaving to him his real, as well as his personal, estate. With his newly-acquired wealth, the Doctor temporarily withdrew from practice, leased his house, and sold his practice to Mr. Metcalf. Having become tired of travel and idleness, he returned to England, purchased the practice of Dr. Timms, and bought the lease of the house near Hyde Park. In this manner, he was at once introduced to fashionable life, and to a rich class of patients. He was elected a Fellow of the London Obstetrical Society; a Fellow of the London Medical Society, as well as of the Harveian Society. He is also a member of the British Medical Association. He became governor of St. Mary's Hospital, as well as a member of the Medical School, and Dispensary Committees. He was thus brought into close association with students, as well as the physicians and surgeons of the various hospitals in London. In council he encountered Archbishop Tait; Duke of Westminster; Duke of Hamilton and Richmond, and Sergeant Gazeley, M.P. for Plymouth. At this time, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new wing of St. Mary's Hospital, and Dr. Juler was selected as one of the reception committee. On this same occasion, his son Henry E., now ophthalmic surgeon to this institution, as well as surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London, was one of the stewards.

In politics Dr. Juler followed the Whig traditions of his father's family, and, in religion, affiliated with the Congregationalists. Dr. Juler had become acquainted in Paris with Drs. Sims and Pratt, of New York, and from their description of America, he was seized with a strong desire to visit the "land of the free." He soon sailed for New York, where he was met by Dr. Sims, and introduced to many of the leading physicians of that great city. Here he remained a short time, and then went to Philadelphia, where he opened an office, and a little later came to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. Here he quickly built around him a lucrative practice, and his wife soon joined him. Some years later she visited England, where she contracted pneumonia and died.

Dr. Juler has been president of the Covington and Newport Medical Society; chairman of the committee of cutaneous diseases of the Academy of Medicine; is a member of the American Medical Association, and a registered medical practitioner of Great Britain, Certificate No. 793. Among his medical contributions were the following: "Epithelioma," January, Cincinnati, 1871, "Morphia and Arsenic, in the treatment of Asiatic Cholera," Cincinnati, January, 1872, "Case of Cheloid Simulating Molluscum Fibrosum," with illustrations, Brit. Med. Journal, 1874. He graduated in January, 1875, in the Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to practice at the Bar, flying to the knowledge of law as a means of defense against those who were despoiling him of his property. He purchased an estate at Madeira, a few miles from town, where his friend and pupil, Dr. William Knight, professor of anatomy and oral surgery, has built for himself an elegant country residence. During his visit to London, on the marriage of the daughter of the Prince of Wales, among other invitations which he accepted was one to a *conversazione* given at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, June 12, 1879; as well as an invitation from La Municipalité de Paris to a reception at the Hotel de Ville. Having access to many hospitals, and being invited to many outdoor as well as indoor entertainments by medical men, he contributed a series of letters under the sobriquet "Chit Chat," bearing upon what he had seen, for the amusement of his friends at home. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL B. TOMLINSON, physician, office No. 38 Everett street, residence, Price Hill, Cincinnati, was born in Philadelphia January 11, 1829. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Biddle) Tomlinson, the former born in Bridgeton, N. J., March 12, 1793, and died at the home of his son, Dr. Tomlinson, March 31, 1878.

Rebecca Biddle was born in New Jersey in 1794, and died in Cincinnati, in 1834. Samuel Tomlinson was a son of Samuel and Ann (Garrison) Tomlinson, the former born in Frankfort, Penn., February 16, 1762, the date of his death not being given; the latter born December 1, 1761, and died March 15, 1824. This Samuel Tomlinson was a son of Lieut. James and Barbara (Brown) Tomlinson, the former born in New York in 1735, and died May 31, 1811. Lieut. James Tomlinson was a descendant in the eighth generation of Henry and Alice Tomlinson, who with three children came to America from Derby, Derbyshire, England, in 1652, and settled in Milford, Conn. He removed to Stratford, Conn., where he died March 16, 1681, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining the first Meeting House in Connecticut at "Sandy Hollow." This gentleman brought from England a copy of the Tomlinson coat of arms painted in colors according to the rules of heraldry, which is still preserved in the Tomlinson family, and a description of which, according to "Burke's Heraldry" London, England, is as follows: "Tomlinson Sa. a fesse between three falcons or. Crest—a griffin's head issuant out of a ducal coronet, or."

Governor Gideon Tomlinson, "Sixth generation in America," had also a copy of the original coat of arms of this Tomlinson family. He was a son of Jabez H. (Fifth generation), a son of Captain Gideon (Fourth generation, he a son of Zechariah, Third generation, son of Agar, Second generation, son of Henry, First generation) and Rebecca (Lewis) Tomlinson; was graduated at Yale College in 1802. He married Sarah Bradley, of Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield county, Conn., where he resided. He was elected member of the House of Representatives in his State for May, 1817; the next October was chosen clerk of the same, and the next May was made speaker of the House, which position he held two sessions. He was then elected member of the House of Representatives of the United States for two years, and re-elected in 1821 and 1825, serving eight years in that body, being speaker of the House a part of the time. In 1827 he was elected governor of the State of Connecticut, which office he held until he was elected, by the legislature in 1831, a senator of the United States, in which position he remained six years. His portrait is now in Corcoran Gallery, in Washington, D. C. This Tomlinson family is one of the oldest in England as records on the old church register show, a few of which we give: From the register of St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, London, England, "1572, October 10, Friday, Christening of Alice Tomlinson, daughter of Mathew." Register of St. Dionis, Backchurch, London, England, "1555, September 20, Buried William Tomlinson." "1585-6 February 7, Married Thomas Tomlyson, of St. Margarets in new Fysh street and Ame More of this par." "1611, May 13, Baptized Richard Tomlinson, son of John Tomlinson." Register of St. Antholin, Hudge Row, London, England. "1572, October 20, William Tomlinson married Mary Shingle." "1616, June 20, Thomas and Ann Tomlins, alias Tomlinson, and daughter of John and Joan Tomlins, alias Tomlinson." Register of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, England. "1602, March 10, Baptized Susan, daughter of Antonio Tomlinson." "1637, August, 24, George Tomlinson and Jane Jones were licensed to be married." From the Book of Dignities of the British Empire we find the Tomlinsons of England have held high political, military and Ecclesiastical positions, a few of the entries in which book we give: First under the head of Commissioners: "1655 Hy. Cromwell Commissioner in chief of the army; Mathew Tomlinson, for Ireland, Miles Corbet, Robert Goodwin, to whom afterwards was added William Steele. Commissioners of the Army." Under the head of Admirals, as follows: "Nicholas Tomlinson died in 1847. He was appointed Rear Admiral in 1830." Under the head of Bishops: "1842 George Tomlinson was constituted by Letters Patent Bishop of Gibraltar; the Bishopric including Gibraltar and Malta." Under the entries of Members of Parliament: "—— Tomlinson. William Edward Murray, Esq. of Heysham House, Lancashire; eldest son of the late Thomas Tomlinson Esq., Queen's Counsel, of Heysham House, a bencher of the Inner Temple,



S B Tomlinson M.D.

by Sarah only child of the late Rev. Roger Mashiter of Bolton-C-Sands, County Lancaster, an incumbent of St. Paul's Manchester, born 1838. Educated at Westminster ch. Ch. Oxford B.A. 1859 M.A. 1862; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1865; is Captain First Volunteer Batt. Royal N. Lancashire Regt. Elected M.P. for Preston 1882."

Dr. Samuel B. Tomlinson, the subject proper of this sketch, is the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children. He received his early education at College Hill, and studied medicine under Prof. Thomas Wood, of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1855. One year after his graduation he began the practice of his profession from his present office. He has been assistant anatomist in his *alma mater*, and member of the Cincinnati Medical Society. Dr. Tomlinson was married July 9, 1869, to Miss Athelia M., daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Spencer, of Cincinnati. Mr. Spencer was on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Daily Times* for the last twenty-five years of his life. A bridal tour of one year was taken by the Doctor and his wife over the continent of Europe, and the West Indies. This union has been blessed with four children: Fannie Spencer, born July 4, 1870, died March 2, 1876; Sadie Rebecca, born October 31, 1871, died January 25, 1877; Fannie May, born May 9, 1876, and Samuel Spencer, born September 10, 1878. Dr. Tomlinson, wife, and family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Price Hill, Cincinnati. Mrs. Tomlinson is gifted with considerable literary talent, being the author of an illustrated book of poems: "Summerland and Other Poems." She writes for journals in Cincinnati, New York, and Pittsburgh. During the first years of the war, Dr. Tomlinson was surgeon to many encampments of soldiers in the vicinity of Cincinnati, making daily rounds with his staff over the Kentucky hills. He was also with the cavalry that followed the Morgan raid through Ohio. Dr. Tomlinson is a member of the A. O. U. W.; politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party.

W. H. TAYLOR, M. D., president of the Cincinnati Medical Society, vice-president of medical staff of Cincinnati Hospital, and professor of obstetrics in Miami Medical College, was born in Cincinnati in 1836. His great-grandfather came to Cincinnati in 1813. His grandfather was a physician, and his father was a prominent man, who was killed in the great fire in Cincinnati in 1843. The Doctor graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1858; became a resident physician in 1860; was made a member of medical staff of the hospital in 1866; professor of *Materia Medica*, at the same time vice-president of medical staff in the hospital in 1879. He was president of the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1880.

ROBERT CAPLES LONGFELLOW, physician and surgeon, office No. 21 Clark street, Cincinnati, was born in Quincy, Logan Co., Ohio, January 12, 1862, a son of Aaron J. and Elizabeth (Caples) Longfellow, the former born at Spring Hills, Logan Co., Ohio, September 3, 1833, the latter at Jeromeville, Ashland Co., same State, July 6, 1830. Aaron J. Longfellow graduated in 1854 from the Ohio Wesleyan University, engaged for a time as teacher, studied medicine at Bellefontaine, matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1856, and graduated from said college in the spring of 1860. Opening an office for the practice of his profession at Quincy, Ohio, he soon afterward was united in marriage to Elizabeth Caples. In March, 1862, he moved to Fostoria, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Drs. Caples and Hale, his brother-in-law and nephew. After one year he withdrew from this practice, and opened an office on Main street, near North, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a teacher in its Sabbath-school for some forty years. The Doctor has been a liberal giver to all Church departments, and his home, in every way, a model Christian household. He is a firm Prohibitionist in principles, yet, coming from a noted Whig family, has always voted for the Republican party. The fall of life now finds Dr. Longfellow somewhat broken in health, allowing him to attend only to a small prac-

tice among lifelong patients, and to his real estate, rents, etc., being surrounded by the results of a happy and useful life.

Aaron J. Longfellow is a son of Joseph and Annie (Sullivan) Longfellow, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Ohio. Joseph Longfellow's father was a native of Maine, and came from Maryland to Ohio, settling in Champaign county, early in the history of this State. His family as well as his posterity have been active workers in the Methodist church. Mr. Caples, maternal grandfather of our subject, was a lawyer, coming to Ohio in its infancy, and locating at Jeromeville. In 1832 he moved his growing family to the woods where now stands the city of Fostoria. Here in 1833 he built with logs the first Methodist church in that part of Seneca county. During that year the cholera epidemic swept through that colony, and his funeral service was the first held in his not quite finished church.

Dr. R. C. Longfellow, the subject proper of this sketch, received his early education at the public schools of Fostoria, Fostoria Normal School, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied medicine under his father, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1887, and opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 115 West Ninth street. Dr. Longfellow is a general practitioner. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In 1888 to 1889 he was the clinical lecturer on synæcology at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1889 was elected professor of dermatology and syphilology, which chair he held in the same college for three years. The Doctor is a frequent contributor to the Cincinnati *Lancet-Clinic*, and has prepared, and read before the societies of which he is a member, many papers on skin diseases. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has been Medical Examiner to Ivanhoe Council No. 284, Cincinnati, for the past four years. He is a supporter and regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and is an ardent member of the Republican party. Dr. Longfellow was married November 8, 1893, to Miss Minnie Bertrand, of Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

AUGUSTUS E. HOELTGE, physician and surgeon, office and residence, No. 322 Linn street, Cincinnati, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 17, 1837, son of Frederick William and Dorothea (Meyer) Hoeltge. Dr. Hoeltge received his general education in private schools and colleges of Germany and America, studied medicine under the late Dr. John Davis, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1860, serving one year as interne at the old Commercial Hospital, after which he entered the army as surgeon in the Forty-seventh Ohio Regiment, where he served two years. He then opened an office in Cincinnati for the practice of his profession, and has remained in general practice ever since. Dr. Hoeltge was married November 8, 1860, to Miss Lou E. Armstrong, daughter of Sanford Armstrong, of Rising Sun, Indiana. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Vonie May, born June 10, 1865, now Mrs. Carl Hauser, of New York City. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the A. A. A. S., and the German Literary Club of Cincinnati; of Thomas Post No. 13, G. A. R., and belongs to the Loyal Legion.

STEPHEN COOPER AYRES, M. D., office No. 61 W. Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio. In 1842 his parents moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana. In that State his father, Dr. H. P. Ayres, was an active and successful practitioner for nearly thirty-three years. He was a valuable contributor to the Indiana medical journals, president of the State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association.

S. C. Ayres spent his boyhood in Fort Wayne, and received his high-school education there. He next matriculated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1861. With a number of fellow students young Ayres enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war in the company of O. J. Dodds, Twentieth O. V. I., and served in West Virginia until the end of his term of enlistment.

On returning home the young soldier was prostrated by typhoid fever, which for a time debarred him from further active duty. In 1862-63 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and in the spring of 1863 was appointed acting medical cadet of the United States Army, entering upon his first service in that capacity at Hospital No. 8, Louisville. In 1864 he graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, and accepted an appointment as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, in the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., serving there one year. He then passed a successful examination before the Medical Examining Board of the Army, and received his commission as assistant-surgeon of United States Volunteers. Dr. Ayres was next assigned to duty in New Orleans, and was placed in charge of Barracks (U. S. A.) Hospital, remaining there until he was honorably mustered out of service in February, 1866. In recognition of his faithful and efficient services he was, when mustered out, given the brevet rank of captain. In September, 1866, Dr. Ayres became a pupil of Dr. E. Williams, of Cincinnati, one of the best known ophthalmologists of his time, and under him supplemented his large and varied experience in army and hospital practice by making a thorough study of diseases of the eye and ear. He entered into practice at Fort Wayne in 1867. In 1870 he went abroad, and studied in the Eye and Ear Clinics of London and Vienna. Returning to Cincinnati, he formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Williams, which continued until Dr. Ayres assumed the practice for himself. He served many years as oculist on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, from which he resigned in 1883. He is a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals devoted to diseases of the eye and ear, and during his long and successful practice he has been a working member of the State and general medical societies, among which he stands high in his chosen line of the profession. Dr. Ayres was chairman of the section of ophthalmology at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1890. Dr. Ayres is a member of the Loyal Legion, United States Commandery of the State of Ohio, and of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, an organization which has numbered among its members men such as R. B. Hayes, Alphonso Taft, M. F. Force and Stanley Matthews. He is not only a skillful and conscientious physician and surgeon, but a good citizen in all the relations of life. He has been a diligent and discriminating student, not only in matters relating to medicine and ophthalmology, his chosen branches, but of much that enlarges general knowledge. He is oculist to the St. Mary's Hospital and the Episcopal Hospital for children; and is professor of ophthalmology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. The Doctor is a man of sound judgment, good and retentive memory and quick perceptions, and has a fine faculty for making his general store of knowledge and experience available. He is kindly and affable in his manners, and as a rule readily attracts and retains the esteem and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. His practice brings patients to Cincinnati from all over this and adjoining States, and there are few practitioners who number more friends among their list of patients than he—a fact due to innate gentleness of manner and conscientious work, extending through many years. Dr. Ayres was married in October, 1873, to Miss Louise, eldest daughter of the late S. B. W. McLean, an old and prominent citizen of Cincinnati for many years.

DR. PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER was born at West Chester, Penn., August 23, 1839. When two years old his parents removed to Camden county, North Carolina, and three years later to Cincinnati. In 1855 he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and graduated in July, 1859. Twenty-five years later the college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. Attending lectures at the Medical College of Ohio during the session of 1858-59, and at Jefferson Medical College in 1860-61, he received the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in March, 1861. Eighteen months of his student life were spent at the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford,

Conn., where he served as apothecary and acting assistant physician. For six months after graduation he was in New York attending hospitals, and in November, 1861, having passed the Army Medical Board, he was assigned to duty as acting assistant-surgeon United States Army at Columbian Hospital, Washington, being commissioned assistant-surgeon United States Army in April, 1862. In August, 1866, he resigned, having served in Washington, in the Department of the Gulf, at Fort Columbus (New York Harbor) and in the Department of North Carolina. He was brevetted captain and major United States Army for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." Settling in Cincinnati, he was soon after appointed professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and a year later professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1869 he was transferred to the chair of surgical anatomy, later to that of anatomy, and, in 1887, to the chair of surgery. In 1878 he was made professor of surgery in the Dartmouth Medical School and still retains his chair there, delivering his lectures during the summer. He has for over twenty years been on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and, since 1874, on that of the Cincinnati Hospital. He is a member of many local and national medical societies, and has been president of the American Surgical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

AARON MERCER BROWN, physician and surgeon, office No. 436 West Eighth street, residence Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born at Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, August 3, 1838, a son of the late Thomas Mercer and Selina Maria (Williams) Brown, the former a native of Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, the latter of Norristown, Penn. Thomas Mercer Brown was the youngest of two children, his brother, Nope Mercer Brown, having like himself been one of the earlier students and graduates of the Ohio Medical College. The parents of Dr. Thomas Brown were of the first colony which founded Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami river, November 18, 1788, which constituted the first permanent settlement of the Miami Country, or the Symmes Purchase, and the second of importance within the present boundary of the State. The father, Thomas Brown, was a native of Brownsville, Penn., and one of the eight children of Thomas Brown, who was the founder of that town. The mother, of Dr. Thomas Brown was a daughter of Aaron Mercer, of Winchester, Va. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and some of his exploits in the Miami Country during the Indian period are preserved both by record and tradition. He died at Columbia in 1800, at the age of fifty-four.

Dr. A. M. Brown, our subject, is the third in order of birth in a family of four children, of whom two only are now living. He was educated in the common schools of Milford, and the Milford Seminary, studied medicine under his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1861. After his graduation he came to Cincinnati, and in July of the same year offered himself as assistant in the Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., in which command he served until 1864. He was then made staff surgeon with rank of major, and was assigned to duty as medical purveyor of the Department of Arkansas. He left the service in April, 1865, and returning to Cincinnati began the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, William T. Brown, with whom he continued until the death of the latter, January 26, 1882. He then moved to his present office, where he has ever since been located. Dr. Brown is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and of the Ohio State Medical Society; he is a member of the F. & A. M. and is past master of N. C. Harmony Lodge No. 2; also a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. Dr. Brown was united in marriage February 20, 1864, to Miss Alice Whetstone, daughter of Thomas and Esther Whetstone, of Cincinnati. His wife died October 28, 1866, of cholera. The Doctor was married, May 16, 1869, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Mark and Emeline Atkins, of Cincinnati. Two children born of this marriage are William M. Brown, a clerk in the Lafayette Bank, and



S. C. Ayres M. D.

Mark A. Brown, a recent graduate of the Miami Medical College. Dr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

F. H. HUELSMAN, M. D., veterinary surgeon, office on Vine street, Cincinnati, began the study of his profession in 1858 in the military service of the Kingdom of Prussia, and, in 1861, graduated a veterinary surgeon. He remained in the service of the Kingdom of Prussia nine years, and then came to America, where he followed his profession. The Doctor attended a course of lectures in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery during the sessions of 1887 and 1888, and to-day enjoys one of the largest and most lucrative practices of any of his profession.

CHAUNCEY D. PALMER, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 308 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 18, 1839, a son of Micah and Harriet (Sherman) Palmer, natives of New York State. Micah Palmer was a carriage maker by occupation, and died in 1878, aged seventy-six years; his wife, Harriet (Sherman) Palmer, now eighty-four years of age, resides at Mt. Auburn. She is a direct descendant of Roger Sherman. Her father was David Sherman, a farmer by occupation, who fought in the Revolutionary war, after which he was pensioned by our government. He died in 1838.

All of Dr. Palmer's ancestry have been long-lived, and he is the youngest in a family of six children, four of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Woodward High School, in June, 1857. Among his classmates at this institution, who have gained distinction in life, may be mentioned Gen. Michie, of West Point; Rev. T. F. Taskey, of Germany; Noble K. Royde, deceased, and Herman H. Raschig, of Cincinnati. After his graduation at Woodward, our subject taught in one of the Cincinnati public schools two years, after which he entered the office of Dr. John Davis, of Cincinnati, to study medicine. He attended the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1862. Shortly afterward he was appointed resident physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position he held for one year, when he entered the Union army, and served two years as surgeon in the general hospital at Camp Dennison. He then returned to Cincinnati, and opened an office for the practice of his profession on Freeman street, near Poplar, where he remained one year, thence removing to the corner of Baymiller and Findlay streets, where he had previously built a residence. He resided there for twelve years, and in 1880 removed to his present fine residence, No. 308 West Seventh street, which was also built by him. Here he has since resided. Dr. Palmer was married, in 1863, to Miss Helen, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Cincinnati. This lady was suffering with consumption at the time, and only lived eighteen months after her marriage. The Doctor was again married, the second time, in 1868, to Miss Adelaide, daughter of Barton White, of Cincinnati, a direct descendant of Peregrine White, whose parents came to this country in the "Mayflower." This union has been blessed with two sons: Elliot B., born December 27, 1870, who graduated from the Cincinnati University in 1893, and W. Dudley, born February 5, 1877, now attending the Woodward High School. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer are members of the Central Congregational Church of Cincinnati, but are in no sense sectarian in religious belief. The Doctor is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, and the American Gynecological Society. He has been president of both of the local societies. In 1869, he was appointed professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women, in his *alma mater*, and still holds that position; is also professor of gynecology in the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati; is obstetrician and gynecologist, to the Cincinnati Hospital; gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital; consulting gynecologist to the medical staff of the German Protestant Hospital, and to Christ's Hospital. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

On May 6, 1883, Dr. Palmer was thrown from his carriage, while descending from Walnut Hills, and narrowly escaped death. He received a severe concussion of the brain, remained unconscious for several weeks, following which his left side became partially paralyzed. His recovery was considered most doubtful for weeks, but by careful and able medical attendance, rendered by Dr. P. S. Conner, he recovered, so that he could be removed to the seaside, where his recovery was more rapid. Returning home after some four months, being still unable to practice his profession, he spent some six months more in California. Returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his practice, about one year after the accident. Dr. Palmer has written for several medical journals and books. Among these contributions may be mentioned: "Intra-uterine Medication;" "Tapping for Ovarian Cysts;" "Papilloma of the Female Bladder;" "The Unity of Medicine;" "The present Status of Gynecology, and its relations to General Medicine;" "The Obstetrical and Gynecological Uses of Electricity;" "The Early Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer;" "Laparotomy and Laparo-Hysterectomy for the Uterine Fibroids;" "Dysmenorrhea, its Essential Nature and Treatment;" "Abdominal Section: Its Value and Range of Application;" "What is the Best Management of Occipito-Posterior Positions of the Vertex?" "Inter-Menstrual Pain." Many of these contributions have been to the American Gynecological Society, of which he has been an active member since 1879. He is one of the authors of the American System of Gynecology, and he is at present engaged in writing for a new work on obstetrics, and for another on gynecology. He is the designer of several instruments for obstetrical and gynecological purposes. For instance, a long and short obstetrical forceps, a straight trepan perforator, several forms of vaginal specula, an intra-uterine medicator, a uterine curvette, an intra-uterine tube for irrigation, and a uterine dilator. Several of these instruments have received strong commendations from many sources. Politically, the Doctor has always been a strong Republican. He is one of Cincinnati's most prominent physicians, and enjoys a large and lucrative clientele. He has won for himself a host of admiring friends. He has recently completed a handsome colonial residence, with offices, with all modern improvements for a physician, in Avondale, and is occupying it.

DAVID D. BRAMBLE, one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Cincinnati, was born at Montgomery, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 11, 1839. The father, Thomas C. Bramble, a native of Virginia, and of English extraction, was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of this county, and was for many years and until his death, which occurred in 1850, engaged in mercantile business at Sharon. The mother, Effie M. (Denman) Bramble, was a native of Maryland, also of English origin, and at present is a resident of Cincinnati.

Our subject attended school a short time, and worked until his fourteenth year, when, having accumulated some money, he entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio. After completing his college course he entered the intermediate school at Montgomery as teacher, and at the expiration of eighteen months he was appointed principal of the same school, which position he held for nearly three years. During the time he was thus engaged he lived and read medicine with Dr. William Jones, and at the age of twenty, he entered the Ohio Medical College, where after attending two courses of lectures he graduated with honor, in the spring of 1862. He was immediately appointed house physician in the Commercial Hospital, serving one year. In 1863, he located in the general practice of his profession on Broadway, and was at the same time appointed district physician in the Thirteenth Ward. In the fall of the same year, he was appointed pest house physician, which position he resigned, after filling it nearly four years. In 1866, he accepted the chair of anatomy, in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and also served as treasurer of the college, until 1872, at which time he was transferred to the chair of surgery, and made dean of the college; the last named professorship he is at

present filling. The Doctor is a prominent member of the American Surgical Association; the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He became a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Encampment in 1860, and has since filled all the chairs. He was also one of the charter members of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and for fifteen years has been a member of the order of The Seven Wise Men. On May 15, 1864, Dr. Bramble was married to Miss Celestine, the eldest daughter of John Rieck, a pioneer merchant, one of the wealthiest citizens, and largest tax payers of Sycamore township. By this union there are three children living: Emma E., wife of Dr. John C. Kulz, who is at present associated with Dr. Bramble in the practice of medicine; Jessie M., wife of W. L. Shigley, secretary of the William G. Fischer Manufacturing Company, of Kokomo, Indiana, and Mamie R., who still resides with her parents, at their beautiful home in Avondale.

CHARLES OL MSTED WRIGHT, M.D. (deceased), was a native of Columbus, Ohio, born December 26, 1835, eldest child of Dr. Marmaduke Burr Wright and Mrs. Mary L. (Olmsted) Wright. Her father, Philo H. Olmsted, was in his day one of the most prominent men in central Ohio, and for many years was editor of the *State Journal*. Dr. M. B. Wright was a famous physician who spent a large part of his professional life in Cincinnati, and is appropriately noticed in the Medical chapter in this work. He died in Cincinnati August 15, 1879, full of years and honors; Mrs. Wright is still living, in a hale and vigorous age.

The subject of this sketch was but three years old when the family was removed to Cincinnati by a call to his father to occupy the chair of materia medica in the Ohio Medical College. His primary and in part higher education was taken in the public schools of the city, but stopped when a member of the Hughes High School, in 1852, without graduating, with the intention of accompanying his parents to Europe. This intention was abandoned for the sake of the younger children, who needed his care; and he took, instead, a special course of one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Leaving this institution in 1853, he began practice in civil engineering at the tunnel then being constructed under Walnut Hills, as is elsewhere related in this history; but was soon compelled by ill health to seek a more quiet indoor life. In 1855 he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Dawson, with whom he read for a year, when, under friendly advice, he went to California and engaged in merchandizing there for about six months, during which he had great experience of the rough and tumble side of life. He was presently burnt out, however, losing his entire stock, and then being seized with the spirit of adventure, pushed across the Pacific to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to the Chinese coast, where he enjoyed a breadth and minuteness of observation then not often vouchsafed to a foreigner. Thence he made his way home by the way of Japan, Siam, Calcutta, Bombay, through the Chusan Archipelago, the Island of Manilla and along the west coast of Africa. From San Francisco to Cincinnati he occupied three years with his voyages and land journeys. While in China he found an extensive field for the observation of skin diseases, and decided that, if he followed his father's vocation, he would give such ailments some attention. Arriving home, he promptly resumed his medical studies, becoming a member of the Ohio Medical College, and enjoying in addition the instruction of both his father and Dr. Dawson. In the summer of 1862, he took his diploma of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately went before the State board at Columbus for examination as a candidate for appointment in the army; passed successfully, and was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Thirty-fifth O. V. I. He was captured at Chickamauga, and for some time was detained as a prisoner at Atlanta and in the famous Libby prison at Richmond. Being, however, a medical man, he was allowed some indulgence, and was presently released by special exchange, arranged by his friends at Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, during the cold winter of 1862-63, and the starvation

period experienced by the army there. On the day of the battle of Kenesaw Mountain during the Atlanta campaign, he resigned owing to ill health, and returned home, having at that time reached the full grade of surgeon. On his return home, he was made a resident physician in the Cincinnati hospital, and also went into private practice. In this he had his father's invaluable advice and aid, and soon took the same specialties of practice—obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. He became a member of the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, also lecturer on skin diseases, and was afterward one of the physicians in charge of the dispensary. The Doctor always maintained a large private practice, but found time to write occasional papers for the professional societies and the press. He was an active member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Obstetrical Society, and the State Medical Society. He was called to much service as a medical examiner for the large life insurance companies, having been examiner, among others, for the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey for sixteen years. He was supreme medical examiner of the Knights of the Golden Rule, for the United States, and grand medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Ohio. He never took a very active part in politics, but retained his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Wright was married in March, 1870, to Miss Eva, daughter of David K. and Ann Eliza Cady, of Cincinnati, the former a thirty-years member of the Cincinnati school board. Dr. and Mrs. Wright had four children, one of whom, Mary L., died in infancy in 1874; those living are: David Cady, a boy of nine years; Marmaduke B. (named from the paternal grandfather), now in his fourth year; and Ann Eliza (named from the maternal grandmother), aged two years. Dr. Wright died May 29, 1893.

JIRAH D. BUCK, M. D., Cincinnati, was born at Fredonia, N. Y., November 20, 1838. The following year his parents removed to Belvidere, Ill., and to the Belvidere Academy he is indebted for most of his early education. In 1850 his parents migrated to Janesville, Wis., where he attended the Janesville Academy for six months only, the death of his father making it necessary for him to quit school in order to assist in earning a livelihood. He followed bookkeeping until he was seventeen, but his health failing he went to the woods, where, for three years, he worked with lumbermen in summer, in winter laboring still harder as a teacher in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Merrill's Horse, a regiment recruited at Battle Creek, Mich., and was made orderly of his company. His health again failing, he lay in hospital at Camp Benton, Mo., for three months, when he was honorably discharged and sent home. His health again returned and, after teaching for a short time, he, in the spring of 1862, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Smith Rogers, Battle Creek, Mich. The following winter he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He then returned to Battle Creek, and was admitted into a copartnership with his preceptor. During the subsequent winter he attended the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his medical degree from that college in 1864. In the following October he married Miss Melissa Clough, of Fredonia, N. Y., and the next spring he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he accepted the chair of physiology and histology in his *Alma Mater* at Cleveland, leaving his business in Sandusky five days a week during the college session. Notwithstanding the fact that the duties of his professorship made it necessary for him to be absent often from his field of practice, his business rapidly increased. In August, 1870, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, retaining his professorship in Cleveland until the close of the subsequent year, and in the spring of 1872 he called the meeting of physicians which, at Dr. Pulte's office, in Cincinnati, resulted in the founding of the Pulte Medical College, of which he was register and professor of physiology and histology from its organization until 1880. He was then made dean of the Faculty and professor of theory and practice of medicine, which position he still holds.



A. P. Buck. M.D.

Dr. Buck has been an active member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and of the National Homeopathic Society—The American Institute of Homeopathy—for many years, contributing papers or acting as chairman of sections every year. In 1874 he was elected president of the State Society, and in 1890 was unanimously chosen as president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, having thus achieved the highest honor in the gift of his profession by presiding over its national body. The Doctor's address delivered on this occasion received wide commendation both in Europe and America, and was declared to be one of the most advanced and scientific papers ever presented to the society. Some fifteen years ago Dr. Buck took up the practical study of psychology, making a careful study of hypnotism and the phenomena of spiritualism from a purely scientific standpoint. From the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the German Mystics he sought the clues to a real knowledge of the human soul in the Vedic philosophy, resulting in his becoming an active member of the Theosophical Society, whose aim it is to promote the very knowledge of the soul of which the Doctor was in search. He has presided over six of the national conventions of that society, and was chosen acting chairman of the Theosophical Department of the recent Congress of Religions at Chicago, whose audiences numbered over 3,000 on two occasions, so that the Theosophical Society meeting, from both interest and numbers, was called the "real Congress of Religions." Finding time, by constant industry, to do a large amount of extra work, Dr. Buck is still as actively engaged in the regular practice of his profession as ever, and being yet a young man has the prospect before him of many more years of active work.

MASSILLON CASSAT, physician, with office at No. 313 Elm street, Cincinnati, and residence on the northeast corner of Ludlow and Cook avenues, Clifton, was born at Washington Court House, Fayette Co., Ohio, a son of Dr. Bernard Austin Cassat and Mary (Kouns) Cassat, natives of Ohio. Both parents died in 1850, within six months of each other; they had four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Josephine (Cassat) Cottrill, of Cleveland, Ohio, and our subject. The maternal grandparents of Massillon Cassat were Huguenots who left France during the persecution, their name being Guizot, the historian by that name having been a relative. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Francis Cassat, practiced medicine at Oxford, Ohio. His wife's name was Mary (Vanzant) Cassat. Our subject was educated in Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1864. On June 5, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma E., daughter of Harrison and Rebecca (Paxton) Smethurst, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children: Bernard Austin Cassat, born April 17, 1891, and Helen Paxton Cassat, born December 27, 1892. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association. He is librarian of the Cincinnati Natural History Society. Politically he is a Republican; in religion a Methodist.

J. C. MACKENZIE, physician, office No. 114 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born in Scotland, May 21, 1842, a son of R. H. and Marion H. (Macheren) Mackenzie, also natives of Scotland, and of Scotch parentage. The father, who was a merchant, immigrated with his family to Cincinnati in 1849. Here the parents died, the father in 1892, the mother in 1865. Their three living children reside in Cincinnati: J. C., R. H. and Charlotte H. Dr. Mackenzie received his literary education at Herron's Academy in Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1865. He has since practiced the profession in Cincinnati. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society.

G. K. TAYLOR, physician and surgeon, Cincinnati, was born January 28, 1837, at a point on the old National pike thirty-three miles west of Wheeling, W. Va., and forty-one miles east of Zanesville, Ohio, one of nine sons of Alexander D. Taylor, who was born in 1799 in Ohio, and whose father was born in Scotland. A. D. Tay-

lor was an attorney at law, also for many years a brigadier-general in the United States Militia, and died at Cambridge, Ohio, in October, 1863. The mother's father, Joseph Danner, was born on the river Rhine, Germany, and died in Belmont county, Ohio; the mother, Sarah Danner, was born at Middletown, Va., in 1802. She took great pride in raising and educating her children, and she was a staunch advocate of Woman's Rights and Temperance.

The subject of this notice was raised on a farm, and when a young man taught school half the year, attending school the other half. In this way he supported himself and was enabled to study medicine with J. W. Warfield, M. D., of Barnesville, Ohio. He graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, in March, 1866, and began the practice of his profession the same month in Cincinnati, where he still continues. On June 10, 1869, he was united in marriage with Edith S. Speer. In religion they are Protestants. Dr. Taylor was an adherent of Fremont during his campaign, but has since been a member of the Republican party. He was one of seven brothers to answer the call of Abraham Lincoln, and served as second lieutenant of Company B, Ninety-seventh O. V. I. He was a pension examiner and surgeon for about fifteen years. The Doctor is ardently attached to his profession, and says: "The physician of to-day is little thanked and poorly paid, and unless he has a pride in his profession he has little inducement to encourage advancement of the science. The standard of the physician of to-day is far too low for this age. One of the great weak points is in diagnosis, where presumption bridges the weakness of the physician too often. Either by accident or real discovery, every physician discovers something from his experience, and I will give a few of mine: Erysipelatous fever—though recorded by all authors who have written on the subject as necessarily fatal—can be controlled and cured by full doses of opium. Peritonitis in most cases yields to large doses of turpentine. Gallstone can be obliterated and cured by giving fresh beef gall. I am of the opinion that the disturbing cause in diabetes mellitus is in the liver, and that the universal laws of diet are mistakes—that the best living and tonics gives better results."

JOHN R. KING, M.D., residence No. 548 E. Third street, Cincinnati, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., November 7, 1844, a son of John and Nancy J. (Snodgrass) King, both also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of two children, John R., and Mary A. Ripley, of Poland, Ohio. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Poland, Ohio, also the Poland Seminary, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in the class of 1867. He was married January 20, 1870, to Carrie A., daughter of V. B. Crocker, and they have had six children born to them: Laura B., Frank C., John Herbert, Elsie May, Ralph, and Harry Fry. Dr. King is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; politically he is a Republican. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

DR. CLINTON LYCURGUS ARMSTRONG, the senior member of the board of medical examiners of the police force, comes of most excellent old American stock. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Armstrong, was killed bravely fighting on the bloody field of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778. By his side fought and fell his eldest son. On the maternal side the great-grandfather was John La Boiteaux, one of the earliest of Ohio pioneers. He settled in Hamilton county when its hills and valleys were still unbroken woodland, and owned and cleared all the land upon which Mt. Healthy was afterward built. A man with an ancestry like this may well be proud of it.

Brookville, Indiana, was Dr. Armstrong's native place, the day of his birth being March 3, 1844. When he was eighteen he joined the army, enlisting into Company D, Eighty-third Regiment, Ind. V. I., which served in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Sherman. He was a mere boy, yet he was an admirable soldier, cool and ready at all times, and brave to the point of recklessness. He fought in all of the ten assaults upon Vicksburg, and was in the thick of some of the hardest fight-

ing of the war. There is no private who can boast of a more glorious army record than was that of Dr. Armstrong, for he was an actor in one of the most gallant yet disastrous enterprises of that long struggle. There has been no poet laureate to sing of it, as the "Charge of the Six Hundred" was sung, but on the rolls of fame it deserves to be celebrated with as lofty praise. Around Vicksburg was a chain of forts. They were 800 yards apart, and connected by an embankment ten feet high, in front of which was a deep ditch. Sherman intended to attack part of this chain, break through it, and then drive the enemy from their guns by a charge in their rear. It was necessary that some one lead the way, and Sherman called for 150 volunteers. They were to rush through the open space in front of the rampart (the road leading to it was called by the soldiers "Grave-yard road"), half of them carrying planks twelve feet long, with which to bridge the ditch, and the others bearing ladders, to scale the deep bank. Every one knew the frightful danger of the attempt, yet the volunteers came forward, and Dr. Armstrong was the first to report at Sherman's headquarters for this duty. It was the 22nd of May, 1863, and the hour set for the charge was 10 A. M. As the volunteers stood ready with their planks and ladders, Sherman, in order to encourage them, though they needed no encouragement, said, "Soldiers, remember that the enemy always overshoots, and the larger body behind you is sure to draw the heaviest fire." Then the word of command was given, and they started on a run for the Confederate works. There was no firing until they were within two hundred feet of the bank, and then it seemed as if the thunders of the universe were let loose at once. By some means the enemy had heard of the contemplated charge, and were ready for it. The two nearest forts delivered a galling cross fire upon the gallant band, and a solid regiment in front rose on the embankment and emptied its muskets at them. That volley meant annihilation to the volunteers. One hundred and thirty-eight of them fell dead, eleven were wounded, and but one man escaped unscathed. A more frightfully fatal fire was not delivered during the entire course of the war. Dr. Armstrong received three bullets, two in his right leg and one in his abdomen. All day he lay upon the field, and at night he dragged himself to the Union lines. For months he lay between life and death, and all through life he will bear the marks of his wounds. The only other living survivor of this "forlorn hope" is William Orr, of Eaton, Ohio.

After the war Dr. Armstrong came to Cincinnati and studied medicine. He graduated with honor, and is now one of the best known and most successful physicians in the city. Mayor Jacobs appointed him police surgeon about ten years ago. At that time the surgeon was ranked simply as a patrolman, and received the same salary. Dr. Armstrong really created the position which he has filled with such signal ability. Among other things he is the inventor of the medicine chest which is carried on all patrol wagons, and which is a wonderful exemplification of "multum in parvo." As one of the board of medical examiners of the non-partisan police force, he has been instrumental in introducing the present high physical standard. He is also one of the trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital, has been surgeon for the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and has been president of the Lincoln Club, the oldest Republican organization in Cincinnati. In 1878 Dr. Armstrong married Miss Mary Cotton, of Winchester, Indiana, and he has found in her the completeness that his life lacked as a physician. Among the police there is no man more popular than Dr. Armstrong. He knows them all, and is ever ready with a word of advice or the ringing words of cheer that often mean more to the sick man than medicine, and is indefatigable in his duty. No night is too dark, and no distance too far, if there is suffering to be relieved. A hater of sham, he is a model of frankness and sincerity, and his success has been thoroughly deserved.

THOMAS GROVER HERRON, physician and surgeon, graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 1, 1867. He served one year as interne in St. John's

Hospital, and from this institution received an honored diploma. He was born in Cincinnati, August 20, 1840, son of the late Prof. Joseph Herron, of Herron's Seminary, an early Cincinnati college of the highest order. His mother's maiden name was Cordelia Ann Weeks; she was daughter of John Weeks, who was a builder of steamboats and barges. She was born in 1815, and was married in 1859.

Dr. Herron finished his education in his father's seminary in 1857. Soon after leaving school he commenced to learn the trade of steamboat carpenter with his uncle Samuel Startzman, of the firm of Johnson, Morton & Company. He served his three years of apprenticeship and a short time as full carpenter, assisting in building some of the finest vessels upon our western and southern waters. In the fall of 1859 he entered the office of Dr. Tom Wood and began the study of medicine. He was a member of the Gymnasium Light Guards, and served in the Cincinnati Zouaves. He enlisted in Fremont's Body Guard, Capt. J. S. Foley's company, Company C (called the Kentucky Company), and two days later was shipped to St. Louis, where he went into camp. Having had experience in the school of the soldier, he was appointed drill-master and soon after promoted to corporal. A week later he started for southwestern Missouri to assist in the capture of Gen. Price and the scattering of his men; was in many skirmishes and guerrilla fights, in scouting and foraging, finishing his western campaign with Fremont, in the great and terrible hand-to-hand fight at Springfield, Mo., against great odds. "Ride to death." The guard, 152 strong, fought and put to flight 2,200 of the enemy, killing over two hundred on the field, not to speak of the wounded. The army afterward returned to St. Louis, and soon after the "Body Guard" was mustered out of the service. Not long after his return home our subject joined the Sanitary Commission of Cincinnati, and assisted in the care of the sick and wounded at Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. In the spring of 1862 a call was made for sailors, for the new gunboats built for the Western waters. He immediately enlisted, and was shipped to Cairo, where he served as captain, clerk, ship's steward, and paymaster's clerk; was promoted to acting master's mate, and later to acting ensign. He served through the Mississippi squadron, Tennessee and Cumberland river fleets. At the fitting out of the Red river expedition, he was detailed as one of the officers to serve in that perilous expedition, and assisted in building the Red river dam, which was constructed for the purpose of getting the United States gunboats over the shoals. Just before the completion of the dam, his boat, the U. S. steamer "Covington," was ordered with the U. S. steamer "Signal," to take the transport "Warner" to the mouth of the Red river. The fleet had reached a point about fifteen miles above Fort Denssey, and had anchored for the night. Early the next morning Gen. Dick Taylor attacked them with batteries and about six thousand men, with such destructive effect that the "Warner" was forced to surrender. Then concentrating their fire upon the gunboats, the "Signal" was soon disabled, and her flag lowered. The "Covington" was doing very effective work with her fifty-pound Dahlgren, thirty-pound Parrott, and twenty-four-pound howitzers, until the the fire of the sixteen and eighteen guns of the enemy (besides small arms from nearly every point of the compass) disabled the "Covington," killing many on board, perforating the boiler, and cutting away her rudder, besides destroying her upper works with thousands of bullets. Just enough steam was left in the boilers to work her into the shore and make her fast. Even after this the fight was continued, until several guns were disabled. The gunner's mate was killed in the magazine doorway, and master's mate Grosse (in charge of the magazine) was cut in two by a shell. Ensign Herron then gave up the fight, though he would not haul down the flag, but ordered the men to arm themselves to the teeth, carry the wounded men ashore and then escape to the woods. The men ran the terrible blockade of all the firing, a distance of two hundred squares, before reaching cover or woods. Many never reached safety. Ensign Herron then spiked all the guns, carried seven shovels of hot coals from the



Henry Amdele Juler

fire under the boilers to the magazine, ran forward and jumped ashore under cover of the smoke, just as the boat blew up. He reached the woods in safety, where he found about forty of his men. Many of these were torn to pieces by dogs, and two were treed and shot down on their journey to Fort Demsey. After a chase of nine miles by dogs our subject was captured by the Confederates, and an attempt on their part was made to hang him (which was abandoned, however, as no suitable tree could be found), but he was subsequently delivered through the kindness of an Amazonian rebel woman, who secreted him for several days in her hut, and hid him amongst a lot of clothes; he was afterward piloted to a place of safety by her husband. He walked nine miles to Red river, and when thirty-five miles from Alexandria, the nearest Union port, was picked up by a transport. He came out of the expedition on the U. S. steamer "St. Clair," and was honorably discharged from the United States mail service September 20, 1865.

After returning to Cincinnati our subject prosecuted his medical studies under Prof. Robert Bartholow, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College March 1, 1867. In that year he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William H. Sutherland, a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Herron was a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, is very active in Church work, missionary and Woman's Relief Corps work, and in 1888 was department president of the Ohio Woman's Relief Corps. Six children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Herron: Joseph, Verna, Wright, William, Earl, and Thomas. Of these Joseph is a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; William is connected with the advertising department of the *Cincinnati Post*; three children died in infancy; Thomas, the youngest, is now attending school in Wyoming. The family are members of the Methodist Church; politically the Doctor is a Republican. He has written many articles on medical subjects, the most important being his discovery and successful treatment of sunstroke with application of hot water instead of ice. This is now the accepted governmental treatment in the West Indies and New South Wales.

JAMES H. HAZARD, physician and surgeon, office No. 51 Lawrence street, Cincinnati, residence Terrace Park, Ohio, was born March 12, 1846, at Logansport, Indiana, a son of William S. and Marion Isabelle (Snelling) Hazard, the former born in 1812 at New London, Conn., the latter born at Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1827. The father, who was a merchant, died September 6, 1889; the mother died October 20, 1881; they were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living: James H.; George S., a commercial traveler; Earnie W., a clerk; Fannie H., wife of L. W. Hall; and Abbie S., all residing in Avondale. Our subject was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1867. He enlisted as private in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh O. V. I., during the war of the Rebellion. He was professor of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery from 1882 to 1886. On October 25, 1882, the Doctor was married to Mary Tharp Rice, a daughter of Sidney and Julia Renfield (Hall) Rice, the former a native of Troy, N. Y., born August 4, 1810, the latter a native of Greenfield, Mass., born September 18, 1818. Dr. Hazard is a member of the G. A. R., and is in sympathy with the Republican party. Dr. and Mrs. Hazard are members of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, respectively.

ALEXANDER GREER DRURY, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 57 Gest street, Cincinnati, was born in Covington, Ky., February 3, 1844. His father, Rev. Asa Drury, was born in Athol, Mass., July 26, 1802, graduated at Yale in 1829, and taught in the grammar schools at New Haven, also in a classical school at Providence, R. I., from 1830 to 1832. In the latter year he married Miss Mary E. Willard, of Providence, R. I., and in the same year was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church. In 1833 he was appointed professor of Greek in Granville College (now Denison University), Ohio, where he remained until 1835, when he

was appointed professor of Greek language and literature in the Cincinnati College. In 1838 his wife died, and in that year he left Cincinnati, having been appointed professor of Greek in Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine. On May 22, 1841, Mr. Drury married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Williams Getchell, daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Getchell, of Waterville. In 1842 he again came west, and was appointed professor of Greek in the Western Baptist Theological Institute, Covington, Ky., which position he held until the institution was closed. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Covington from 1842 to 1845; was for many years principal of the Covington high school, and superintendent of the public schools of that city. On February 8, 1862, he was commissioned chaplain of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was taken prisoner, but was soon after paroled by the Confederate general, Henry Heth. In 1863 failing health compelled him to resign. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., March 18, 1870; his widow passed away in Bellevue, Ky., August 10, 1874. Rev. Asa Drury was a son of Joel Drury, a farmer by occupation, living in Athol, Massachusetts.

Our subject graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., receiving the degree A.B., in 1865, and A. M., in 1881. He studied medicine with Dr. W. W. Henderson, of Covington, Ky.; attended the Medical College of Ohio two years; received the degree M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1868, and M.D. (*ad eundem*) from the Medical College of Ohio, in 1878. In 1869 he began practice in Cincinnati. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and was president in 1880; member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; and professor of dermatology in the Presbyterian Hospital and Medical College for Women. On September 7, 1871, the Doctor was married to Miss Angie E. Kinkead, of Pontiac, Ill., daughter of Joseph D. Kinkead, of Kentucky, who for many years was a merchant in Cincinnati, dying in that city in October, 1882. Mrs. Drury's mother is Edna A. Kinkead (née Manser), of Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Drury have one son, Alexander Getchell Drury, born in Cincinnati June 27, 1885.

GEORGE B. ORR, physician and surgeon, corner Fourth and Ludlow streets, Cincinnati, was born in that city, September 1, 1841, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary E. (Grandin) Orr, and a grandson of John and Margaret (Graham) Orr. The father was born in Culpeper county, Va., and settled in Cincinnati in 1832. Margaret Graham was the granddaughter of Lord Graham of Scotland. Our subject is also a grandson of Philip and Hannah (Piatt) Grandin, who settled at Cincinnati about 1810, and were intimate friends of Nicholas Longworth, who located here about the same time. The Piatts of the first settlement in Boone county, Ky., opposite the mouth of the Big Miami, were his ancestors. Here they built Federal Hall, an historic country residence, which is still occupied by members of the family. Thomas Jefferson Orr was a physician and surgeon; he had nine children, seven of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Cincinnati public schools, and at the Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio. He made the money himself (between sessions) with which to pay for his medical education. In 1869 he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, having practiced for a time on the Cumberland river, below Nashville, before completing his professional studies. Immediately after his graduation he located in Cincinnati, and has since given his attention to general practice, although in recent years surgery has received the larger share of his attention. He has been professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery since October, 1882, and professor of surgery and dean of the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College since 1889. On March 4, 1864, he married Anna O., daughter of Hon. Henry E. and Henrietta (Halstead) Spencer, and granddaughter of Rev. O. M. Spencer, who settled at Columbia in 1790. Two children have blessed

this union, Mary Louise and Anna Henrietta. Dr. Orr is a vestryman in Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Miami Valley Medical Society; of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ASA BRAINERD ISHAM, physician, whose office is at the corner of McMillan street and Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills, was born at Jackson Court House, Ohio, July 12, 1844, a son of Chapman and Mary A. (Faulkner) Isham. The father, who was a merchant, banker, and dealer in iron, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., February 15, 1814, a son of Asa and Sarah (Chapman) Isham. The mother was born at Jackson Court House in 1821. The Isham family emigrated from England, landing at Cape Cod in 1660. One of its descendants became the mother of Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Isham received a public-school education in his native town, and graduated from Marietta Academy. His first employment was with the *Lake Superior Journal* during 1860-61-62, a newspaper published at Marquette, Mich., and in the spring of 1862 he became city editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. In the autumn of the same year he enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry as a private, subsequently rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He served with credit until April 14, 1865, when he was discharged on account of wounds received in action. He was severely wounded in an engagement near Warrenton Junction, Va., May 14, 1863. Was again wounded in action at Tellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864, and captured. Was held a prisoner in the various officers' prisons in the South, and subjected to the fire of the Federal battery on Morris Island for several weeks while confined in Charleston, S. C.; was paroled for exchange December 11, 1864. He then went to Texas with the Fourth Army Corps, but returned to Ohio the same year, and bought an interest in a general store at Salina. In 1866 he began the study of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, completing his course in 1869, after which he at once began practice at Walnut Hills. His professional course has been conspicuously successful. He was pension examiner under President Harrison's administration, and has been a member of the medical board of police examiners since April 8, 1886. In 1879 he was president of the Walnut Hills Medical Society. He has been a frequent contributor to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "Medical News" and other professional journals, and his articles have been widely copied in the medical periodicals of Europe. He edited the papers of the late Dr. A. T. Keyt, arranging them into a volume entitled "Sphygmography and Cardiography," which was issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in octavo form of 230 pages, and has attracted the attention of the scientific physicians the world over. Dr. Isham is one of the authors of "Prisoner of War and Military Prisons," a large octavo volume copiously illustrated, which treats exhaustively of life in Confederate prisons during the war of the Rebellion. A history of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry is also the product of his pen. He is also a contributor to the volumes of war papers published by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion and Fred C. Jones Post, G. A. R. From 1877 to 1880 he was professor of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1880-81 professor of materia medica and therapeutics. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Doctor by Marietta College in 1889. On October 10, 1870, he was married to Mary H., daughter of Alonza T. Keyt, M. D., and Susannah (Hamlin) Keyt, of Walnut Hills. Seven children are the result of this union. Mary K., Asa Chapman, Susan H., Alonza K., Frances C., Helen and Eleanor Louise.

JAMES T. WHITTAKER, M. D., office and residence No. 100 Garfield place, Cincinnati, was born in that city March 3, 1843, a son of James and Olivia (Lyons) Whittaker, the former of whom, by occupation a steamboat merchant, was born in Baltimore, in November, 1800, and died in 1861. The mother was born at Frederick City, Md., in March, 1820, and died August 15, 1893. Dr. Whittaker attended the public schools of Covington, Ky., during his boyhood days, obtained his literary

education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the last named institution in 1866. He graduated also from the Medical College of Ohio in 1867, and has since practiced his profession at Cincinnati, where his reputation is deservedly high. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; and the Association of American Physicians. He holds the chair of practice in the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, and lectures on chemical medicine at the Good Samaritan Hospital. Dr. Whittaker's contributions to the literature of the profession have been important. He is the author of a textbook on "Practice" and "Lectures on Physiology;" was editor of the Cincinnati *Clinic* seven years, and a contributor to Wood's "Hand Book," Pepper's "System of Medicine," and Hare's "Therapeutics." During the war of the Rebellion the Doctor was assistant-surgeon in the United States navy. Dr. Whittaker was married August 19, 1890, to Miss Virginia L. Joy, of St. Louis.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON DANDRIDGE, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 148 Broadway, Cincinnati, was born in that city, April 16, 1846, a son of Alexander Spotswood and Martha Eliza (Hunt) Dandridge. His father was born in Jefferson county, Va., November 2, 1819, and moved to Cincinnati in 1843; he was a physician by profession, and died April 27, 1888; his wife was born in Cincinnati in 1823, and died in 1881. Dr. Dandridge received his early education in Brook's School, at Cincinnati, and Kenyon College. He attended the Medical College of Ohio one year; afterward pursued his medical studies in Paris and Vienna, and on his return to this country graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1870. Dr. Dandridge has since practiced his profession in Cincinnati, making a specialty of surgery. He has been for some time professor of surgery at the Miami Medical College, and surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital, and the Episcopal Hospital for Children. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, American Medical Association, and the Ohio State Medical Society, and is one of the most successful and reputable physicians and surgeons in southern Ohio, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-practitioners as well as the wide community in which his practice extends.

OTTO FULS, physician and surgeon, office and residence, No. 215 Apple street, Cumminsville, Cincinnati, was born in Germany, April 24, 1843, son of Heinrich and Sophia (Sonneborn) Fuls, both natives of Germany, the former at one time judge of the police court in Alfeld, in that country. Both are now deceased. Our subject received his early education in the common schools of Germany, and after coming to America studied under the tutelage of Dr. Hoeltge, of Linn street; was graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1870, and was, with one exception, the only native-born German in the class. He first opened an office for the practice of his profession at Reading, Ohio, and later removed to Cumminsville, where he has since resided. Dr. Fuls was united in marriage with Miss Barbara, daughter of Henry and Magdalena Martin, both natives of Germany, and this union has been blessed with two daughters: Emily, born April 26, 1871, and Alice, born May 15, 1872; Alice is married, Emily resides with her parents. The family attend the First German Evangelical Protestant Church of Cumminsville. The Doctor is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor; politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM FERNANDO TAYLOR, M.D., was born in Shelby county, Ohio, March 26, 1845, a son of Joseph L. and Margaret (Shafer) Taylor, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Ohio. Joseph L. Taylor was educated at Townsend, Vt., and was a fellow-student with the late Hon. Alphonso Taft, under the tutorage of the latter's father. Joseph L. Taylor removed from Shelby county, Ohio, to Covington, Ky., in 1850, and was for many years engaged as a woolen merchant in Cincinnati; he now resides in Covington.



William F. Taylor

Our subject was educated at Herron's Seminary, Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in 1859. Until the breaking out of the Civil war he was engaged in business with his father. In 1861 he became attached to the staff of Dr. Thomas, in the Government Hospital, Covington, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas. At the outset of the war he was an orderly on Col. Sipes' staff, and afterward, at the close of the war, he entered the Forty-first Kentucky Regiment, serving one month when the war closed. From 1864 to 1866 he was variously employed in steamboating on the Ohio. After several years he resumed the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city. In 1883 Dr. Taylor was a member of the Faculty of his *alma mater*, occupying the chair of professor of dermatology. Dr. Taylor is a member of the Ohio Consistory, of Lafayette Lodge No. 81 F. & A. M.; Willis Chapter and Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias; B. P. O. E. No. 5; member of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Ohio; and a trustee of Pythian Home, Springfield, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a life member of the Lincoln Club. On August 26, 1866, the Doctor was married to Clara, daughter of James McLaughlin, and great-granddaughter of Rev. James Hurdus, the founder of the first Swedenborgian Church in Cincinnati. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor reside at the "Grand Hotel."

JOHN BELCHER HAIGHT, physician and surgeon, office Pike building, Cincinnati, residence in the city, was born at Clarksville, Ohio, October 31, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary Belcher (Vaughan) Haight, born respectively December 4, 1825, and November 3, 1824, both natives of Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio. The father is of English ancestry, the family having come to this country during the latter part of the eighteenth century; the mother is of Welsh origin, the family emigrating to this country from Wales about 1630, landing at Portsmouth, N. H., where they settled. The Rev. John Haight, father of our subject, is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at the present time is residing at Norwood, one of Cincinnati's lovely suburbs. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Charles Vaughan Haight, attorney at law, residing at Norwood, and John B. Our subject was educated at Miami University, Oxford, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, March 1, 1871. Dr. Haight was united in marriage August 31, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Butterfield and Jessie (Donaldson) Pullan, the former born at Bradford, England, April 3, 1818, the latter at New Richmond, Ohio, April 29, 1823, of English parentage. Dr. and Mrs. Haight have one surviving child, a daughter, Elizabeth, born January 10, 1883. They are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically the Doctor is a Republican.

I. D. JONES, M. D., was born in Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 4, 1843, a son of Daniel Jones, a pioneer of Hamilton county. Our subject in 1865 graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, with the highest honors. He then returned to his native county, and for several years was engaged in teaching school, being principal for two years of the California (Ohio) schools, and two years principal of the Columbia schools. He soon afterward began to attend lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in 1871. Dr. Jones, while attending his last year's course of lectures, was resident physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital. After graduating in medicine in 1871, he soon after came to Walnut Hills, and began the practice of his chosen profession, where he met with good success. He is one of the staff of Christ's Hospital, Cincinnati. In 1876 he formed a partnership with his brother, John E. Jones, in the practice of medicine.

Dr. John E. Jones was born in Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, January 27, 1834. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1858, and from the Ohio Medical College in 1863, when he entered the army as assistant surgeon, serving until the close of the war, and participating in a number of battles. At the close of the war he returned to Hamilton county, since which time he has been actively engaged in

the practice of medicine. In 1876 the firm of I. D. & J. E. Jones was formed, and to-day is doing a large practice.

LOUIS PHILLIP HOTTENDORF, physician and surgeon, No. 92 Bank street, Cincinnati, was born in Achim, Province of Hannover, Germany, April 9, 1846, a son of Dr. Augustus Lewis Hottendorf, who was born in Verden, Province of Hannover, Germany, May 10, 1804, and Dorothy Maria Christina (Schubert) Hottendorf, born in Achim, Germany, April 17, 1813. The father graduated in medicine in Wuerzburg, and for forty-five years practiced his profession in Achim, where he died October 27, 1880. Dr. Augustus L. Hottendorf, father of our subject, was a son of Frederick Augustus Hottendorf, a native of Verden, Germany. He was for years a senator from that city, and died at the age of eighty-four.

Our subject attended the schools in Achim, emigrated to the United States on the 1st of September, 1860, and arrived in Cincinnati on the 28th of the same month. Here he studied pharmacy with his brother, Augustus Hottendorf, and later with John A. Singhoff. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Germany and began the study of medicine at the University of Göttingen, under Profs. Marx, Woehler and Henle. Returning to America, he attended the Ohio Medical College in the year 1867-68 and again in 1870-71, graduating in the spring of 1871. In 1871 he opened an office in Dublin, Wayne Co., Indiana, where he practiced until the fall of 1873, when he returned to Achim, Germany, and practiced in conjunction with his father during the following three years. In 1875 he attended lectures at the University of Leipzig, Germany, and in the fall of 1876 returned to America, opening an office at No. 151 York street, Cincinnati, Ohio; later moved to his present residence, No. 92 Bank street, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Hottendorf is a member of the Academy of Medicine, and the State Medical Society; has written various articles for the local medical journals, among which we mention: "Hot Water Dressings in the Treatment of Incarcerated Inguinal Hernia;" "The Abortive Treatment of Typhoid Fever;" "A Case of Relapsing Fever;" "Pilocarpine in the Treatment of Scarlatina and Diphtheria." The Doctor was married in Frankfort on the Oder, Germany, September 15, 1876, to Elizabeth Wilhelmine Mary Zickerick, daughter of Theodore Hermann and Mary Pauline (Franke) Zickerick. Her father was born in Cuenstrin on the Warthe, Germany, August 11, 1826, and died January 23, 1886, in Frankfort on the Oder, Germany. Dr. and Mrs. Hottendorf have three children: Elizabeth Dorathy Mary, born October 31, 1877; Louis Theodore Augustus, born August 25, 1883, and Ida Margaret Louise Phillipine, born October 3, 1890.

RUFUS BARTLETT HALL, physician and surgeon, office No. 154 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, and residence No. 37 Crown street, Walnut Hills, was born in Aurelius township, Washington Co., Ohio, May 15, 1849, a son of Joseph B. and Irene (Bartlett) Hall, natives of New York State, and of Scotch and English origin. His paternal grandfather was Justis Hall, a native of New York, who settled at Marietta, Ohio, and afterward removed to Aurelius township, where the farm upon which he located is now owned by his grandson, Levy Hall, brother of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Hall, who was a farmer and millwright by occupation, died in April, 1886, at the age of seventy-six. His family consisted of fourteen children, eight of whom are living: William H., a merchant of Osceola, Iowa; James, a farmer in Aurelius township; George W., a farmer at Morse, Kans.; Rufus B., the subject of this sketch; Willard A., a physician and surgeon at Chillicothe, Ohio; Levy, a farmer in Aurelius township; Willis W., a physician and surgeon at Springfield, Ohio, and Margaret Ann (Hall) McCurdy, in Barlow township, Washington Co., Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm, and attended the local schools. At the age of thirteen he entered a select school at Marietta, and five years later he engaged in teaching in his native township; this he continued two years, during which period he began the study of medicine. In 1869 he matriculated at Miami Medical College, graduating in 1872, and on March 26, same year,

he opened an office for the practice of his profession at New England, Athens Co., Ohio. Two years later he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he practiced one year. After a brief visit to his home he made an extended tour of the Southern States, and upon his return he located in Chillicothe, where he was in active practice until April, 1888, when he came to Cincinnati and opened an office at No. 281 West Seventh street, whence, a year later, he removed to his present location. In 1884 he went to Europe, where he spent one year under private tutors in surgery. Since his return the Doctor has made a specialty of gynecology. He is a member of the British Gynecological Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Southern Medical and Gynecological Society; the American Medical Association; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and other professional organizations. He is surgeon in charge of the department of abdominal diseases at the Presbyterian Hospital, clinical professor of surgical diseases of women at the Miami Medical College, and clinical gynecologist for the same institution. He has contributed frequent articles on abdominal surgery and gynecology to the *Medical Record*, the *Cincinnati Lancet Clinic*, and the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. On March 14, 1872, the Doctor married Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Bigley) Chandler, and they are the parents of four children: Joseph Arda, born December 4, 1872, and now a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Anna Leona, born October 9, 1874; Lydia, deceased, and Rufus Bartlett, Jr., born May 9, 1886. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Knight Templar of the Masonic Fraternity; he is a Republican in politics.

FRED LANGENBECK, M. D. This gentleman stands well in the profession. He has been actively engaged in regular practice in Cincinnati for years, and has built up a lucrative practice. He was born in Germany, June 4, 1836, son of George Langenbeck, who was a regular practicing physician in Germany, where he passed his entire life, dying in 1837.

Our subject is the youngest of two children. He was reared and educated in Germany's private schools, came from that country to Cincinnati in 1857, attended the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1872. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, and has been actively identified with it ever since. The Doctor is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, and takes an active interest in his profession. He was united in marriage in Germany, in 1860, to Augusta Adams, which union has been blessed with five children: Nellie, Mamie, Charlotte, Fred and Anna. In politics Dr. Langenbeck is a Republican, but in this as in everything else he is liberal, and tries to cast his vote for the best man.

CHARLES HENRY FOERTMEYER, physician, office and residence No. 486 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, was born in Bohnhorst, Hanover, Germany, March 1, 1841, a son of D. F. W. and Doris (Mente) Foertmeyer, the former born in LoRum, March 10, 1798, the latter in Negenborn, July 28, 1801. The father, who was a school teacher and organist, departed this life May 24, 1861. He was a son of Wilhelm and Louisa (Mell) Foertmeyer, the former of whom was a tailor by occupation; his father was lieutenant of artillery in the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, when 35,000 English and Hanoverians defeated 60,000 French.

Dr. Foertmeyer received his early education at Bohnhorst, came to America, and studied pharmacy, afterward studied medicine with Dr. C. A. Miller (since deceased), graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in the spring of 1872, and opened an office at No. 120 Mill street, Cincinnati, for the practice of his profession, later moving to his present location. The Doctor is a general practitioner; is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Society, and the Knights of Honor, and for twelve years has been medical examiner for this order. In 1878-79 the Doctor was medical examiner of the insane at the probate court. On February

3, 1868, he was united in marriage to Rose Rentz, daughter of Sebastian and Cecelia Rentz, of Cincinnati. Politically, the Doctor is in sympathy with the Republican party; in religious faith he is a Protestant.

GEORGE CONNER, M. D., was born April 15, 1844, at New Richmond, Clermont Co., Ohio. His paternal and maternal ancestors saw active service in the Revolutionary struggle for American independence. John Conner, his father, was born near Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., of English and Irish parentage, and during his early life he was a carpenter, subsequently engaging in the steamboat business. He built the "Lancaster" steamboat "No. 3," which was constructed into a government ram during the Civil war, and did service as a war vessel. Mr. Conner was well and favorably known among steamboat people. During his latter days he retired from active labors, and resided on the old homestead in Clermont county, where he died in 1886, aged eighty-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Amanda Jeffries, was born at Auburn, N. Y., of Welsh parentage. There were five children born to John and Amanda Conner, of whom our subject is the fourth.

George Conner was brought up at farm labor, and attended the district school of his neighborhood. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth O. V. I., and participated with that regiment in many battles and skirmishes. He was with Gen. Sherman during his famous Atlanta campaign, and was also with Gen. Thomas at the battle of Jacksborough, July 22, 1862. At the close of the war, Dr. Conner returned home, and soon afterward entered Parker's Academy where he was graduated in 1866. He attended Miami Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of M. D., and he at once began the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, which he has since continued. The Doctor has taken an active interest in the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the State Medical Society. He has frequently written for newspapers and various periodicals. Politically he is a Republican, and he is an active member of the Gen. George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He was married January 1, 1869, to Eliza Archard, daughter of James Archard.

Mrs. Eliza (Archard) Conner was born near Cincinnati, in Clermont county, Ohio, not far from the early home of Gen. Grant, Prof. David Swing and other national celebrities. Her family were of Quaker, German Moravian, Irish and English Presbyterian stock, one of whom founded the town of New Richmond. She was graduated one year ahead of the class in which she started at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. She taught German and Latin in the Indianapolis High School, where her refusal to accept lower wages than the male teachers received led to a reform in that matter which is still observed. In 1865 she became a regular contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, under the *nom de plume* of "Zig," and later to the *Cincinnati Commercial* under her initials "E. A." In 1878 she accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and in 1884 she became the literary editor of the *New York World*. In 1885 she became connected with the American Press Association of New York, where she is still engaged in editorial work. She is a member of Sorosis and the New York Woman's Press Club. It is said that she has done as much newspaper work as any woman living, her daily average having been about two thousand words. She is the author of a book describing her experience in foreign lands, and has also written several serial stories, besides an important special series of articles upon the Civil war. In her girlhood she was enthusiastic for the higher education of women. She has organized classes among her sex for instruction in parliamentary usage, and extempore speaking, and in addition to her regular page of general editorial matter, she finds time to edit a special live-stock and dairy department. She is a phenomenal worker, and her life is an instructive illustration of what may be accomplished by a woman in America provided she has brains and pluck. Mrs. Conner has been brought into especial notice on account of her address before the International Press Congress of Chicago. She and her husband are the parents of one child, Halstead A., who is connected with Specker Brothers & Company, Cincinnati.



Geo. Cowen M. D

JOSIAH T. DRAKE, physician, office and residence No. 38 Barr street, Cincinnati, is a native of the "Queen City," having been born at No. 142 Broadway, September 21, 1846, a son of Josiah Drake and Catherine (Kugler) Drake, the former a native of New Hampshire, of English descent, the latter of Ohio, of Dutch origin. Josiah Drake was one of the pioneer book merchants of Cincinnati. His house was at No. 14 Main street, a short distance above Front. He was very successful for years, but became involved, and was among the very first of our citizens to go to California, where he was quite successful. He was a high-toned, honorable, kind-hearted man, who had a pleasant word for all, and no mendicant was ever turned away from his door unrelieved. He was a brother to Drake, the celebrated bookman in Boston, who stands at the head of the houses in this country in his knowledge of antiquated works. Josiah Drake died in Avondale, December 24, 1887; the mother, Catherine Drake, died in Cincinnati, December 11, 1874. They were the parents of five children, namely, Ada Paulina Drake, and Emma Amelia Gibbs, both of Ithaca N. Y.; Elizabeth Love Gatch, Clermont county; Matthias K. Drake, of New Jersey, and Josiah T.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduated in medicine from the Medical College of Ohio, March 1, 1872, and has since practiced his profession in Cincinnati. On February 13, 1877, Dr. Drake was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Curtis (Simms), of Kentucky, a daughter of John and Jenny (Ballard) Simms, also of Kentucky, and of American origin. Mrs. Drake is a High Church Episcopalian. The Doctor is not a member of any church. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias; politically he is an independent voter.

AUGUSTUS RAVOLGI, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 88 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born at Rome, Italy, February 7, 1851, the eldest in the family of seven children, five of whom are living, born to Michael and Francis (Moriconi) Ravogli. He was educated in his native country, graduating in medicine August 14, 1873. His first professional experience was a service of six months as physician on board the steamship "Asia." After a brief period of preparation he entered a competitive examination for hospital honors; in this he was eminently successful, taking the highest rank in a class of eighteen. He was equally fortunate in a contest for a government prize of two years abroad, and spent this period in the study of skin diseases at Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Wurzburg, Munich, and various other cities. After his return to Rome he was surgeon in the government hospital five years, and assistant professor of skin diseases at the university at that city.

In December, 1880, he immigrated to America, landing at New York January 1, 1881. He came immediately to Cincinnati, and was successively located at No. 298 Vine street, No. 292 Walnut street, and No. 63 West Eighth street until June, 1881, when he opened his present office. The Doctor makes a specialty of skin diseases, in the treatment of which he is a recognized authority. For the past six years he has held the position of clinical lecturer on the subject of skin diseases at the Miami Medical College; he is also professor of this branch of medical science at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and a frequent contributor to various medical journals. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the examining committee of the American Medical Congress. The Doctor is a 32° Mason; in politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Lincoln and Blaine Clubs. He represents his native country in the capacity of vice-consul at Cincinnati. In March, 1878, Dr. Ravolgi was united in marriage with Miss Julia Schindlin, of Vienna.

LAWRENCE C. CARR, M.D., office and residence No. 143 West Seventh street, was born in Louisiana, March 10, 1855, a son of John and Rosa M. (Mullen) Carr. His mother was a native of Louisiana, and died in August, 1862. His father was born in Ireland, and was a contractor by occupation; during the Civil war he was captain in the Fifteenth O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., in September, 1863.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and is a graduate of St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. C. Brown, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1873, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 128 Smith street, Cincinnati. From 1884 to 1889 he was professor of obstetrics at the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and at the present time he is surgeon of the First Infantry, Ohio National Guards. The Doctor is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the Association of Military Surgeons; the Cincinnati Literary Club; the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY FALLS is a native of Cincinnati, where he has lived all his life. He was born November 24, 1849, a son of Henry Falls, a carpet dealer of Cincinnati, who for many years was one of the city's leading merchants. The mother of our subject was a sister of Dr. William Clendenin, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Falls was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Clendenin, and graduated at Miami Medical College in 1873. For a year he was an interne at the Cincinnati Hospital, and then he associated himself with the late Dr. William H. Mussey, as his assistant, serving in that capacity for five years when he became his partner, and remained as such until the death of Dr. Mussey in 1882. For two years Dr. Falls was physician at the Branch Hospital of the Cincinnati Hospital. From 1878 to 1880 he was prominent as a member of the Cincinnati board of education. He is a member of the Cincinnati Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Falls has on several occasions been solicited to accept positions in the hospital and colleges of the city, but has always declined such offers, preferring to devote his entire time to his regular medical and professional work. Being of Scotch-Irish descent, he was early imbued with the Presbyterian faith, his ancestors on both sides having been Presbyterians. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and is an elder and treasurer of the church. Whatever of success in life he has attained he attributes to the counsel of his godly mother, and his associations with Drs. Clendenin and Mussey—both men of strong character—and the noble examples they, in their honest lives, placed before him for emulation.

WILLIAM EBERLE SHAW, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 514 Colerain avenue, Cincinnati, was born near Moscow, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 2, 1848, a son of Jonathan R. and Lina (Wyatt) Shaw, the former of whom was the youngest son of the pioneer Hon. John Shaw, of Clermont county, Ohio, of Virginia and Kentucky ancestors, and of Irish and Welsh extraction, respectively. Jonathan R. Shaw (father of our subject) and his father were successful farmers in southern Clermont county, near New Richmond, Ohio, where the latter, Hon. John Shaw, located in the very beginning of the century, having crossed the Ohio river from Campbell county, Kentucky.

Our subject received his early education at Prof. J. K. Parker's Clermont Academy, and in 1868 began the study of medicine with Dr. Kincaid, of New Richmond, Ohio. In the spring of 1873 he was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, and began the practice of his profession March 17, 1873, in Union, Boone Co., Ky., where he remained a very short time, when his beloved and esteemed teacher, Prof. Dawson (now deceased), offered him a position as interne in the Good Samaritan Hospital, made vacant by the death from cholera of Dr. Quick. Upon leaving the hospital in March, 1874, the Doctor located near his present office and residence, and has since continuously practiced. Dr. Shaw is a member of the Academy of Medicine; Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; he is also a member of Hoffner Lodge, F. & A. M. On November 7, 1878, the Doctor was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Hon. Joseph C. and Amanda Hughes,

of Boone county. This union is blessed with four children: Juliet, born August 16, 1879; Joseph Hughes, born October 26, 1883; William E., Jr., born July 1, 1887, and Rath, born January 16, 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Democrat, but a liberal independent voter.

E. GUSTAV ZINKE, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 85 Garfield place, Cincinnati, was born in Spremberg, Province of Brandenburg, Germany, May 29, 1846, a son of Earnest W. and Amelia (Martin) Zinke, the former of whom, who was a boot and shoe merchant, died in 1874, at Goerlitz, Silesia, Germany, aged fifty-nine; the latter died in the same place aged seventy-three, in 1894.

Our subject is the second in a family of seven children, five of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools of Goerlitz, and when sixteen years of age entered the Prussian navy, serving his country for eight years, and during this service he had an opportunity of visiting all the important ports of the old and new world. He was several times promoted. One of his ships took part in the opening exercises of the Suez Canal, November 29, 1869, and shortly after went to South America, where some of the crew contracted yellow fever, in consequence of which the vessel was at once ordered north. While off the coast of the United States, our subject decided to take "French leave," and carried out his desire soon after his ship arrived in New York. He proceeded at once to Virden, Ill., where he spent two years working on a farm, attending school and teaching German. In 1872, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Jones, a homeopathist of Girard, Ill. Six months later he entered the office of a regular physician, Dr. J. R. Mitchell, of the same town. He matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio in the fall of 1873, graduated in the spring of 1875, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He never severed his connection with his *alma mater*, and served consecutively this time-honored institution, first in the capacity of assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, under Prof. W. W. Seely, as prosector to the chair of anatomy under Prof. P. S. Conner, and as assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology. When the occupant of that chair, Prof. C. D. Palmer, met with a serious accident which disabled him for months, Dr. Zinke was called upon to fill the temporary vacancy. Upon the return of Dr. Palmer to his duties, as a reward for his services Dr. Zinke was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics and clinical midwifery, an office created especially for him, and which he still holds. Soon after, Dr. Zinke successfully inaugurated the outdoor obstetrical clinic, of the Medical College of Ohio, and, under his energetic efforts and skillful management, this clinic became one of the most important of the college. Dr. Zinke also lent his time and experience to organizing and establishing, in Cincinnati, the German Protestant Hospital, becoming a member of its board of managers and president of its medical staff. He is in charge of the wards devoted to diseases of women and midwifery in this institution. He is also consulting gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College; president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; a member of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, of which he was president (1885); a member of the American Medical Association; the British Gynecological Association; the Ohio State Medical Society, etc.

In spite of the duties of a large practice, Dr. Zinke has found time to do considerable literary work for the medical press of this country, and among the more important of his contributions we mention: "Treatment of Diphtheria by Quinia Inhalation;" "Emmet's Operation: When shall it, and when shall it not, be performed?" "The use of Chloroform during Labor;" "The Treatment of Hemorrhoids by Carbolic Acid Injections;" "Puerperal Fever and the Early Employment of Antiseptic Vaginal Injections;" "Gastro-Elytrotomy and the Porro Operation vs. The Saenger Method of Performing Cesarean Section;" "Cesarean Section, with report of a Case, and a full Description of the Saenger Operation;" "Varieties and Causes of Extra Uterine Pregnancy," and others. Dr. Zinke performed,

January, 1893, the first successful Cesarean section for Cincinnati, saving both mother and child; in May of the same year, he performed the first "Symphysectomy" in the State of Ohio, also saving both lives. Dr. Zinke was united in marriage March 26, 1879, with Miss Clara Von Seggern, eldest daughter of Chris Von Seggern, a well-known attorney of Cincinnati, and to this marriage two children have been born: Stanley G., born August 25, 1880, and Edna A., born November 29, 1883. In 1891 Dr. Zinke with his family went abroad for six months, visiting Paris, Vienna, Breslau, Berlin, London and Birmingham, and on his return purchased his present elegant residence at No. 85 Garfield place. Dr. Zinke and wife are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church. The Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason; politically he is a stalwart Republican.

DR. JAMES GILMOUR HYNDMAN, M. D., No. 98 West Ninth street, Cincinnati, was born in that city, September 12, 1853. His parents, William Graves and Barbara (Gilmour) Hyndman, who were natives of the North of Ireland, came to this country while children, receiving their education here. His father has had a successful business career as a manufacturer of iron roofing, and is a man whose inventive genius has contributed largely to his success.

The Doctor received his preliminary education in Cincinnati, where, at the age of seventeen, he graduated at Woodward High School. His medical studies were begun under the preceptorship of Dr. James T. Whittaker, and in 1874 he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. Entering a competitive examination, he was successful in obtaining the position of resident physician to the Cincinnati Hospital, in which capacity he served for two years, and then opened an office for the practice of his profession. For several years he acted as assistant editor of the *Clinic*, a local medical journal, in connection with which journal and its successors he has contributed quite extensively to medical literature. In addition to numerous articles on medical subjects, published in medical journals, he was one of the translators, from the German, of Ziemssen's *Cyclopedia of Medicine*, probably the most extensive medical publication ever issued. In 1879, he was made professor of medical chemistry and clinical laryngology in his *alma mater*, the Medical College of Ohio, which chair he still occupies. He has, since 1881, been secretary of the Faculty of this school. His tastes led him to devote special attention to diseases of the throat and air passages, and the greater portion of his literary and professional work has been in this department. In addition to his professorship, he has for several years been the chief of the large throat dispensary connected with the Medical College of Ohio, and is consulting laryngologist of the German Hospital. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Section of Laryngology and Otology of the American Medical Association; the Cincinnati Section of the American Chemical Society, etc. In June, 1883, he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel M. Mitchell, a prominent banker, and one of the oldest citizens of Martinsville, Indiana.

CHARLES ALFRED LEE REED, M. D., is the second son of R. C. Stockton Reed, M. D., by his first wife, Nancy Reed (born Clark), and was born at Wolf Lake, Noble Co., Indiana, July 9, 1856. In consequence of the death of his mother July 15, 1856, he was brought to Ohio when a little over two months of age, and was reared during the succeeding ten years by his grandparents in Montgomery county, Ohio. A year later he was installed as a pupil in the private academy of Prof. Starr, of Danbury, Conn., then located at Seven Mile, Ohio, and became famous as a successful teacher of classics. Beginning three years later, four years were spent in alternate attendance upon medical lectures and under private instruction on allied literary and scientific subjects, the interval of six months between the lecture courses being occupied in the latter manner. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him February 16, 1874, by the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in which institution his father was then professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics, and sub-



Charles A. L. Reed

sequently dean of the Faculty. From 1874 to 1878 Dr. Reed practiced his profession in Cincinnati, occupying the professorship of general pathology at his *alma mater* in the latter two of these years. In the spring of 1878, in consequence of impaired health, he removed to Fidelity, Jersey Co., Ill., where he practiced until 1880, at which time he returned to Ohio, locating at Hamilton. In 1882 he renewed his connection with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery (Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati), by accepting the professorship of diseases of women and abdominal surgery, which chair he still occupies. In 1886, at the invitation of Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England, he visited that world-renowned surgeon, and became his assistant. Returning to America after having visited the leading operators of Europe, he resumed his residence in Cincinnati in September, 1887, devoting himself exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of women and abdominal surgery, being the first member of his profession in Cincinnati to thus limit his practice. In 1887, while in London, Dr. Reed was made a Life Fellow of the British Gynecological Society. In 1888 he became one of the founders of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, an organization of limited membership restricted to the leading practitioners in that department in America, and which has been one of the most conspicuously successful scientific organizations on the continent. In 1890 at Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Reed was elected chairman of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women of the American Medical Association, and presided in that capacity at the meeting held at Washington, D. C., the ensuing year. In 1891 Dr. Reed was elected, at St. Louis, president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, embracing all of the interior States, and presided at the meeting of the same held in Cincinnati in 1892. In 1891 he was elected dean of the Faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he now occupies. In 1892 he was nominated by the board of education, and confirmed by the board of legislation of Cincinnati, as a member of the directors of the University of Cincinnati. In addition to the medical societies already mentioned, Dr. Reed is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and various local medical organizations. He and six others, under the chairmanship of Prof. Jacobi, of New York, comprised the American committee of the World's International Medical Congress which met at Rome, Italy, in 1894. Dr. Reed's contributions to the current medical literature have been numerous. At the general session of the American Medical Association, on that occasion he framed and introduced a resolution under the terms of which the American Medical Association extended an invitation to the medical profession of the Eastern Hemisphere to meet in the United States in an Intercontinental American Medical Congress. The result was the enthusiastic adoption of the resolution and the assembling, under the auspices of the United States Government, of the First Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington, D. C., September 5 and 8, 1893. The work of organizing this congress, which was attended by nearly a thousand members, eighteen American countries and colonies being represented, devolved almost exclusively upon Dr. Reed who served the organization in the capacity of secretary-general. At the conclusion of the congress, and on the occasion of the visit of the foreign delegates to Philadelphia, the president of the congress, provost of the University of Pennsylvania in the library of that institution, presented Dr. Reed with an elegant silver salver inscribed as follows: "Presented to Dr. C. A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary-General, by the members of the First Pan-American Medical Congress Washington, D. C., September 5 and 8, 1893, to commemorate the brilliant success largely due to his faithful and devoted efforts in its organization of that important occasion, when for the first time the representatives of the Medical Profession of the Western Hemisphere met in council for the advancement of science and the promotion of the public health."

Dr. Reed was married May 27, 1880, to Irene Eliza Dougharty, of Otterville, Ill., and two children—Winnifred, born January 13, 1884, and Lawson F., born December 4, 1888—have been the result of this union.

ISAAC C. MILLER, M. D., was born August 1, 1852, a son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth C. (Hey) Miller, and a grandson of John R. Miller, born in 1786, who came to Cincinnati in 1798, and Mary (Dunham) Miller, born in 1799. Isaac C. Miller, Sr., was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1844, and was a successful physician at Cincinnati; he was born August 24, 1815, and died July 15, 1856. Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Hey) Miller was born at Cincinnati, December 22, 1829, a daughter of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Paull) Hey, the former of whom was born in Sherburn, Yorkshire, England, in 1799, and died, in 1837, at Cincinnati, where he was engaged as a merchant.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Cincinnati in his boyhood, but after the age of twelve his education was pursued in England and Germany. Returning to America, he began the study of medicine under Dr. John Davis, and graduated from Miami Medical College in 1874. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession on Colerain avenue, near Hoffner street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Cincinnati, but removed to Knoxville, Tenn., a short time afterward. His success at that city, however, being unsatisfactory, he returned to Ohio, locating in Green township, Hamilton county; but failing to find a country practice congenial, he returned to Cincinnati, where he opened an office at his present location, No. 298 Auburn avenue, near Vine street, Mt. Auburn. The Doctor is a general practitioner, and one of the successful but unassuming physicians of the city. He is connected with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery as clinical assistant in the obstetrical department. In June, 1877, Dr. Miller was united in marriage with Sophia Kisker, of Cincinnati, a daughter of Sophia and Frederick Kisker, who came to that city from Westphalia, Germany. One child has been born to this union: Esther Alberta, a student at Miss Lucy Sargent's school for young ladies, at Mt. Auburn. In politics the Doctor is independent.

JOHN A. CULVER, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 1023 West Eighth street, was born at Napoleon, Indiana, February 10, 1853, a son of James M. and Ellen A. (Murphy) Culver. The father was born in Indiana February 15, 1825, and is descended from an old Maryland family of German and French origin. In his younger days he was engineer of a steamboat on the Ohio river; later was superintendent of bridge repairs; still later a conductor on the O. & M. railroad, and is at present in the grocery business. He is a son of Aaron and Cassender (Hous) Culver, the former in early life an Indian scout and guide and veteran of the war of 1812. Ellen (Murphy) Culver was born at Carbondale, Penn., February 11, 1833, of Irish parentage.

Dr. Culver received his early education at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio; Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He studied medicine with Dr. James W. F. Gerrish, at Seymour, Indiana; graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1874, and began the practice of his profession at Seymour, Indiana. After two years he removed to Cincinnati and opened his present office. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Hamilton County Medical Society. Dr. Culver was united in marriage February 2, 1879, to Miss Emma, daughter of John and Belinda Jenkins, the former a native of England, the latter of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with one son: John M. Culver, born January 25, 1880. Dr. Culver's wife died February 19, 1893.

THOMAS VANHOOK FITZPATRICK, laryngologist and aurist, office No. 136 Garfield place, Cincinnati, residence, Norwood, Hamilton county, Ohio, was born at Nicholasville, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 9, 1855, son of Solomon and Zerilda (Vanhook) Fitzpatrick, natives of Crab Orchard, Ky. The father, a farmer by occupation,

was born December 14, 1793, and died February 12, 1868. The mother was born August 26, 1812, and died February 5, 1875. They were the parents of a large family of children, most of whom are now deceased.

Thomas V. Fitzpatrick, after attending Hughes High School, Cincinnati, matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated in 1875. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Twin Valley College. He practiced general medicine in Paragon, Indiana, from 1875 to 1876, and from this to 1887 at New Baltimore, Hamilton Co., Ohio. The following year he attended the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and since the spring of 1888 has given his attention to laryngology and otology. Dr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Lotta A., daughter of John and Roxie A. (Buell) Willey, whose parents were among the early pioneers of Hamilton county. The issue of this marriage is one child, E. Verne, now a boy of five summers. Mrs. Fitzpatrick died October 8, 1893. Dr. Fitzpatrick is a member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Miami Valley Association, Mississippi Valley Association, Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Pan-American Medical Congress, and was secretary of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine from 1890 to 1893, and is professor of laryngology and otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and Woman's Medical College. The Doctor is liberal in his religious views, and politically he is a Republican.

RUDOLPH HUGH REEMELIN, M. D., office, No. 493 Elm street, Cincinnati, was born in Dent, Hamilton Co., Ohio, February 28, 1855, the third son of Hon. Charles Gustav Reemelin (a sketch of whom appears in this volume). He graduated in medicine July 24, 1875, from the University of Julius Maximilian, at Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany, and after visiting the universities at Vienna, Paris and London returned to America and opened an office in Cincinnati, at No. 85 Garfield place. Here he practiced until 1879, when he moved to Madison, Indiana. In 1884 he returned to Cincinnati and opened his present office.

Hon. Charles Reemelin (father of our subject) has remarked: "The Doctor is the most German of all my children." He is connected with many German societies as physician; is an ardent supporter of the German stage and German song; is the representative of the largest German lodge in the city, in the Odd Fellows' Temple Company Directory, and was instrumental in establishing many of the special features of this splendid building. While in Madison, Indiana, he was a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club that established the cotton-mill, woolen-mill and opera-house in that city. Dr. Reemelin was married October 18, 1882, to Miss Clara, daughter of Otto Marmet, of Cincinnati, and this union is blessed with three children: Sallie, born March 20, 1884; Otto, born August 30, 1886, and Lena Louisa, born August 14, 1893. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; politically he is a Democrat.

GILES SANDY MITCHELL, M. D., is a native of Indiana, born May 31, 1852. His parents were also natives of that State, and their home was at Martinsville, Indiana, where the father, Samuel M. Mitchell, was the leading banker until his death, which occurred July 14, 1892. Dr. Mitchell's middle name is the family name of his mother. Col. Giles Mitchell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia. William Mitchell, the great-grandfather of Dr. Mitchell, was born in 1747, also in Virginia; was a soldier under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Col. Giles Mitchell migrated to Indiana when it was a territory, and established his rights there as a commander of a regiment of Indiana militia by many a hard fight with the Indians. The Doctor was educated at the Indiana State University, Bloomington, where he graduated in the class of 1873, and he at once came to Cincinnati and began the study of medicine with Dr. T. A. Reamy. After graduating at the Medical College of Ohio in 1875 he began the practice of his profession with his

erstwhile preceptor as a partner. He assisted Dr. Reamy in establishing his hospital, the first headquarters of the institution being at the corner of Vine and Seventh streets. Soon after securing his degree of M. D., in 1875, Dr. Mitchell was married to Miss Mary A. Reamy, only daughter of his preceptor and partner. A year later his wife died from tuberculosis, when Dr. Mitchell found himself suffering from the same malady. He at once set about the business of getting well, and to this end went to the south of France. This was in 1876. After spending several months in France and southern Italy he entirely recovered his health. He then repaired to Vienna, where for fifteen months he devoted himself to the study of his profession. He then spent some time in Strasburg, finally returning to America, and to Cincinnati in 1878, when he resumed the practice of medicine. On October 22, 1883, Dr. Mitchell was again married, his second wife being Miss Esther DeCamp, eldest daughter of John and Serena Hildreth DeCamp, a young woman of fine musical talents and varied accomplishments, a graduate of the art department of the University of Cincinnati, from which institution she received the gold medal for superior excellence in drawing and wood carving.

Dr. Mitchell is an ex-president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Medical Association and the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. He is professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and professor of clinical gynecology in the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati. He is a frequent contributor to current medical literature. He was the executive president of the obstetrical section of the first Pan-American Medical Congress held in Washington, D. C., 1893. His home is now on West Eighth street, Cincinnati.

J. T. KNOX, M. D., was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 1, 1846, the second of the five sons of James H. and Adaline E. (Thomas) Knox, the former of whom was born, reared and educated in Butler county, where he spent seventy-seven years of his life, dying there in 1892. During his business life he was a farmer. He and his wife were of Scotch descent.

Dr. Knox was reared on the farm in Butler county, and secured his literary education at Miami University, graduating from that institution in 1869. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the Ohio State Medical College in 1875, Dr. P. S. Conner being one of his teachers. Dr. Knox located in Cincinnati in 1875, and has been engaged exclusively in the practice ever since; was elected city physician in 1875, and held the position eleven successive years. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. He is a prominent Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Knox was united in marriage, at Hamilton, Ohio, to the daughter of Dr. Henry and Ann (Rider) Mallory, of that city, of German and English descent. This union has been blessed with two children: Gertrude Mallory and Norma Josephine.

C. S. MUSCROFT, M. D., was born August 17, 1852, in Cincinnati, son of Dr. C. S. and Harriet (Palmer) Muscroft, the former of whom was born, in 1820, at Sheffield, England, the latter in Indiana. His father came with his parents from England to Cincinnati in 1828. Here he was reared, educated, studied medicine, and was graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1843. He then engaged in the practice of medicine in Cincinnati until 1861, when he went with the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as regimental surgeon, was shortly afterward transferred to the Tenth Regiment, and later became brigade surgeon under Gen. Thomas. After returning from the war he continued the practice of medicine until the day of his death. He built up for himself an enviable reputation and left an example worthy the imitation and admiration of the rising generations. The subject of this sketch was the only child that grew to maturity. He was reared and educated in private and public schools of Cincinnati, studied medicine, and in 1875 was graduated from the Miami Medical College, immediately commencing the regular practice of medicine and sur-



C. R. Brent, M.D.

gery in Cincinnati, in which he has since been actively engaged. He has held many positions of importance in a professional way. He is an active member of the Academy of Medicine at Cincinnati and the Ohio Medical Society. He was appointed quarantine physician against the yellow fever in 1878-79; in 1880 he served Cincinnati as police surgeon; in 1882 he was elected coroner and served one term. The Doctor is an advocate of one-term service in all elective offices. He now holds the responsible position of surgeon for several railroads: the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; the "Big Four" railroad; C. L. & Northern railroad; and is also surgeon for several street railroad lines, the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, the Mt. Adams and Eden Park railroad, Cincinnati Incline Railway Company, and other lines. He is also surgeon for the Cincinnati Suburban Telegraph Association. The Doctor served as a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital for fifteen years. He is a prominent member of the Society of Elks, has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and served one term as district deputy. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Muscroft was united in marriage March 12, 1882, in Cincinnati, with Miss Stella, daughter of Charles C. and Anna (Wood) Collins. She is of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Charles C., Edward Walter and Florence Elizabeth. Mrs. Muscroft is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WELSER L. WILLIAMS, homeopathic physician and surgeon, office and residence corner Woodburn and Gilbert avenues, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, October 11, 1852, a son of Milton L. and Caroline C. (Welser) Williams. The former was born September 18, 1814, in Cincinnati, the latter March 21, 1818, in Philadelphia. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died December 18, 1870, and the mother May 7, 1885. Milton L. Williams was a son of Peter Williams, a farmer by occupation, and a Virginian by birth, who came to Cincinnati in 1804. Caroline C. Welser, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Godfrey Welser, a practicing physician of Philadelphia, of German descent. Our subject received his early education in Delaware, Ohio, studied medicine under Dr. George Mendenhall, and afterward with Dr. W. G. Pendery, and graduated, February 11, 1875, from the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, immediately beginning the practice of his profession, making a specialty of the diseases of women and children. The Doctor is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Ohio, the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, and the National Union. He was married February 7, 1888, to Clara B., daughter of John and Ellen Espey Roberts. The family are Episcopalians.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRUGH, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 491 Eastern avenue, was born, in 1849, in Miami county, Ohio, a son of Jesse and Ann Rebecca (Darner) Prugh, natives of Frederick county, Md., of German descent. Jesse Prugh, father of our subject, was born in 1817, cleared a farm in Miami county, Ohio, in 1849, and successfully managed same until 1869, when he entered the queensware business in Piqua, Ohio; meeting with reverses, he again engaged in farming, which he continued to follow for several years, and then returned to Piqua, where he now lives in retirement. Ann Rebecca Prugh was born in 1822, and is still living in their home in Piqua. Jesse Prugh is a son of John and Catherine E. (Haynes) Prugh, of German descent, whose parents were natives of Germany.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Miami county, and the high schools at Piqua, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. George S. Hyde, of Piqua, graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1875, and at once began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. The Doctor was formerly a member of the Loveland Medical Society, and the Hamilton County Medical Association. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati, and of the I. O. O. F., Fraternal Mystic Circle, and the Knights of Honor. He has frequently contributed various articles to the local medical journals, and is one of the few physicians whose prac-

tice requires his whole time and attention. Dr. Prugh was married, October 15, 1878, to Lucy (Maxwell) Shipley, daughter of Richard W. and Mary E. Shipley, natives of Maryland and England, respectively, and of English descent. This happy union has been blessed with one child: George Shipley Prugh, born December 24, 1890. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and politically the Doctor is a lifelong Republican.

SAMUEL ROBERT GEISER, A. M., M.D., office and residence No. 1511 Baymiller street, Cincinnati, was born near Fredericksburg, Osage Co., Mo., April 16, 1850. He is a son of John Abraham and Susan Catherine (Clossner) Geiser, both natives of Germany, the former of whom was a noted musician and composer of music in Germany and France, and also director of an orchestra of fifty pieces. In America he followed the flour and milling business until his death, which occurred December 24, 1870, when he was seventy-two years of age. Susan (Clossner) Geiser departed this life August 13, 1873, when fifty-seven years of age. Dr. Geiser received his early education at the Central College at Warrenton, Mo., and subsequently became a teacher of music in that institution. He graduated in medicine February 11, 1875, from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, after which he attended a post-graduate school of medicine and Polyclinic in New York City, and took a post-graduate course at Chicago, Ill. He then returned to Cincinnati and opened an office at No. 182 Everett street, where he remained one year, and then removed to his present location. The Doctor is a member of the Homeopathic State Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Homeopathic Lyceum, of which he is president. He is a lecturer on diseases of children at Pulte Medical College, and a frequent contributor to various homeopathic journals, and to State Society proceedings. This gentleman was united in marriage, March 22, 1876, with Miss Tillie R. Prior, daughter of C. W. and Mary E. Prior, natives of Germany, the former of whom was a contractor and builder, and a leading citizen of Cincinnati. Two children have blessed this union, Charles Edward, born May 5, 1878, and Helen Prior, born June 21, 1888. Dr. Geiser came to Cincinnati in 1873, a stranger in a strange city, and after graduation began the practice of his profession amongst strangers. In a very short time his ability became recognized, and his practice has largely increased, until to-day he enjoys one of the most extensive and lucrative practices of any homeopathic physician in Cincinnati.

JOSEPH WATSON, physician and surgeon, No. 523 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, was born March 10, 1853, in the house he now occupies. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stone) Watson, the former of whom, born March 20, 1830, near Elizabeth, Penn., died March 19, 1886. This gentleman followed boat building until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the navy of the North, and served during the entire conflict. After the close of the war he resumed boat building, and continued to follow it up to the time of his death. Joseph Watson, Sr., was a member of the F. & A. M. He was a self-educated and self-made man; receiving his first lessons in an old log schoolhouse near the place of his birth, he worked by day, and studied at night, thus accumulating his store of knowledge. He had no superior in his line of work at the time of his death. Joseph Watson, Sr., was a son of John and Lydia (Wycoff) Watson, of Virginia. John Watson's parents were John and Elizabeth (Hare) Watson, of England. Elizabeth Stone, mother of our subject, was born in Cincinnati, May 15, 1831, and died June 11, 1877. She was a daughter of Elias and Julia M. (Genoway) Stone, of Virginia.

Joseph Watson (our subject) received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, studying medicine under Prof. James T. Whittaker, and graduating from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1876. During his college days he took special courses of study under Drs. Carson, Bartholomew, Comegys and Thornton. He secured the Dawson prize in 1875. From 1875 to 1876 he served in the Cincinnati Hospital with the lamented and brilliant Stallo, and after gradua-

tion located his office at his present home, where he has since practiced with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in teaching anatomy in the Cincinnati College. Dr. Watson is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Walnut Hills Medical Society, of the F. & A. M., of which he is a 32 degree Mason, K. T., and I. O. O. F. Dr. Watson was married, January 1, 1881, to Katie Fink, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Wasser) Fink, natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, the latter in Hesse-Darmstadt. They have one son, Joseph, Jr., born March 19, 1892. Mrs. Watson's parents came to this country when about sixteen years of age. Mrs. Watson was born July 14, 1865; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Watson was reared a Presbyterian, and politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, physician and surgeon, office No. 119 Garfield place, was born December 11, 1851, in London, England, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Carter) Knight, the former a wholesale and retail stationer. Owing to the loss of a large sum of money by endorsing, he decided to try his fortune in America, and in 1853 sailed with his family for New York City; in the same year he lost the remnant of his fortune in the Erie railroad at New York. In 1885 he removed his family to Cincinnati, where he engaged as bookkeeper with John Swasey & Company. In 1861 with his family, then consisting of wife and nine children, he removed to Charleston, W. Va., where he opened a wholesale and retail grocery. His two younger sons, William and Harry, were sent to a private school conducted by Rev. Mr. Blair, and for several years they enjoyed the privilege of study with this excellent man. The sudden death of their father, in 1866, left them in straitened circumstances, and William and his brother Harry were compelled to leave the tuition of Rev. Mr. Blair and come to Cincinnati.

Here William entered a drug store, and a few years later studied medicine with his present and lifelong friend, Dr. H. C. Juler. In the spring of 1876 he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, and has since practiced with his preceptor, Dr. Juler. In 1881 Dr. Knight was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and in 1885 succeeded Prof. Charles Kearns as professor of anatomy and oral surgery at the same institution, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also surgeon to the Order of St. George. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which at various times he has held positions of honor. Dr. Knight has contributed several articles to the local medical journals, a few of which we mention: "History of Anatomy in Ancient Times;" "Excision of the Upper Jaw;" "Tumor of the Lower Jaw;" "Hypertrophy of the Gums;" "Resection of the Lower Jaw for Permanent Closure;" "Salivary Fistula." Dr. Knight's special study and pleasure is oral surgery. This gentleman was united in marriage, April 11, 1890, in Louisville, Ky., with Miss Agnes, daughter of Daniel McLain, and by this marriage two children have been born, Elizabeth Carter Knight and Richard Juler Knight. Dr. Knight and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROFELTY, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 248 Hamilton avenue, Cincinnati, was born in Green township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 5, 1851. He is a son of William Justis and Catherine Ann (Markland) Rofelty, both of whom were born in Hamilton county, the former in January, 1828, the latter October 19, 1831. William J. Rofelty commenced teaching school when quite a young man, and later became a farmer, following that occupation until his death, which occurred January 20, 1876. He was a son of Eli and Susana (Miller) Rofelty. Eli Rofelty's parents were original Pennsylvania-German stock, who came to Hamilton county in the year 1800.

Dr. Rofelty received his early education in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age received a teacher's certificate, after which he taught school in the

winter, and used the finances thus accumulated in attending Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, in the summer, until he was twenty-two years of age, when he entered the Medical College of Ohio, paying all his fees except graduation at this institution by work in the dispensary and assisting in the various clinics. He graduated in the spring of 1876, having studied under Dr. Weidler and Prof. H. C. Baum, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession at Mount Healthy, and later moving to his present location. Dr. Rofelty was united in marriage, December 31, 1876, with Mrs. Mary M. Wright, *née* Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Riddle) Jackson. Nancy Riddle was a daughter of Col. John Riddle, one of the pioneer settlers of Mill Creek Valley, whose ancestry dates back in Scottish history to a very early date. One child has blessed this union, Clarence Rofelty, who is now a student in electricity. George Francis Wright, a stepson of Dr. Rofelty, is a mechanical engineer in the office of Mr. Bert Baldwin, of Cincinnati, mechanical engineer of the Cincinnati Consolidated railroad. Dr. Rofelty has devoted and still devotes all his spare time to botany and geology.

HENRY WARREN HAWLEY, physician and surgeon, office No. 129 West Ninth street, was born March 31, 1854, in Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. He is a son of Edward P. and Eunice A. (Bruce) Hawley, the former born at Lockport, N. Y., December 25, 1820, the latter at Medina December 26, 1828. The father graduated in dentistry, and practiced in Rochester and Medina until the beginning of the Civil war, when he entered the milling business. Mrs. Eunice Hawley departed this life in 1882; she was a direct descendant of the Bruce family of Scotland. Dr. Hawley received his early education in Medina, N. Y., studied medicine with Dr. R. S. Bishop, of that city, and graduated from Pulte Medical College in 1877. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at Vincennes, Ind., after a time removed to Rochester, thence to Toledo, and thence, in October, 1882, to Cincinnati. Dr. Hawley makes a specialty of gynecology, and has contributed various articles for medical journals. He is a member of the F. & A. M. He was united in marriage, in September, 1879, with Miss May, daughter of William and Emma Martin, of Cincinnati, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Emma Louisa Hawley, born October 9, 1880. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN M. SHALLER, M. D., office No. 49 Webster street, was born in Cincinnati May 19, 1856, son of Michael and Louisa (Nicer) Shaller, natives of Germany, whence they emigrated to Memphis, Tenn., in 1832, and in 1853 came to Cincinnati. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and at the military academy of Lexington, Ky. A three years' clerkship in a drug store afforded a valuable introduction to the study of medicine, which he pursued at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1878. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, at his present location, in which he has achieved success. On February 16, 1887, the Doctor married Susie, daughter of J. B. and Thomas Ella (Pearsall) Moore, of Tuscumbia, Ala. Mr. Moore is a well-known criminal lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Shaller are members of the Episcopal Church, and the Doctor is a Republican in politics. He has been professor of physiology at the Cincinnati Medical College for twelve years, and professor of comparative physiology at the Ohio Veterinary School since its organization. He is also a member of the Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association, and the Ohio State Medical Society.

LOUIS J. KROUSE, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 302 West Eighth street, was born in Cincinnati October 15, 1856, son of Jacob and Caroline (Cohen) Krouse, natives of Bavaria, of German origin. His father and mother are both living; the former came to America in 1849, and the latter at the age of fifteen. Louis J. received his education in Cincinnati, graduating at Woodward High School in 1875. He studied medicine under Dr. B. Bettman, and in 1876 matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1879.

He then went abroad, studying for two years and a half in the hospitals of Strasburg, Vienna, Paris and London. Returning to Cincinnati in the summer of 1881, he opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, giving his attention to medicine and general surgery until 1890, since which time he has made a specialty of diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary organs. He is connected with the Medical College of Ohio, is visiting surgeon to the Jewish Hospital in Avondale, and is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Natural History Society, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1892 the Doctor married Miss Settie Strauss, daughter of Isaac Strauss, deceased.

MAX THORNER, physician and surgeon, office No. 141 Garfield place, Cincinnati, was born at Geestemünde, Germany, April 2, 1859, a son of Jacob and Bertha (Valentine) Thorner. His father, a merchant by occupation, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Education, and after his retirement from business, at the age of sixty, was president of the City Savings Bank of Geestemünde until his death; he was also president of a number of charitable and social organizations in that city.

There our subject was educated at the public and high schools, and after taking a classical course at the Grand Ducal College of Oldenburg, where he graduated in the spring of 1879, he pursued his studies at the Universities of Jena, Leipzig, Heidelberg and Munich, graduating from the Royal University of Munich as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, with the degree of *Summa cum Laude*. He afterward visited the hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, devoting his time chiefly to the study of throat, nose, and ear diseases. In London he was clinical assistant in the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest (Golden Square). He came to Cincinnati in July, 1885, was for a time assistant to the late Dr. Jos. Aub, and in September, 1885, opened an office as a specialist for nose, throat and ear diseases. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; and a Fellow of the Berlin Laryngological Society. He was president of the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1890, was one of the honorary secretaries of the section of laryngology and rhinology in the tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, and was the secretary of the section on otology in the First Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington in September, 1893. The Doctor is professor of clinical laryngology and otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; laryngologist and rhinologist to the Cincinnati Hospital; laryngologist and aurist to the Jewish Hospital; and consulting laryngologist and rhinologist to the Ophthalmic Hospital of Cincinnati. He has written many valuable articles for various medical journals, among which may be mentioned: "*Pneumonia crouposa congenita*" (Inaugural Dissertation); "A cockle-bur extracted from the larynx;" "On the internal use of salol in affections of the throat, nose and ear;" "A new galvano-cautery handle;" "A case of Tinnitus Aurium relieved by the removal of an intranasal obstruction;" "Chronic affections of the throat of rheumatic origin;" "Erysipelas of the larynx;" "Laryngotomy for cancer of the larynx;" "Hæmatoma of the septum narium;" "Imaginary foreign bodies in the air passages;" "Malignant disease of the larynx, with report of four cases;" "Rheumatic throat affections" (a clinical lecture); "*Atrophie d'une tumeur laryngée chez une enfant*;" "The treatment of tuberculous laryngitis with modified tuberculin;" "Benign tumors of the larynx;" "Thrush in an adult during an attack of influenza;" "Curious destruction of the entire pyramid of the temporal bone;" "The management of foreign bodies in the air-passages;" "Pathological conditions following piercing of the lobules of the ear."

The Doctor is one of the associate editors of the "*Archives Internationales de Laryngologie et d'Otologie*," published in Paris, France. He is also author of the article on "Acute Pharyngitis," in Vol. II of the "System of Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat," edited by Dr. C. H. Burnett, Philadelphia.

NATHAN WALLACE ABBOTT, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 268 Clark street, was born January 31, 1854, at Dillsborough, Dearborn Co., Ind., a son of William Naylor and Lucinda (Wallace) Abbott, and a grandson of William L. and Elizabeth (Naylor) Abbott, who removed from New Jersey to Indiana at an early period in the settlement of that State. William Naylor Abbott, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., December 5, 1821, and died March 10, 1881. Lucinda (Wallace) Abbott was born near Aurora, Ind., May 26, 1828, a daughter of Nathan and Mary A. (Early) Wallace, who were of Scotch and Irish origin, respectively. Dr. Abbott received his education at the common schools of his native town and at Moore's Hill College, Indiana. In 1879 he graduated from Miami Medical College, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a general practitioner, and one of the most successful in the section of the city in which he resides. On February 27, 1879, the Doctor married Cora, daughter of Garrett and Mary Roseboom, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of New Jersey. Two children have blessed this union: William Roseboom Abbott, born September 4, 1884, and Alta Abbott, born November 24, 1887. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM EDWARD BOYER, physician and surgeon, office No. 515 Elm street, Cincinnati, was born February 13, 1853, in Chambersburgh, Franklin Co., Penn., son of Joseph and Martha (McGowan) Boyer. The former, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when quite young, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some years, and later became a farmer; he is now living in retirement. Martha (McGowan) Boyer was born, in 1827, in Chambersburgh, Penn., of Irish and American parentage. Dr. Boyer received his early education in the public schools of Chambersburgh, Chambersburgh Academy, and finished under a private tutor. He studied medicine with Dr. H. F. Wildasin, of Plattsburgh, Ohio, and in June, 1879, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In September of the same year he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Catawba, Clark Co., Ohio, and practiced there until October, 1887, when he came to Cincinnati and located where we now find him. Dr. Boyer is a general practitioner. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president, and of which he was secretary for five years, and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, of which he is also ex-president. He has been professor of anatomy at the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city since 1887, and resident physician of the Eclectic Hospital. The Doctor is editor of *The Eclectic Medical Gleaner*. He was united in marriage, November 2, 1876, with Helen A. Pinckney, daughter of William and Abigail (Root) Pinckney, and this union was blessed with three children: Maud G., born August 8, 1877; Mary A., born August 30, 1881, and Willie P., born May 20, 1883.

FREDERICK OGDEN MARSH, M.D., office and residence No. 646 Main street, is a native of the Buckeye State, born January 31, 1859, in Warren county. His parents, John and Elmira (Spence) Ogden, were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were natives of the United States; their ancestors came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Both died in Madisonville, Ohio, the father October 1, 1890, the mother September 18, 1891. The family consisted of but two children, only one now living, our subject, who was reared and educated in Ohio. He very naturally chose the profession of his father, and studied medicine at the University of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1880 with the degree of Master of Arts. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati since 1884. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Ohio State Medical Society. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically, a mugwump.

WILLIAM HERBERT BELL, physician and surgeon, office No. 290 Race street, residence Crescent Ridge avenue, Clifton, was born at Cincinnati December 10, 1859, a son of Herbert and Sarah Cooper (Procter) Bell, and grandson of John Bell, a merchant of Belfast, Ireland. His father was born at Belfast, immigrated to Cincinnati, and was a successful commission merchant, but is now retired from business. His mother is a native of Cincinnati, a daughter of W. Procter, senior member of the firm of Procter & Gamble. Dr. Bell received his education at the schools of Cincinnati, and at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under Drs. M. Gault and J. L. Davis, and is a graduate of Miami Medical College of Cincinnati and the Polyclinic of New York. He began the practice of his profession in Clifton, but subsequently removed his office to No. 102 West Seventh street, and still later to his present location. The Doctor is one of the promising young physicians of Cincinnati, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The Bell family are connected with the Episcopal Church, and in politics the Doctor is a Republican.

JAMES MAGOFFIN FRENCH, M.D., office and residence No. 250 West Seventh street, was born in Iberia, Morrow Co., Ohio, May 24, 1858, and is the only son of Rev. William H. and Elizabeth A. (Magoffin) French, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and Scotch-Irish origin. The father is an able and honored minister of the United Presbyterian Church; for twenty years he was pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and at the present time is in the active ministry at Rushville, Ind. His grandfather was also a clergyman in that Church, and preached for some years in Washington county, Penn. The French family is believed to have been of Puritanical origin. Dr. French came to Cincinnati with his parents at the age of twelve years. He received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, at the Ohio Central College, of which his father was president, and at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1878. His professional preparation was begun under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Montrose M. Magoffin, of Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1878 he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, and after completing the prescribed course graduated, in 1880. For one year he was resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, after which he opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 98 West Seventh street, whence after a time he removed to his present location. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is one of the physicians to St. Mary's Hospital, and is the lecturer on morbid anatomy and demonstrator of pathology at the Medical College of Ohio. He is also assistant police surgeon, and medical examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1886 he was United States pension examiner. The Doctor has been connected with the literature of his profession as editor and publisher of the *Ohio Medical Journal*, which he established in 1890 as the *Journal of the Medical College of Ohio*; he was also a contributor to the Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences, a voluminous work in eight volumes and a recognized authority upon the subjects on which it treats. On April 16, 1884, the Doctor married Alice, daughter of the late Rudolph and Elizabeth (Dumm) Seipel, of Lancaster, and to this union two children have been born: William M., born October 27, 1886, and Alice E., born July 26, 1888. Dr. and Mrs. French are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM EVAN LEWIS, physician, office and residence No. 85 East Fifth street, was born November 22, 1853, at Pittsburgh, Penn., the third in a family of six children born to John W. and Ann (Jones) Lewis, natives of Wales, whence the father of our subject came to America in 1832, and settled in Jackson county, Ohio. The Doctor attended the common schools of that county, and taught school one winter; in 1872 he came to Cincinnati and worked for several years as a fore-

man for the Peerless Wringer Manufacturing Company. While in this position he attended night school, and in 1878 entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1880 at the head of a class of thirty-seven, and receiving as a prize one hundred dollars in gold. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 215 Broadway, shortly afterward removed to No. 165 Broadway, and in 1884 to his present location. The Doctor was assistant health officer four years, and director of the House of Refuge for an equal period, resigning in September, 1889. He has been professor of anatomy for the Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, and is at the present time professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and demonstrator of anatomy for the Woman's Medical College. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and has contributed articles on anatomy to various medical journals. On December 22, 1880, the Doctor married Mary J., daughter of Hugh and Mary (Davis) Pugh, and one child has blessed this union, William Howard, born September 21, 1881. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati.

BROOKS FORD BEEBE, physician, office and residence No. 70 East Fourth street, was born June 25, 1850, in Washington county, Ohio. His father, William Beebe, M. D., was the only son of William Beebe, M. D., who was one of the first physicians of Ohio and a surgeon in the Mexican war. William Beebe the younger was born in Belpre, Washington Co., Ohio, in 1822, received his medical education in Cincinnati and New York, was surgeon in the Union army during the Rebellion, and was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Washington county, Ohio, for about forty years. He died in 1887, while on a visit to Minnesota. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Rathbone, was a daughter of Deming Rathbone, a native of New England, and Catherine (Putnam) Rathbone, a native of Ohio, of New England ancestry, and was born in Belpre, Ohio, in 1827. She died in 1885, shortly after the family removed from Ohio to the beautiful county of Cherokee in southeast Kansas. She was the mother of six children, of whom the following are living: Warren Loring Beebe, M. D., residing at St. Cloud, Minn.; William Putnam Beebe, M. D., who lives in Columbus, Kans.; Elizabeth Beebe, who is a resident of St. Cloud, Minn., and Brooks F. Beebe, M. D., Cincinnati.

The latter commenced his education in the common schools, was prepared for college in private schools and a member of the class that graduated from the Marietta (Ohio) College in 1873. When eighteen years of age he passed the teachers examination, received a certificate of the highest grade and taught school for a few years while fitting himself for college. After one successful year at college he decided to go into mercantile business, which he did for a period of three years, but finding the work not congenial he commenced the study of medicine, the profession of his father, grandfather and brothers, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, March 10, 1880. The following year he was resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position obtained by competitive examination. For the succeeding eight years he was A. A. Surgeon in the U. S. M. Hospital Service, and stationed at Cincinnati, in the meantime attending to a growing private practice and his duties at the Medical College of Ohio, with which he had been connected since his graduation. At present he is clinician to the medical clinic and instructor in physical diagnosis. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society.

DR. ALLEN BENTON THRASHER is a native of Fayette county, Ind., where he was born July 6, 1851. He was prepared for college in Fairview Academy, and received the degree of A. M. from Butler University. Dr. Thrasher was educated in medicine in Heidelberg University and in the Medical College of Ohio, where he received his degree of M. D., and served a year as resident physician in Cincinnati Hospital. His first entry into business was in 1880, when he began the practice of medicine in



D. W. Clancy

Cincinnati as a specialist in diseases of the throat, nose and ear. He is a member of the Walnut Hills Medical Society, of the Cincinnati Medical Society, of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the Ohio Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, fellow of the American Rhinological Association and fellow of the American Laryngological Association. In 1888 he was elected a professor of laryngology in the Cincinnati Polyclinic. He is also secretary of the Laryngological and Otological section of the American Medical Association, and laryngologist to Christ's Hospital. Dr. Thrasher was married to Miss Edith Williams in 1888, and lives in a pleasant home in Avondale.

DR. JOSEPH M. TOPMOELLER, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 87 Bank street, Cincinnati, was born April 4, 1855, at Freckenhorst, Germany, a son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Ebernkamp) Topmoeller; the former, a merchant in Germany, died November 23, 1878. He was a son of Godfried and Philomena (Hanover) Topmoeller. Dr. Joseph M. Topmoeller received his early education in the high school (Gymnasium), at the Universities of Greifswald and Munich, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, graduating at Munich February 19, 1880. On September 23, 1880, he came to Cincinnati, and opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 88 Bank street, where he resided until May 1, 1886, since which time his office and residence has been at No. 87 Bank street. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. Dr. Topmoeller was married, July 12, 1886, to Alice M. Eger, daughter of George and Susan (Andrews) Eger, and their union has been blessed with four children: George B., born May 19, 1887; William J., born June 10, 1889; Joseph C., born September 19, 1891, and Robert G., born October 19, 1893. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROLLA L. THOMAS, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 560 McMillan street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born August 17, 1857, in Harrison, Ohio, a son of Milton L. and Susan J. Rybolt Thomas. Milton Thomas, when fifteen years of age, learned the silversmith's trade, but afterward studied medicine, graduating from the Louisville Medical College of Kentucky, and later from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He is a son of Thomas Thomas, who was a farmer by occupation. Dr. Rolla L. Thomas, our subject, was educated at Asbury University, of Greencastle, Ind., where he graduated in 1878. He studied medicine under his father, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, opening an office for the practice of his profession at Harrison, Ohio, and later removing to his present location. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. The Doctor is professor of principles and practice of medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and is physician to the Eclectic Hospital. He has contributed frequent articles to the eclectic medical journals. On July 1, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie B., daughter of William J. and Sarah Cook, and this union has been blessed with five children: Rolla L., born November 3, 1881; Paul Milton, born September 14, 1883; Charles Neil, born December 11, 1885; Clara Elsie, born June 30, 1888, and Dorothy, born January 11, 1894. Two of these, Rolla L. and Paul Milton, are deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Politically the Doctor is a Republican.

ALMON DWIGHT BIRCHARD, physician and surgeon, office corner McLean and Harrison avenues, residence, No. 161 Dayton street, was born July 6, 1858, in Cambridge township, Crawford Co., Penn. He is a son of Dwight Darius and Floriette (Pendleton) Birchard, the former of whom was born August 28, 1831, and for forty years successfully followed farming. He recently retired. Mrs. Floriette (Pendleton) Birchard was born December 12, 1836, in Litchfield county, Conn., and died August 27, 1875. Dwight D. Birchard is a son of Darius and Caroline (Parker) Birchard, of whom the former, born in 1804, was by occupation a farmer. He was a son of James and Lucy (Gillett) Birchard, the former born in Becket, Berkshire Co.,

Mass., August 17, 1766, was united in marriage March 11, 1788, with Miss Lucy, daughter of Isaac Gillett, of Southwick, Mass., and in the year 1813 they removed from Massachusetts to Venango, Crawford Co., Penn., with a family of nine children, of whom Darius, the sixth in order of birth, was then nine years of age. They settled and cleared the homestead now owned by Dwight D. Birchard, father of our subject. James B., father of the above James, was born in 1730, and died in July, 1820. He married Abigail King, by whom he had seven children. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, in which conflict he served as a lieutenant. James Birchard, father of the above James, was born May 16, 1699, and with his wife Deborah removed from Norwich, Conn., and settled in Becket, Mass., in 1755. He was a son of James Birchard who was born in 1665. He married Elizabeth Beckwith in 1697, and reared a family of twelve children. He was a great-grandfather of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States. He was a son of John Birchard, born in 1628, who married for his first wife Christy Ann Andrews, and for his second Jane, daughter of Thomas Lee. He reared a family of fourteen children. He was a man of great celebrity in his day, and was county clerk of New London from 1673 to 1680. He was a scholar and a business man, and one of the proprietors of Norwich. He died at Lebanon, Conn., in 1702. His father, Thomas Birchard, was born in Roxbury, England, in 1595, and with his wife Mary and their family left England in the ship "True Love" and landed at Boston in the year 1635. He was a man of wealth and note. He settled at Saybrook, and went as a deputy from his town to the general court of Hartford in 1650-51. The name Birchard appears in English and French history as far back as the seventh century, and is the name of some of the most noted men in European history. It is the family name of the Dukes of Montmorenci and Franconia. It is inscribed on some of the most beautiful pages of French history. It has furnished the Roman Catholic Church with several distinguished prelates, historians and canonists, and Europe with distinguished generals, admirals and diplomats, as well as eminent scholars.

Dr. Birchard, our subject, received his early education in the rural district school, and at the public and high school at Cambridge. He graduated from Amity College, College Springs, Iowa, in 1880, and in the fall of that year came to Cincinnati and began the study of medicine under his uncle, the late Dr. William Clendenin. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in the spring of 1884, and soon after opened his present office. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Association, and has written and read various papers before the society. He was united in marriage, May 16, 1890, to Miss Sarah J. M., daughter of the late John Johnston and Margaret (George) Johnston, of Cincinnati, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, North Ireland, of Scotch descent. One son has blessed this union, Stanley Johnston, born January 30, 1893. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically the Doctor is a Republican.

EDWARD SYDNEY MCKEE, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 57 W. Seventh street, was born, January 6, 1858, near Hamilton, Ohio, a son of William and Louise (Stipp) McKee, who were natives of Kentucky and of Scotch and German origin. This couple celebrated their golden wedding February 28, 1878. William McKee, who was a farmer by occupation, departed this life January 20, 1886, aged eighty-one years and six months. His wife died February 21, 1881, when sixty-nine years of age. William McKee was a son of John and Elizabeth (McClintock) McKee, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. John McKee, born in 1778, was a miller by occupation, and died September 10, 1842, at the age of sixty-four. He was a son of John and Mollie (McCoy) McKee. The last-named John McKee came to America during Colonial times, enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolution and was killed, leaving a widow and one child, the John McKee first named.

Our subject is the youngest of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, Miami University, and the University of Cincinnati. For two years he was one of the editors of the *Daily Independent*, Richmond, Ind. In 1878 he entered the office of Dr. Dan Millikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, for the study of medicine, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio February 28, 1881, after which he went abroad, studying his profession in London, Paris, Vienna, Leipzig, Berlin, and Dublin. On his return to America he opened an office in Cincinnati for the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, of which he is secretary. The Doctor makes a specialty of diseases of women; he is clinical lecturer on the same at the Medical College of Ohio, and assistant of the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the same institution. He is medical examiner for the People's Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the North American Accident Insurance Company, the Security Life Insurance Company and the National Fraternal Union. He was a member of the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, and in Washington, D. C., in 1887. He has written for various medical books and journals, and one of his articles was copied by the well-known German author, A. Martin, of Berlin, in his "Diseases of Women," second American edition. He is also the author of an article on cephalhæmatoma, which has been largely read and extensively copied. Dr. McKee was married November 16, 1882, to Miss Louise, daughter of Robert S. and Sarah (Smith) McClintock, of Butler county, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and politically he is a Republican.

ERIC E. SATTLER, physician and specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear, office No. 117 Garfield place, was born in Cincinnati, November 4, 1859, son of Dr. Geo. Sattler, who died September 24, 1888, aged seventy-seven years, one of the oldest and earliest physicians of Cincinnati, having practiced here for almost half a century. Our subject graduated from the Woodward High School in 1878, and from the Miami Medical College in 1881. He was resident physician of the Cincinnati Hospital for one year, and then spent two years abroad, in the hospitals and clinics of London, Paris, Utrecht, Strasburg, Berlin and Vienna, pursuing his specialty. Returning to Cincinnati, he opened an office at No. 104 West Eighth street, in August, 1883, and practiced general medicine for four years in order to lay a good foundation for his specialty. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and is clinical lecturer of diseases of the nose and throat at the Miami Medical College. He was elected in 1890 to the chair of rhinology and laryngology at the Cincinnati Hospital, serving until the chair was abolished on account of lack of funds, and also served as laryngologist to the German Protestant Hospital for over two years. He is the surgeon in charge and founder of the Nose, Throat and Ear Dispensary at No. 373 Elm street, the first independent nose, throat and ear dispensary established in Cincinnati. This institution is thoroughly fitted with all the modern appliances for the convenience and study of students and practitioners, and treats annually over eight thousand patients. The Doctor translated Koch & Spina's work on "Tuberculosis," published in 1883 by Robert Clarke & Company. While in Strasburg he made some highly original and scientific investigations in Prof. Waldeyer's microscopical laboratory in regard to the nerve endings of the cornea, as well as the structure and division of the epithelial layer. These researches were translated into several languages and published in various journals. He has also written numerous articles for various medical journals on the topics of his specialty. Dr. Sattler was married in 1886 to Blanche Wallingford, of Cincinnati.

DAVID DEBECK, B. S., M. D., office Brittany building, northwest corner of Ninth and Race streets, Cincinnati, residence No. 37 Eden avenue, Mt. Auburn, was born in Cincinnati March 15, 1856, a son of Bodo Otto Morgan and Emily Harriet (James) DeBeck, and grandson of William and Maria (Morgan) DeBeck, the latter a direct descendant of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. Bodo Otto Morgan DeBeck is a native of Tomkinsville, N. J., born April 1, 1830. He was for twenty-two years a teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati, most of the time as principal of the Seventh District school, he was for eleven years a clerk of the board of education; was one year expert accountant for the board of review of Hamilton county, and is now bookkeeper for the wholesale liquor house of W. W. Johnson & Company.

Dr. DeBeck was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Hughes High School, and the University of Cincinnati. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1881. After spending two years in Europe at the Universities of Strasburg, Bonn, Gottingen, and Vienna, he returned to Cincinnati, and in March, 1884, opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 137 West Eighth street. The Doctor is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye. In 1881 he was appointed assistant to the chair of ophthalmology in the Medical College of Ohio; in 1884 he was elected a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; in the same year he was appointed oculist and aurist to the Home for Sick Children, serving during the four years, duration of that charity; in 1889 he was secretary of the Southwestern Ohio Medical Society; in 1890 he was elected librarian of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; in 1892, '93 and '94 he served as clinical lecturer on ophthalmology at the Good Samaritan Hospital; in 1893 he was elected secretary of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and re-elected in 1894. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Southwestern Ohio Medical Society; the Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana State Medical Societies; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the American Ophthalmological Society, elected to the latter in 1887. He is a clinical lecturer on ophthalmology in the Medical College of Ohio. The Doctor has contributed many articles upon his specialty to the various ophthalmic and medical journals. He is author of "Hard Chancre of the Eyelids and Conjunctiva:" With two cuts and a colored plate [8vo., 52 pp., Cincinnati, 1886]; "Persistent Remains of the Fœtal Hyaloid Artery:" With five cuts and twelve plates (ten colored) [Royal 8vo., 90 pp., Cincinnati, 1890]; "Lectures on Cataract:" With many cuts [8vo., 70 pp., Cincinnati, 1894]; "Hereditary Coloboma of the Iris" [in press].

Dr. DeBeck was married, June 1, 1893, to Amelia R. Graeff, whose father, Joseph Graeff, and mother, Amelia (Weber) Graeff, were natives of Germany, and Columbus, Ohio, respectively. The DeBeck family are Unitarians in their belief; politically Dr. DeBeck is a strong Single-Taxer, affiliating with the radical Free-Trade wing of the Democratic party.

GEORGE A. FACKLER, M. D., office and residence No. 93 Garfield Place, was born in Cincinnati May 6, 1861, son of John E. and Bertha (Mathes) Fackler, the former of whom was born October 21, 1819, in Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1847; the latter was born April 18, 1835, in Baden, Germany, and came to this country in 1854. The father was engaged in the grocery business. He departed this life October 19, 1888; his wife survives him. They were the parents of two children: John E., traveling in the West, and George A., our subject, who received his education in the public and high schools of his native city, attending the Fifteenth District school, Third intermediate, and was graduated at Woodward High School in the class of '78. He at once entered the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated in 1881, entering immediately upon the practice of his chosen profession at No. 35 Everett street. In February, 1882, he removed to No. 42

Fifteenth street, remaining there until December, 1883, when he removed to No. 540½ Elm street; during 1887 the Doctor erected a house at No. 458 Elm street, and removed thither November 1, 1887. In 1893 he disposed of this property, and in May of the same year sailed for Europe, remaining abroad five months. Five weeks of this time he spent in London, at Brompton Hospital, and six weeks in the Pharmacological Institute at Strasburg, Germany. He also visited the different hospitals of Berlin and Munich. Returning to Cincinnati October 14, 1893, he located at his present office, No. 93 West Eighth street. Dr. Fackler was united in marriage, January 2, 1884, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Chris and Louisa (Wagner) Von Seggern. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He was elected secretary of the Academy of Medicine in 1884, served in this capacity six years, and was elected president of the same for the term 1892-93. He was secretary of Medical Section of the American Medical Association in 1889, and received the appointment as assistant to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio in 1885, which office he resigned in 1891, to accept the professorship of the same branch in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati. He was elected dean of the school in 1891. On January 1, 1893, he accepted the chair of materia medica in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is also clinical instructor on physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest. Dr. Fackler is devoting special attention to diseases of the lungs and heart. In his political views he is a Democrat.

FRANK WARREN LANGDON, physician and surgeon, office No. 65 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, residence Harvey avenue, Avondale, was born December 16, 1851, a son of Oliver C. and Jane D. (Aydelott) Langdon. The father is a retired merchant; both parents are still living near Cincinnati. The Langdon family are among the earliest settlers of America, its emigrant ancestor, Philip Langdon, with two brothers, having landed at Boston from Yorkshire, England, in 1640. Three generations were soldiers in the Revolution: Philip's son Paul, his grandson John, and his great-grandson, John W. Dr. Langdon's paternal grandfather, Elam P. Langdon, was a grandson of John Langdon, above mentioned, and came to Cincinnati by wagon from Vershire, Vt., in 1806, with his mother, three brothers and two sisters, the father having died some two years previously. The family settled on farms near the mouth of the Little Miami river, where a number of their descendants yet reside—at Linwood. Elam P. Langdon was a prominent figure in business centers, in the post office, and in the educational institutions of the embryo city; his wife was Ann Cromwell, a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. On the maternal side, Dr. Langdon's grandmother was Caroline Dobb, a daughter of a shipbuilder of New York; his maternal grandfather was Rev. B. P. Aydelott, M.D., D.D., of Swedish descent, and was one of the most prominent educators and divines of Cincinnati in early days, having been president of the Woodward College for a number of years.

Our subject was educated in the public schools, and afterward by private tutors in Cincinnati. He studied medicine with Dr. W. Clendenin, of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1881. In 1880 he entered a competitive examination for the position of resident physician at the Cincinnati Hospital, was successful, and remained in that position for the full term of one year. In 1881 he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Emery Arcade. He accepted the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Miami Medical College, in 1882 was promoted to the chief demonstratorship, and in 1884 was elected to the chair of descriptive and surgical anatomy. In 1889, this chair was divided at his request, he taking the chair of surgical or applied anatomy, which he still occupies. He was also, in 1891-92, curator and microscopist and acting pathologist to the Cincinnati Hospital, and occupied for a term the position of lec-

turer in clinical medicine at the Miami Medical College. He was physician and surgeon for the Home for Incurables in the years 1891 and 1892. He visited the medical schools and hospitals of London, Glasgow, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, devoting his attention chiefly to surgical studies. The Doctor is a general practitioner and surgeon. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Cincinnati Medical Society, of which he was president for the year 1891-92; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Walnut Hills Medical Society; the Hippocrates Club of Cincinnati; the Cincinnati Society of Natural History; the American Ornithologists' Union; Association of American Anatomists; the Masonic Order, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a corresponding member of the Boston Zoölogical Society, and the Linnæan Society of New York, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a contributor to current zoölogical literature in the departments of anthropology and ornithology, and also to current medical literature, among his more important writings being an article on "The Surgical Anatomy of the Brain" [*Cincinnati Medical Journal*, April, 1891], wherein is presented an original system of locating brain areas by external guides, which is simpler and more exact than methods heretofore in use.

Dr. Langdon was married April 3, 1884, to Rhoda Alice Fletcher, daughter of Samuel F. and Elizabeth D. (Hiatt) Fletcher, of Richmond, Ind., both natives of North Carolina. Two children have blessed this union: Fletcher Langdon, born February 22, 1886, and Rowena Lan Franco, born May 31, 1889. Mrs. Langdon and her parents are members of the Society of Friends.

JOHN R. SPENCER, M. D., Cincinnati, was born August 27, 1854, in Washington county, Ohio, son of Albaness and Perlinia (Dye) Spencer. His grandfather, Samuel P. Spencer, was a southern planter in his early manhood, and later became a contractor; his paternal grandmother's name was Catherine Proffett. His father was born May 3, 1822, in Lee county, Va., and his aged mother January 1, 1829, in Washington county, Ohio. When Albaness Spencer was a mere boy his parents moved to Louisville, Ky., where he attended school and assisted his father, who was a government contractor there. When eighteen years of age his parents moved to Cairo, Ill., where his father soon afterward died of a malignant fever, leaving him the only support of his widowed mother and two sisters. Some time after his father's death he moved the family to Marietta, Ohio, near which place he engaged in farming, in which business he has since continued, now owning and operating a fine farm in Washington county, Ohio. He was married November 14, 1848, to Miss Perlinia Dye, and they reared a family of six children, of whom two are doctors and four are teachers. The mother died December 9, 1889.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Marietta, and at Marietta College. He taught school for six years previous to commencing the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. McElhinney, of Hills, Washington Co., Ohio, and also while prosecuting his studies. He then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, whence he was graduated June 7, 1881. He first opened an office at Stanleyville, Ohio, in the fall of 1881, and practiced there for six years, when he moved to Cincinnati, and entered upon the general practice of his profession. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association; the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and is on the medical staff of the new Eclectic Hospital of Cincinnati. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. Dr. Spencer was married March 27, 1883, to Eliza R., daughter of Peter and Rhoda (Whitney) Becker. Mr. Becker was a German by birth, and came to this country when nineteen years of age; his wife descended from a Yankee family by the name of Whitney, which came from Maine in the early history of Ohio; they were also of German descent. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer have one daughter, May B., born August 7, 1886. In religion they are Protestants, and politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT CORBIN WINTERMUTE, physician and surgeon, office No. 133 West Seventh street, residence Mentor avenue, Ivanhoe, Norwood, was born June 27, 1861, at Norton, Delaware Co., Ohio. He is a son of J. P. and Etta A. Buckmaster Wintermute, both Americans, of German extraction, the former born December 15, 1832, in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, near Zanesville, Ohio. He left the farm at the age of sixteen, going to Zanesville, where he engaged in daguerreotyping, which he followed for about seven years. He then removed to Norton, Ohio, and embarked with his brother in the mercantile business, in which he engaged for five years, and then moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and re-entered the dry-goods trade; in 1867 he removed to Mt. Liberty, continuing in the same business, and in 1882 removed to Delaware, Ohio, and there entered the hardware business, in which he is still actively engaged. J. P. Wintermute is a son of George Wintermute, who was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. This gentleman was the second in descent from John George Wintermute, or Windemuth, who was an immigrant from Germany, settling in Sussex county, N. J., in 1776; here he married Margaret Elizabeth Bernharten, also a native of Germany.

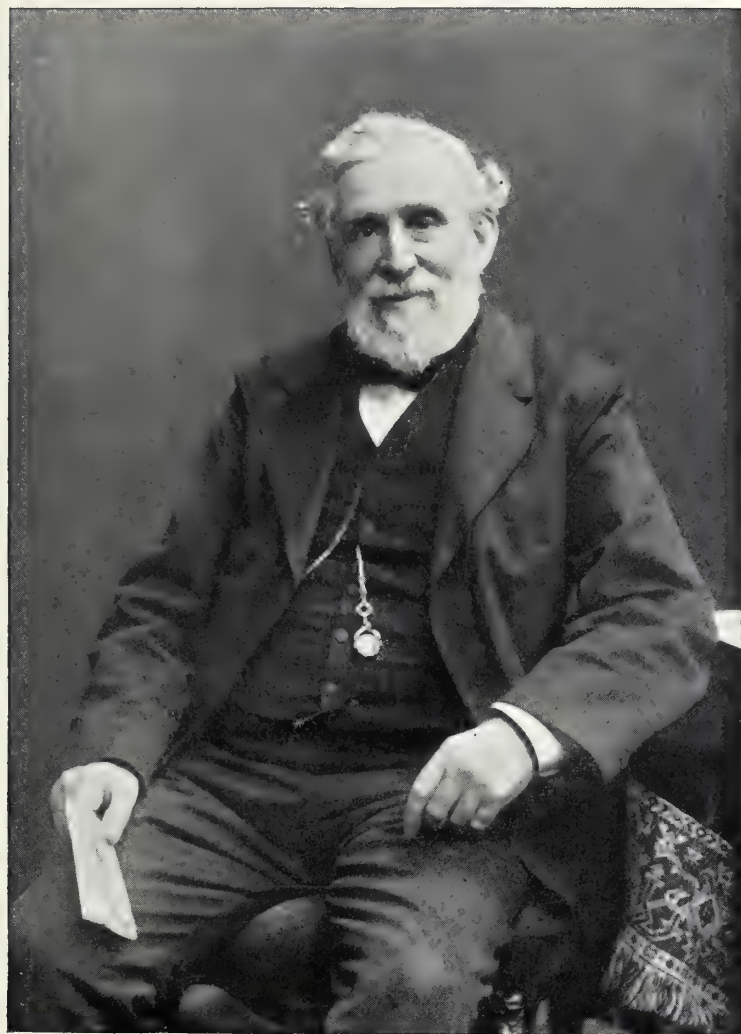
Dr. Wintermute was educated in the public schools and the Academy at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, studied medicine under Dr. A. P. Robertson, of Mt. Liberty, Ohio, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Ohio, in the spring of 1881, immediately opening an office for the practice of his profession at No. 58 Clark street, Cincinnati. Here he remained until May, 1882, when he removed to Delaware, Ohio, remaining there until August, 1890, when he removed to his present location. The Doctor is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association, National Eclectic Medical Association, Ohio Central Eclectic Medical Society, and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and National Union. He is professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in his alma mater. He is a member of the staff of surgeons and gynecologist, and one of the attending physicians to the Eclectic Hospital of Cincinnati; is the author of Wintermute's edition "King's Eclectic Obstetrics." Dr. Wintermute was united in marriage, December 31, 1890, to Miss Mary Arabella Cherry, daughter of Dr. James M. Cherry, of Delaware. The Doctor and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and politically he is a Republican. This gentleman was elected coroner of Delaware county, Ohio, serving two terms, from 1884 to 1888. He was elected president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association in 1888, and presided at the annual meeting the following year at the city of Akron. In 1891 he was elected treasurer of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and re-elected for 1892-93.

CHARLES AARON PAULY, physician and surgeon, office No. 142 West Eighth street, residence Avondale, was born in Mason, Warren Co., Ohio, June 11, 1858. He is a son of Milton Reader and Mary (Benedict) Pauly, the former born in March, 1831, in Lebanon, Ohio, the latter near Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio, in March, 1837.

Milton Pauly, when a boy, learned the silversmith's trade, later in life was in the jewelry business, and since 1872 has been a dry-goods merchant. He is a son of John and Anna (Reader) Pauly, the former a descendant of the Paulys, of Prussia, the latter of the Readers, of England. Dr. Pauly received his early education at the University in Lebanon, Ohio, studied medicine under A. C. Recker, and graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, March 4, 1881. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at his present location, making a specialty of orificial surgery. Dr. Pauly is a member of the American Institute, the Ohio State Society, and the Cincinnati Lyceum, and is professor of obstetrics and orificial surgery in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and physician and surgeon to the Home of the Friendless. On October 20, 1885, Dr. Pauly was united in marriage with Miss Lida Bruen, daughter of Robert G. and Eliza (Bruen) Corwin, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Marianna, born October 19, 1886. Mrs. Pauly is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES AMBROSE JOHNSTON, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 40 Everett street, Cincinnati, was born May 4, 1860, at Bainbridge, Ind., son of Rev. Edward and Fannie H. (Tomlinson) Johnston, the former a native of Indiana, of Scotch-Irish extraction, the latter a native of New Jersey, of English ancestry. Dr. Johnston was educated at Petersburg, Ind., studied medicine with Dr. S. B. Tomlinson, graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the spring of 1881, and began the practice of his profession where we now find him located. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and is assistant to the chair of gynecology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LYLE, physician and surgeon, resides on Price avenue, Price Hill, his office being at No. 1006 West Eighth street. Dr. Lyle was born March 3, 1861, in Georgetown, Ky., the only child of Dr. John Mullen and Mary Phillips Lyle. Dr. John Mullen Lyle was born May 27, 1834, at the country home of the family, in Butler county, Ohio. Mary Phillips Lyle was born on Broadway, Cincinnati, June 9, 1837, the only daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Hauselman Phillips. Dr. John Mullen Lyle was a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, and was a successful practitioner. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a Republican in politics. He had a beautiful home in southern Indiana, where, his family being generally long lived he looked forward to spending many years, but was suddenly called from earth April 7, 1890, a victim of "LaGrippe." Mrs. Mary Phillips Lyle still lives at her home on Price Hill, Cincinnati. Dr. Benjamin Lyle is a grandson of Charles Jones and Martha Henderson (Mullen) Lyle, both of Philadelphia, Penn., but residents in Cincinnati after their marriage on June 4, 1833. The grandfather was in early life a surveyor, but later was engaged in commercial pursuits; for sixty-five years he was a contributor to the Philadelphia Press, and was a student of history. Mrs. Martha Henderson Lyle passed her youth upon the farm of her mother in Butler county, Ohio. Her father was Maj. Arthur Willington Mullen, a soldier of 1812-15, and of the Mexican war; he was of Irish descent, but a thorough American in principle. Her mother was Jean Ramsey Crawford, a great-great-granddaughter of David Crawford, born in 1665 (Historic Royal of Scotland under Queen Anne), and of Alexander Henderson, of Fife, Scotland, born in 1583, a leader among Covenanters. Charles Jones Lyle was a son of Capt. John Lyle, a soldier of the American Revolutionary war (who suffered an amputation of the left leg upon the field of Yorktown, October 19, 1781), and of Jane Jones Lyle, first cousin of John Paul Jones, captain of the sloop of war "Wasp," who compelled the surrender of the British brig "Frolic" in 1812. The first of the family to emigrate to America was John Lyle, of London, England, in 1700; he had married Rebecca Garner, and they settled upon a farm in Delaware county, Penn.; following the belief of his family he was a staunch Episcopalian, and was one of the founders of St. David's church, in 1715, at St. David's, near Philadelphia; his wife was a member of the Friends. It was the custom of the family to name the eldest son John; so in 1742, John Lyle, the eldest grandson of the emigrant, married Elizabeth Wayne, first cousin of Gen. Anthony Wayne. This marriage united the Lyle and Crawford families, for the General was first cousin on his mother's side to Jean Crawford. It appears then that although Dr. Benjamin F. Lyle is pre-eminently a man of peace, he comes of a race of soldiers, as well as of quiet students and pastoral people. He traces his lineage in an unbroken chain back to one Juan Lyle del Isla, who married Hortensia Della Leo, of Leon, Spain, in the fifteenth century. Both of these were Catholics, but their descendants were Huguenots, who during the progress of the Reformation fought valiantly for religious freedom. Benjamin de Rohan, born in 1584, a soldier of the Huguenot party, was a grandson of Juan del Isla. The family retained their home in northern France and Paris until forced to seek safety in flight, crossing the English channel in 1685 after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.



James Leslie. D.D., C.

Dr. Lyle was educated in the public schools of Avondale, and in 1879 began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. Arthur Lyle, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio in 1882, and in April of the same year opened an office at the place where he is yet located. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a past master of the Price Hill Masonic Lodge, and is also a member of McMillan Chapter and Hauselman Commandery. On September 15, 1891, Dr. Lyle was married to Miss Alice Morris Johnson, at the Friends meeting-house, Eighth and Mound streets. Mrs. Lyle is a daughter of Evan Lewis Johnson, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and Anna Taylor Johnson, who was born and has always resided in Cincinnati, and both are descendants of Friends who came to this country, settling in Virginia in early colonial times. Dr. and Mrs. Lyle have one child, Alice Franklin Lyle, born July 15, 1893. Dr. Lyle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has never taken any active part in politics, but regards the principle and policy of the Republican party as the most satisfactory.

TRAVIS CARROLL, M.D., office No. 26 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, was born March 29, 1860, at Clarksville, Tenn., son of P. F. and Anna E. (Travis) Carroll. His father was a native of Indiana, his mother of Kentucky, and they are of Irish and English descent. Our subject's great-grandfather, Frederick Carroll, was a pioneer of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of Louisville, that State. Our subject's father was a merchant by occupation, but he has retired from the active duties of life. Dr. Carroll is second in a family of five children. He was reared and educated in Louisville, Ky., graduating at the University there in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1883 graduated from the same institution as an M.D. He immediately entered on the duties of his chosen profession in Louisville, Ky., but only practiced there until the latter part of 1883, when he came to Cincinnati, where he has since been actively engaged in the profession. He has built up a lucrative practice, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and Ohio State Medical Society. He is assistant health officer. He is physician to the Cincinnati Council No. 421, C. B. L., and is also an active member of the C. K. of A. and the Y. M. I. He was married, October 29, 1883, to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Elenore (McCarty) McKeown. She is of Irish descent. Dr. Carroll has three children: Travis C.; Harry R., and Mary E. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

H. W. ALBERS, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 41 Twelfth street, was born in Cincinnati in 1856. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and in the spring of 1882 graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 32 Jackson street, and later removed to his present location. He was appointed assistant physician to the Dayton Insane Asylum, remaining there two years. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, a member of the board of education from the Ninth Ward, and union board of high schools, now serving a second term. Politically the Doctor is in sympathy with the Republican party.

EMIL V. HELFFERICH, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 140 Garfield place. The name of Helfferich has been well known in Cincinnati for over a half century, and is honorably mentioned among the pioneers of the city. Our subject was born at Mulhouse, Alsace, in the year 1860, son of Charles Edward and Marie Diane (Mayrohs) Helfferich, the former a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the latter of Alsace; they came to the United States in 1873. Francis Xavier Jacob Helfferich, a brother of Charles E., had previously immigrated to this country and settled in Cincinnati in the year 1835. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Helfferich are the parents of five children: Charles Edward, Jr., hotel proprietor, Bloomington, Neb., Eugene E., artist, Avondale, Ohio; Emma, wife of Francis Xavier Helfferich, resid-

ing at No. 395 Main street, Cincinnati; Caroline, wife of Judge Arnold, of Nebraska, and Emil V. In religion, the family are Catholics.

The Doctor received his literary education in the colleges of Europe and St. Xavier College, Cincinnati. He entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1879, and later attended the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of '83. He was lieutenant in Company I, First Regiment Infantry; then captain and assistant-surgeon, First Regiment Light Artillery, O. N. G., Battery B; and was acting assistant-surgeon for mounted batteries of the Third and Fifth Regiments of Artillery, United States Army, at Philadelphia, Penn. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati; Douglas Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of Red Cross, Geneva, Europe; and an honorary member of N. G. Association and Lytle Grey Veteran Corps. He was assistant health officer of Cincinnati in 1883-4-5, and at the present time is president of the first board United States examining surgeons for pensions. He has been prominently mentioned for coroner several times. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat.

CHARLES ALBERT BURHANS, physician, office and residence No. 80 Clark street, was born at Cincinnati, October 30, 1852, a son of David J. and Sarah S. (Thomas) Burhans. The family is of Dutch origin, and settled on the Hudson river in New York, near Albany. David J. Burhans was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and followed the trade of carpenter and builder in Cincinnati from 1847 to 1871; he died March 30, 1878. Sarah (Thomas) Burhans was a native of Bucks County, Penn., the daughter of William Thomas, and a descendant of the Thomas family of Hilltown township, who were prominent in the early history of the Welsh Baptist Church in southeastern Pennsylvania. She was born June 20, 1816, and died June 28, 1892. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native city. He graduated in medicine in 1883, and has since devoted his time to general practice. On April 11, 1889, he married Mary A., daughter of William H. and Sarah Ludlow, of Cincinnati, and they are the parents of two children: Sarah Alice, born January 20, 1891, and Ruth Cortelyou, born September 2, 1892. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, respectively. In politics the Doctor is a Republican; he is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the F. & A. M., the O. C. F., the N. F. U., the N. W., the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the O. I. H.

THOMAS DAY WINNES, physician, office and residence No. 596 Freeman avenue, was born in Cincinnati January 9, 1861, son of George William and Jane (Rittenhouse) Winnes, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. George William Winnes was a Presbyterian minister by profession; he departed this life April 30, 1887. His widow now resides at No. 3 Sidney avenue, Camp Washington. The issue of their marriage was eight children, seven of whom survive: William George, of Park place; James, a salesman, Colerain avenue and Straight street, Cincinnati; Albert, a salesman, No. 220 Poplar street; Edward, carriage trimmer, No. 5 Sidney avenue; Thomas D.; Leonard, blacksmith, No. 11 Sidney avenue, and Harry, blacksmith, No. 3 Sidney avenue. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Miami Medical College in March, 1883. He at once opened an office in Cincinnati for the practice of his chosen profession, where he continues, enjoying a lucrative and growing practice. On August 7, 1884, Dr. Winnes was united in marriage with Miss Emma, daughter of Milton and Deborah (McCuim) Garen, Americans by birth. Two children bless the union of Dr. and Mrs. Winnes: Thomas D. and Wilbur George. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW LEE McCORMICK, A. M., M. D., office and residence No. 130 Woodburn avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born March 5, 1857, at Marietta, Ohio, a son of Col. A. W. and Alice J. (Leckliter) McCormick, the former a native of Waynes-

burg, Penn., born February 2, 1830, and was an editor, prior to the Civil war. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he was an attorney at law and probate judge of Washington county, Ohio, and for the past fifteen years has been a pension attorney at Cincinnati. He is a son of Robert and Lavina (Wilson) McCormick, of Green county, Penn. Alice (Leckliter) McCormick, mother of our subject, was born in September, 1832, in Belmont county, Ohio, a daughter of ——— and Alice (Patterson) Leckliter, of that county. Dr. McCormick was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, where he graduated in 1878, studied medicine under Dr. J. D. Buck, of Cincinnati, and graduated from Pulte Medical College in the spring of 1883. He opened his present office the same summer, and has followed the general practice of medicine at this locality ever since. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum and the Ohio State Society. Soon after his graduation he was made professor of anatomy in Pulte Medical College, and for the past three years has been professor of physical diagnosis at the same institution. On August 28, 1890, Dr. McCormick was united in marriage with Helen B., daughter of John T. and Helen Vorhees, of Cincinnati. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT H. WHALLON, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 440 Chase avenue, Cumminsville, was born May 2, 1854, in Butler county, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Carver) Whallon, to whom nine children were born, six of them now surviving, namely: Perry, railroad; Margaret, wife of Perry Brown, of Burlington, Del.; Jacob, a farmer of Kentucky; Charles, politician, of Cincinnati; Mary, wife of Furman Mossteller, contractor and builder, of Sharon, Ohio; and Robert H. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hamilton county, and graduated in 1874 from the Normal University of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He afterward taught school for a number of years, and was for five years principal of the Glendale public school. Having a desire for the medical profession he entered the Medical College of Cincinnati, graduated from that institution in 1883, and a year later became a graduate from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. After spending a year in that city he returned to Cincinnati, where he has practiced ever since. On August 25, 1880, he married Miss Lida Howery, and two children were born to them, Catharine and Mary Roberta. The Doctor is a member of the board of examiners of teachers of the public schools of Cincinnati. He is a surgeon for the Procter & Gamble Co. In his political views he is a Republican, and the family are members of the Methodist Church. The father of our subject was born in this State, and his occupation was that of an engineer. During the Civil war, while acting in the capacity of engineer on board the United States gunboat "Cincinnati," he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died in 1863. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1893 in Sharon, Ohio.

CLARENCE W. ORR, physician, office and residence Ross avenue, Price Hill, Cincinnati, was born May 22, 1856, in Lotus, Union county, Ind., son of Mellville and Nancy (Sears) Orr, the former born January 13, 1826, at Taylor's Creek, Hamilton Co., Ohio, of Scotch-Irish origin, the latter born January 12, 1827, in Loudoun county, Va., of English origin. Mellville Orr, father of our subject, was engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati for two years, and at Lotus, Union Co., Ind., nine years, after which he moved to Fulton county, Ind., and engaged in farming, at present residing on as well improved and beautiful a farm as can be found in northern Indiana. He was a son of William Mellville and Elizabeth (Dixon) Orr, the former of whom was born October 10, 1795, in New Jersey, and died September 4, 1884, at Taylor's Creek, Hamilton Co., Ohio; his mother was Elizabeth (Mungall) Orr, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who emigrated to America in her youth. Elizabeth (Dixon) Orr was born in Cincinnati June 16, 1796, and died December 18, 1880, on the sixty-third anniversary of her marriage; she was the daughter of John Dixon, a

native of England, and a soldier of the Revolution, who, while stationed at Fort Washington, was married to Miss Elizabeth Garrison, a resident of Cincinnati, and this is said to be the first marriage performed by a minister in Cincinnati. Our subject's great-grandfather was a native of New Jersey, of Irish origin, and came to Cincinnati in 1806; he was a millwright by trade, and built a flourmill at Cummins-ville on the creek near where the Ludlow property now is, which in a few years he exchanged for property at Taylor's Creek, Hamilton county, where he erected another flourmill and spent the remainder of his life.

Clarence W. Orr was educated in the public schools of Rochester, Ind., studied medicine under the tutorage of Charles F. Harter, M.D., entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, and was graduated March 8, 1883. On July 10, 1883, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Cicero, Hamilton Co., Ind., but returned to Cincinnati in July, 1886, and has practiced ever since at his present place of residence. Dr. Orr was united in marriage December 13, 1885, with Miss Maggie, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Snyder) Small, both natives of the United States, and of German descent. One child has come to bless this union, Lorren E., born September 19, 1886, at Cicero, Ind. Dr. Orr's parents were Methodists.

JOHN M. WITHROW, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 300 West Seventh street, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 10, 1854, a son of J. L. and Margaret (Murphy) Withrow, who were natives of Butler county, Ohio, and of Welsh and Irish extraction, respectively. The former, a farmer by occupation, died in 1894 in Butler county; he was a son of Samuel and Mary (Landis) Withrow, the former of whom, also a native of Butler county, and a farmer by occupation, departed this life in 1890, aged ninety-two years. He was a son of John Withrow, who came to Butler county in 1801, and purchased the property owned by the father of Dr. Withrow. Mrs. Margaret Withrow departed this life September 14, 1891, aged sixty-three years. Our subject is the eldest of a family of seven children, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Jacksonboro, the select school of Prof. Benedict Starr, at Seven Mile, Ohio, and the Miami University. He then taught in the public schools at Jacksonboro for one year, after which he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, then served one year as principal of the school at Amanda, Butler county, after which he re-entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1877. After graduating he returned to Amanda and taught for one year, and was then made superintendent of public schools at Eaton, where he served four years. In 1882 he entered the office of Dr. John Carson, of Middletown, Ohio, for the study of his chosen profession, matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1884. He was one of a class of one hundred to whom eight prizes were awarded for proficiency, six of which Dr. Withrow received. In June, 1884, he opened an office in Cincinnati for the practice of his profession, and after one year entered the office of Dr. Thad Reamy, with whom he practiced two years, and then, severing this connection, opened an office at No. 294 West Fourth street; in October, 1890, he removed to his present residence. Dr. Withrow makes a specialty of the diseases of women. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. He is medical examiner for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia; is clinical lecturer on diseases of women at the Medical College of Ohio; is professor of Gynecology at the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College, and dean of the Faculty. He is clinical lecturer and gynecologist to both the Presbyterian and Christ Hospitals; on diseases of women at the Good Samaritan Hospital; he is president of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital, appointed by Gov. Campbell, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Miami University, appointed by Gov. Hoadly in 1884,

and reappointed by Gov. Foraker in 1889. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity of Ohio Wesleyan University. He is a frequent contributor to the Medical journals of this section. On October 16, 1888, Dr. Withrow was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Barrett, daughter of George B. Barrett, one of Pittsburgh's most prominent merchants. Mrs. Withrow died in 1894. The Doctor is a member of and trustee in St. Paul's Methodist Church. Politically he is in sympathy with the Democratic party, though in no sense a politician.

ALBERT VERNON PHELPS, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 197 Central avenue, was born October 6, 1858, at Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, a son of Frederick F. and Julia M. (Fowler) Phelps, natives of New York and Louisiana, and of English and French extraction, respectively. His father, who was a jeweler by occupation, died at Cardington in April, 1862, at the age of twenty-five. His parents, Frank and Hilah (Adams) Phelps, were natives of England and Canada, respectively. Frank Phelps, who was a farmer, came to Ohio in 1851, and died in Iowa, July 12, 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, where he began his business career at the age of thirteen as clerk in Mooney's drug store. Here he remained but a short time, and then engaged in the same business in Cincinnati with J. D. Wells for five years, and subsequently found similar employment for two years, at Ludlow, Ky. He then returned to Cincinnati and went into the drug business with a partner, the firm being known as Phelps & Elfers, continuing thus for three years, when he entered the office of Dr. J. L. Cilley, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1884. He sold out his interest in the drug business to his partner, and was appointed resident physician of the Cincinnati Hospital, where he served one year. He was assistant to Dr. P. S. Conner during the great riot in Cincinnati, when he assisted in caring for seventy-three patients suffering from gunshot wounds received in that riot. Dr. Phelps first opened his office at No. 5 Carlisle avenue, and removed to his present office in November, 1885. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and is preparatory tutor for a class of young men for hospital honors, and college honors, in which he has proven very efficient, very few of his class having failed in the competitive examination. The Doctor is demonstrator of histology, and clinical lecturer in surgery, at the Medical College of Ohio, professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy at the Presbyterian Hospital, and Woman's Medical College, and professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy at the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. He is one of the rising young physicians of Cincinnati, enjoying a practice that older men might well be proud of.

SIGMAR STARK, physician and surgeon, office No. 61 West Eighth street, residence No. 422 McMillan street, Walnut Hills, was born July 6, 1863, in Lowenberg, Saxony, Germany, a son of Dr. William and Caelia (Kaiser) Stark. Dr. William Stark is a son of Moses and Henrietta (Brauchbar) Stark, the former a rabbi in his native country. Dr. Stark received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Woodward High School. He studied medicine with his father, and in the spring of 1884 he graduated from the Bellevue Medical College of New York City. After his graduation he served eighteen months at the German Hospital in New York, after which he went abroad and attended clinical lectures, and served in the hospitals of Dresden, Breslau, Vienna, Berlin, etc. On his return to America he opened an office for the practice of his profession on March 1, 1887, at his present location. Dr. Stark is a gynecologist and obstetrician. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, Ohio Academy of Medicine, Walnut Hills Medical Society, and the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati. The Doctor is gynecologist in the Jewish Hospital, and has written numerous articles on his specialty. He was married, June 20, 1888, to Lilly, daughter of Julius and Julia (Seasongood)

Reis, natives of Stuttgart, Germany, and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively. Two children have blessed this union: Robert Harold Stark, born July 2, 1889, and Julian Stark, born September 1, 1893.

AUGUST RUDOLPH WALKER, M. D., residence No. 1079 Vine street, was born June 21, 1861, in Covington, Ky., son of Rudolph and Margaret (Nieman) Walker, both natives of Germany. Rudolph Walker emigrated to Covington, Ky., in 1853, and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business; the mother came to this country in 1849. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: August R., Mary B., Charles A. J. and Emma J. Our subject was educated in Covington, and graduated from the high school in 1879. He then attended the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1884. He practiced medicine for a short time in Covington, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. He is physician to the German Altenheim, Cincinnati, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Walker was married, December 31, 1890, to Margaret A., daughter of Dr. George and Wilhelmina (Fuss) Holdt, the former a native of Spain, and the latter of St. Petersburg, Russia. Dr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Church, and politically he has always been a Republican.

JOHN ALBERT THOMPSON, physician, office No. 154 West Eighth street, residence Grand avenue, Price Hill, Cincinnati, was born at Mt. Carmel, Ind., January 7, 1859, a son of John and Mary (Jenkins) Thompson, and grandson of James and Sarah (Ginn) Thompson, of Scotch-Irish and English origin. John Thompson was born at Mt. Carmel, Ind., January 9, 1822, and is a merchant and farmer by occupation. His wife was born at Springfield, Ohio, December 9, 1827, the daughter of Crocker and Mary (Snow) Jenkins, natives of Nantucket, Mass., who came west with their parents in childhood. Dr. Thompson was educated in the public schools of his native State and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where he graduated in 1880 with the degree of B. S. He began the study of medicine under J. C. Makenzie, and graduated from Miami Medical College in 1884, immediately thereafter opening an office for the practice of his profession at No. 113 West Ninth street. For eight years he was engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and during this time was also clinical instructor in diseases of the nose and throat at Miami Medical College. In 1892 he abandoned general practice, and has since devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the throat, nose and ear, of which he is clinical instructor and lecturer at Miami Medical College. He has also contributed numerous articles upon his specialty to various medical journals. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Miami Valley Medical Association, and the Ohio State Medical Society. On April 21, 1886, he married Lillie, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Shepard) Morris; and they are the parents of two children: Morris Makenzie, born December 21, 1888, and Lida Elfred, born August 3, 1889. The Doctor is a Prohibitionist in politics, and believes that the sale of alcohol should be placed under the same legal restrictions as other poisonous drugs.

OTTO W. FENNEL, physician and surgeon, office No. 442 Walnut street, residence, No. 619 Jefferson avenue, was born in Cincinnati in 1861. He is a son of Adolphus and Anna (Bode) Fennel, both of whom were born in Cassel, Germany, the former in 1826, the latter in 1844. Adolphus Fennel was a pharmacist and chemist, and was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He died September 29, 1884. Dr. Fennel was educated at the Cincinnati University, studied medicine under Drs. F. Forchheimer, Joseph Aub and Edward Walker, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1884. He then went abroad and studied two years at Heidelberg and Goettingen (Germany), and Vienna (Austria), and, returning to Cincinnati, opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 415 Walnut street. The Doctor is a member of

the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was united in marriage in 1886 with Miss Anna, daughter of John Henry and Eliza Koch, natives of Germany, and this union has been blessed with two children: Eric, born in 1887, and Sylvia, born in 1890.

FREDERICK C. GUNKEL, M. D., was born February 24, 1859, in Newport, Ky., a son of Dr. Henry C. and Katherine (Weber) Gunkel, who had six children born to them, four of whom still survive, namely: Frederick C., M. D.; Emma, M. D.; Lula, wife of James Rainey, M. D., and Harry Lawer. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Newport, Ky., after which he entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and graduating from that institution in 1884 has practiced medicine in Cincinnati ever since. By his genial and affable way and his strict attention to his patients he has built up an extensive practice, and his professional services are much sought after. His father, Dr. Henry C. Gunkel, who is a native of Germany, came to Cincinnati more than forty-five years ago, and has practiced medicine in different parts of the States, principally in Newport, Ky., however, where he has followed his profession for the past forty years, and where he has also resided. He is engaged in the banking business, is president of the First National Bank of Newport, Ky., and is well and favorably known throughout the country. The mother of our subject, who was a native of Cincinnati, died January 5, 1893.

S. J. D. MEADE, physician and surgeon, office and residence, No. 45 Everett street, Cincinnati, was born February 23, 1858, at Fort Branch, Ind. He is a son of Stephen Walter and Sarah J. (Rutledge) Meade, the former of whom was born in Gibson county, Ind., in 1832, the latter in the same county in 1837. Stephen W. Meade is a farmer and shipper of live stock in his native county. He is a son of Stephen and Mary (Prichett) Meade. Dr. Meade was educated at Central Normal College of Indiana, where he graduated in 1882. He studied medicine under J. M. Crawford, M. D., and graduated from Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati in the spring of 1885, immediately thereafter opening an office for the practice of his profession at No. 35 Everett street; later he removed to his present location. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and is the president of the Homeopathic Lyceum of Cincinnati. Dr. Meade was married December 23, 1889, to Miss Betta B., daughter of John and Arabella Barnes. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and politically the Doctor is a Republican.

CHARLES EDWARD CALDWELL, physician and surgeon, office No. 447 and residence No. 449 Kemper lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati March 14, 1861. He is a son of the late James Crosby and Rebecca (Bunker) Caldwell, the former a prominent Cincinnati manufacturer, and the latter a native of Massachusetts. Dr. Caldwell received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, the old Woodward High School, and Trinity College of Hartford, Conn. His medical education was obtained in the Medical College of Ohio, and in the Universities of Strasburg and Vienna, where he spent over two years of his student life. He entered business as a practicing physician in 1885 on Walnut Hills. Dr. Caldwell is professor of descriptive anatomy and lecturer on clinical surgery at the Miami Medical College; is a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History; of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Walnut Hills Medical Society, and was president of same in the term of 1889-90. He is a frequent contributor to the literature of the Natural History Society, and has written several papers relating to his profession which have attracted attention. Among the microscopists of the city he is a leader. In June, 1883, Dr. Caldwell married Miss Augusta Jewell Sexton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Sexton, of New York.

FRANK WALLACE HENDLEY, M. D., superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital, is the son of George Wesley and Jane (Brokenshire) Hendley. He was born in Cincinnati April 26, 1860, received his primary education in the public schools, and also

attended the Chickering Institute and the Hughes High School. He was employed as clerk in a hat store until 1880, when he entered the Medical College at Alva, Ohio, from which institution he graduated March 10, 1885. He was interne of the Cincinnati Hospital from March 10, 1884, until March 10, 1885, when he was appointed resident physician of the hospital, continuing as such until March 10, 1886; from that date until June 1, 1892, he was a successful practitioner in Cincinnati, on the latter date receiving the appointment of superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital, the position he now occupies. The Doctor has also held the position of captain and assistant-surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard, since October 30, 1889. He is a Presbyterian in his religious views, and a Republican politically. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and socially is a member of Price Hill Lodge No. 524, F. & A. M.; Willis Chapter, R. A. M.; Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar; Ohio Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 32°. Dr. Hendley is at present unmarried.

The father of our subject was born in Pendleton Palford, near Manchester, England, October 6, 1826, removed to Cincinnati in 1850, and was a retail hat merchant from 1853 to 1884; he died March 7, 1889. His mother was born in Saint Columb, Cornwall, England, August 23, 1824, and is now residing in Cincinnati. They had born to them seven children, four of whom survive, viz.: Harry B., a clerk in Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles W., a clerk in Cincinnati; Frank W., our subject, and Florence G. Two died in infancy, and one son, George W., died in 1875.

CHARLES HENRY CASTLE, M. D., resident physician of the Cincinnati Hospital, was born November 28, 1859, in Philadelphia, Penn., and is the youngest of seven children born to James Howard and Phœbe A. (Dick) Castle. When ten years of age he entered the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, which institution he continued attending until 1876, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania and went through the Freshman and Sophomore years class of 1880, Department of Arts and member of the Delta Psi Greek letter fraternity, after which he studied medicine at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1885. After graduating, the Doctor was demonstrator of chemistry in the College for two years, was vice-president of the Cincinnati Medical Society during 1887 and 1888, and also district physician for two years, and, in 1893, was appointed to the position he now fills so creditably. During 1879, 1880, 1881 and part of 1882, the Doctor owned a cattle ranch in Colorado and Wyoming. He was married, August 8, 1892, to Mary E., daughter of John and Lucy (Fisher) Andrews, the father a native of Detroit, Mich., and the mother of Peterboro, Ontario, Canada. The family of the Doctor attend the Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Free-Silver Protectionist. Our subject is of American parentage, his father having been born in 1818 in Philadelphia, where he practiced law for a number of years, and passed away March 12, 1878. His mother, who is still living, and residing in Philadelphia, was born in Chester, Chester Co., Penn., in 1822. The ancestors of the mother of our subject came to this country with William Penn in 1682. Some members of his family have been in every war fought by the colonies and United States. Dr. Elisha Dick, of Alexandria, Va., was consulting surgeon in Washington's last illness, and was an earnest advocate of tracheotomy (then a new operation) in the case. The two surviving brothers of our subject are Franklin D., M. D., of Philadelphia, and Horace Castle, attorney at law, also residing in Philadelphia.

OTIS LITTLE CAMERON, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 132 Garfield place, was born January 14, 1862, in Cincinnati, son of Joseph G. and Mary L. (Wray) Cameron, natives of Maryland and New York, and of Scotch and Irish origin, respectively. The former, a son of William and Mary (Patton) Cameron,



J. R. Jones

natives of Maryland, was one of the most prominent and successful dentists of Cincinnati, having won fame and fortune at his profession. He died March 8, 1892, aged sixty five years; his wife still survives him. Our subject, Dr. Cameron, is the fourth of a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. He was educated in the public schools, Chickering Institute, and the Cincinnati University; entered the Medical College of Ohio in 1882, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1886. After spending one year in Cincinnati Hospital as resident physician, he opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the spring of 1887, at No. 50 West Ninth street, and removed to his present location in December, 1890. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is demonstrator of bacteriology, assistant to chairs of pathology and children's clinic at the Medical College of Ohio; professor of microscopy at Cincinnati College of Pharmacy; pathologist at St. Mary's Hospital; physician to Episcopal Hospital for Children; curator at Cincinnati Hospital, and examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

CLARK W. DAVIS, M. D., was born December 14, 1863. His father, Dr. William B. Davis, was a native of Ohio and of Welsh extraction. He graduated from the old Ohio Wesleyan University, was graduated from the Miami Medical College, and practiced his profession in Cincinnati, ranking among the most eminent physicians and surgeons until his death, which occurred in 1893. He was the medical director of the Union Central Life Insurance Company from its organization, and always took a deep interest in everything relating to his profession.

Dr. Clark W. Davis was educated in the Cincinnati schools, and read medicine with his father. He was graduated from the Miami Medical College, which is the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, in 1886, and at once began practice in the city. In 1889 he was elected assistant medical director of the Union Life Insurance Company, and in 1893 was elected medical director of the same. The Doctor is a member of the staff of physicians at Christ's Hospital. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the State and National Associations, and also of the Medical Directors Associations of all the old-line life insurance companies in the United States and Canada.

DR. ANTHONY T. HAGEMEYER was born in Cincinnati July 3, 1858, the fourth son born to J. C. William and Anna R. C. (Peterson) Hagemeyer, both natives of Bremen, Germany, at which place the family had lived for many generations. Early in May, 1854, they emigrated to the United States, and selected Cincinnati as their future home. Mr. Hagemeyer soon after embarked in the tobacco business, in which he continued actively engaged until a few years since, when he retired from business and removed to Butler, Ky., where he at present resides. Of his family, consisting of thirteen children, nine are now living: Christopher C., a prominent miller and lumber dealer of Butler, Ky.; Augustus P., a bookkeeper in the employ of the D. H. Baldwin Piano Company, of Cincinnati; Jennie, now Mrs. John Soller, of Davenport, Iowa; John W., at present in the employ of the government, with headquarters at Davenport, Iowa; Anthony T., the subject of this sketch; William A., cornice manufacturer of Covington, Ky.; Hattie A., the wife of John S. Mitchell, a leading merchant of Butler, Ky.; Charles P., secretary of the milling and lumber business of his brother, at Butler, Ky., and Emma F., the wife of V. C. Yelton, engaged in the railroad postal service department in Cincinnati, and residing in Covington.

Our subject received an excellent common-school education in the public schools of his native city, and in 1879 was made cashier in the Cincinnati office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. In the fall of 1881 he, in connection with the duties of this position, engaged in the study of medicine, entering the Ohio Medical College, from which notable institution he graduated in the spring of 1886, with the honors and credit due his close application. Dr. Hagemeyer had mean-

while, in order to facilitate his study of medicine, resigned his position with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and immediately after graduating entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, associating himself in February of the present year with Dr. J. T. Knox, with whom he had studied prior to entering college; they are at present located at No. 83 East Third street, enjoying a lucrative and successful practice. The family for years have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically our subject is a staunch Republican, and during the campaign of 1892 enjoyed the distinction of serving as president of one of the Republican Leagues of Kentucky.

DR. S. ANNIE YATES. The biography of Dr. S. ANNIE YATES, founder of the first Metaphysical College of Ohio, will be of growing interest as the years pass on and the science in which she was a pioneer develops, as it must, into the most popular system of healing. Born February 15, 1850, at Troy, N. Y., from early childhood her life was eventful, and from infancy was manifested that strong personality which is a striking characteristic. As a genius for music is early shown, so did the child's taste and play exhibit a natural gift and aptitude for the healing art. At six years of age she was taken by her parents to England, where they remained eight years, returning again to Troy. An intense thirst for knowledge stimulated her to gain an education, which she did unaided, fighting against opposition. Married at nineteen, she was a widow at twenty-six, with two children to support. Then commenced a struggle for existence, newspaper work and teaching affording the means for livelihood. At this period much time was given to philanthropic work among the jails and fallen women, and on the temperance platform. At last opportunity was found to follow her natural inclination, and the study of medicine was commenced under preceptors, and continued at college. Here began questionings that could not be answered by the wisest professor, as to the nature of disease, and what it is that cures and why? Several cases that yielded to her intense desire to help the sufferer, even after the case had been pronounced hopeless by the best physicians, convinced her of the impotency of medicine, and that there was a healing power higher than, and apart from, drugs. This knowledge was but nebulous, and then came a fruitless search among books, doctors and ministers for some light upon the healing force. Being at last convinced that she must explore alone in this direction, she took her two children and went to the far West. There, in the solitude of a Dakota claim, with the Bible for text-book, and her own intuitions for teacher, by study, desire and intense concentration, she found what she sought, and formulated the unorganized knowledge of a wonderful potency into a healing science. There it was that the great grief of her life came, in the sudden death, by being thrown from a horse, of her beloved daughter, with whom she was in perfect accord, and united by stronger bonds than parental love alone. This sorrow seemed to loose earthly ties, and free her to live and work for suffering humanity.

On emerging from three years' retirement she was surprised to find that others had been thinking along these lines, and schools for teaching mental therapeutics had been founded and incorporated under various names. Entering one of these colleges she passed through the course and graduated; she also examined other systems, but none appealed to her as being so practically adapted to the needs of suffering humanity, as was the system she herself had evolved. On January 1, 1887, Dr. Yates came to Cincinnati, a stranger in a strange city, herald of a strange doctrine. With a heart aglow with love for suffering humanity, she sought her first patients in the haunts of poverty. Her great success and seemingly miraculous cures soon brought scores of sufferers to her door, and the day was only too short for the work that came to her hand. Rich and poor, high and low, alike sought the benefit of the new and wonderful healing power. A school was established, and many earnest and eager inquirers enrolled themselves as humble students of the Truth, which is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. In 1888 a college organization was formed, a

charter was granted by the State, and the Cincinnati School of Metaphysics became the Cincinnati Metaphysical College, with legal right to issue diplomas and confer degrees. In the spring of 1888, feeling the need of larger accommodations, a change of location was made, and the legend, puzzling to many, "Cincinnati Metaphysical College," was inscribed in fine gold lettering over the door of a handsome brown stone front on Sixth street, near Mound. Here the institution remained and flourished until 1893, when, to secure the convenience of a more central location, rooms were secured for temporary use in the Norfolk building, corner of Eighth and Elm, pending the search for suitable quarters. Two courses of lectures have been given each year, and from October to May a series of Friday evening readings and informal discussions, to which the public were invited. All students bear testimony to the benefits accruing to them from a study of Metaphysics, but all can not equally gain healing power. The duality of man is taught and the two states of consciousness—the former acting through the five senses and the latter controlling all the actions of the internal organs, and all psychological processes. It is upon this duality of man that the phrenopathic method of cure is founded. The Cincinnati Metaphysical College has from the first been a self-supporting institution, and needs no further eulogy than "by their fruits ye shall know them."

CHARLES GUSTAV EDWARD SPEIDEL, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 401 Elm street, Cincinnati, was born in that city September 3, 1860, a son of Edward Speidel and Oda K. M. Wahle, the former born April 6, 1834, in Wurtemberg, Germany, the latter January 8, 1842, in Freigut, Kunnersdorf, Saxony, Germany. Edward Speidel was private secretary to Consul C. F. Adae, then clerk in the Cincinnati post office; he died January 18, 1877. Mrs. Oda (Wahle) Speidel was a daughter of Gustav Adolph Wahle, who was a wealthy agriculturist and owner of a "Rittergut," of Saxony. He was educated in his native country, and graduated from the Dresden high school. Edward Speidel was a son of Edward Speidel, a German Protestant minister. Our subject, Dr. Speidel, was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Woodward High School, and a business college, and in the spring of 1886 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, after which he went to Germany, and studied at Tubingen, Wurtemberg. He returned to Cincinnati and opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 391 Elm street, later moving to his present location. The Doctor is assistant professor at the Medical College of Ohio to the chair of gynecology and obstetrics, also clinician at the same college. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society.

THOMAS M. STEWART, physician and surgeon, office No. 266 Elm street, residence Vernonville, was born in Cincinnati May 13, 1866, a son of Henry Crossley and Irene (Roll) Stewart, and grandson of Jacob and Lois (Crossley) Stewart. The subject of this sketch obtained his literary education at the public schools of Cincinnati and at Chickering Institute in that city. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. D. Buck, dean of Pulte Medical College, and Dr. J. M. Crawford, now United States consul-general at St. Petersburg, Russia, and in March, 1887, graduated from Pulte Medical College, receiving his gold medal for the best final examination. He then spent six months in the study of the sciences underlying the practice of ophthalmology, and in attending the eye clinics of Pulte and Miami Medical Colleges, Cincinnati. In August, 1887, he went to New York City, and entered the eye, throat and ear department of the Post-Graduate Medical School and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, graduating therefrom in April, 1880, with the degree of Oculist Auris Chirurgis, and receiving first honors for practical and theoretical eye and ear work. Returning to Cincinnati he received the appointment of resident physician to the Homeopathic Free Dispensary and was continued in service in the general clinics until January, 1889. In the following month he sailed for Europe, where he studied at Berlin with Schweigger, Schoeller and Hirshberg; at Vienna with Dimmer, and at Munich in the general hospital, and upon his return to Cincin-

nati, in August, 1889, he began the practice of medicine, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. From September, 1888, until his departure for Europe, he gave the lectures on anatomy at Pulte Medical College in the absence of the professor of anatomy; and while pursuing his studies in Europe he was elected to this professorship, a position he still holds. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, member and secretary of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, member and ex-president of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, and honorary member of the Kentucky and Indiana State Homeopathic Medical Societies. He is professor of anatomy in Pulte Medical College, surgeon in charge of the eye, ear, throat and nose department of the Cincinnati Free Dispensary, consulting surgeon to the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, and editor of the *Pulte Medical Journal*. He was married, February 14, 1889, to Alice, daughter of J. D. and Lizzie (Clough) Buck, of Cincinnati. The Doctor is a member of the Theosophical Society; politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. PORTER, physician, office and residence, No. 635 McMillan street, Cincinnati, was born January 28, 1860, in Zanesville, Ohio, son of Joseph and Susan M. (Griffith) Porter. The former was born March 4, 1822, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He is a farmer. When but seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, and two years later took a supplementary course of study in the Zanesville high school; he was proficient in mathematics, and filled several books with solutions of difficult problems in geometry, trigonometry and algebra. He occasionally acted in the capacity of surveyor. The mother of our subject was born March 27, 1827. Joseph Porter was the son of William and Mary (Richey) Porter, farming people, who were natives of Erie county, Penn. The former was born in February, 1784, and died June 17, 1833; the latter was born in February, 1789, and died June 14, 1833. Our subject was graduated from the Ohio University in 1883, and later received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He also took a post-graduate course in scientific work at Cornell University. From 1878 to 1885 he was associated during the summer months with Prof. R. S. Devol, of Kenyon College, on the United States coast and geodetic survey. He studied medicine under the tutorage of B. F. Spencer, M. D., of Newark, Ohio. In March, 1887, he was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. The first year of his practice was as house physician in Dr. Reamy's Hospital, and for several years following he was assistant in that institution. The Doctor is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; and a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. He is director of the out-door obstetrical clinic of the Miami Medical College, and lecturer on obstetric operations in the same institution.

Dr. Porter was united in marriage, December 26, 1888, with Christine, daughter of Thomas and Christine (Young) Fotheringham, natives of Scotland, who came to America at the time of their marriage. Two children have come to gladden and bless the home of Dr. Porter and wife. Dr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, and politically he is a Republican.

ALLEN CILLEY POOLE, physician and surgeon, office and residence Woodburn avenue, near Chapel, Walnut Hills, was born August 18, 1860, in Colerain township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, a son of James and Emily (Cilley) Poole, both also natives of Colerain township, the former born March 29, 1824, a farmer and fruit grower by occupation; the latter born February 16, 1836. James Poole was a son of William and Rebecca (Hardin) Poole, the former of whom was born in 1793, and died in 1868. He was a son of William Poole, a native of New York State, whose father came from England to America at a very early date. Emily (Cilley) Poole is the daughter of Bradbury Cilley, a native of New Hampshire, who was born May 16, 1798, died July 19, 1874. His father, Jonathan Cilley, was a son of Joseph, who was born in Nottingham, in 1734. Joseph Cilley was colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment, that fought so gallantly during the Revolutionary war. After the

war he was appointed major-general of the New Hampshire militia; he died in 1799. Gen. Joseph Cilley's father was Capt. Joseph Cilley; this gentleman was a son of Thomas Seally, whose father, Richard Seally, was magistrate of the Isle of Shoals in 1653.

Dr. Poole received his early education in the public schools, and graduated A. B. from the Boston University in 1882. He studied medicine with Dr. J. L. Cilley, of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in the spring of 1887, receiving the Faculty prize, a gold medal for the highest average in the final examination. He was a resident interne at the Cincinnati Hospital in 1886 and 1887; took a post-graduate course in the medical universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Vienna, from 1887 to 1889, and returning to Cincinnati opened an office at his present location. Dr. Poole is a member of the College Fraternity Beta Theta Pi, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is a physician to Christ's Hospital, a curator and microscopist of the Cincinnati Hospital, and demonstrator of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. He is a member of the Christian Church, and politically is a Republican.

SAMUEL H. SPENCER, physician and surgeon, office No. 215 Brown street, Cincinnati, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 23, 1860, son of Albaness J. D. and Perlinia (Dye) Spencer. The former was born in Virginia, near the Tennessee line, May 3, 1822, and when seven years of age his parents moved to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until he reached his eighteenth year, when they again moved, this time to Cairo, where his father died, leaving him to support his widowed mother and two sisters. Perlinia Dye was born January 1, 1829, in Lawrence township, Ohio, and was united in marriage with Mr. Spencer November 14, 1848. A. J. D. Spencer, who still lives at Marietta, Ohio, is a son of Samuel P. Spencer, a planter and contractor, and Catherine (Proffett) Spencer. Perlinia (Dye) Spencer, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Amos Dye, stock broker, and Mariah (Taylor) Dye, who departed this life December 9, 1889.

Dr. Spencer received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and at Marietta College, studied medicine under his brother, J. R. Spencer, who was then located at Stanleyville, Ohio, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in the spring of 1887. He then took a special course at the Pulte Medical College, graduating in 1888, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession, where he is now located. Dr. Spencer is a general practitioner. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Society and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. He was united in marriage, August 4, 1885, to Miss Carrie B., daughter of Frederick Smith, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Ethel E. Spencer, born May 13, 1887. The family are members of the Congregational Church, and politically Dr. Spencer is a firm Republican. He is at present a member of the board of education from the Twelfth Ward, having been elected to the same in April, 1892. He is examining surgeon of the National Accident Association of Indianapolis, and physician to the Miami and Comus Mutual Aid Associations, and several others; he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

SAMUEL V. WISEMAN, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 152 Walworth avenue, Cincinnati, was born September 24, 1843, in Lawrence county, Ohio, near Ironton. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war; one year of this time he was with Capt. Dick Blazer's scouts. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and returning home attended school two years at Athens, when his health failed him, and he went West, where he traveled some time, dealing in stock and lands. His health having improved he returned home, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Patterson, of Gallia county, came to Cincinnati, and graduated from the Miami Medical College in the spring of 1877, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in the First Ward of Cincinnati, where he has since

remained. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M.; George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

THOMAS PATRICK HART, physician and surgeon, office No. 171 East Fifth street, was born in Cincinnati, September 7, 1862, a son of Thomas and Bridget Hart, natives of Ireland. Dr. Hart received his early education at St. Xavier's parochial school, and in June, 1886, graduated A. B. from St. Xavier College; A. M., in June, 1890; and Ph. D., in June, 1891. He graduated in medicine from the Medical College of Ohio, in March, 1887, delivering the class oration, and immediately began the practice of his profession from his present office. Dr. Hart is one of the first of the Alumni Association of St. Xavier College, and is now its president; he was also one of the founders of the Xavier Lyceum, the principal Catholic literary society of this city, and has from time to time filled all its offices. He was a delegate from St. Xavier College to the First Catholic Congress in the fall of 1888, and was also a delegate to the second Catholic Congress, held in Chicago during the first week of September, 1893. This gentleman was president of Parnell Branch of the Irish National League of America, from August, 1889, until August, 1891, when it was merged into the Innisfail Branch of the Irish National Federation of America, of which he was also made president, an office he still holds. Dr. Hart was united in marriage, August 16, 1888, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Annie Byrnes, both natives of Ireland. Dr. Hart and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

SAMUEL ELLSWORTH ALLEN, physician, surgeon, and specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, nose and throat, was born August, 16, 1864, at Glendale, Ohio, the son of Samuel B. and Bertha (Nye) Allen, natives of Massachusetts, who were of English origin. His father, who was a wholesale druggist of Cincinnati, died October 23, 1879, at the age of sixty-three; his mother is still living at the age of sixty-five. His paternal grandfather, Marsden Allen, was a native of Massachusetts, and a wholesale druggist. Dr. Allen received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and in 1882 graduated at Hughes High School, after which he was a student at the School of Mines of Columbia College, and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. In 1885 he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, where he was a student one year, and then entered Miami Medical College, from which he graduated in 1888. He was resident physician at the Cincinnati Hospital one year, and practiced his profession for an equal period at Delaware, Ohio. In 1890 he went abroad and spent the following two years as a student in the medical colleges and hospitals of Vienna and Berlin, returning in September, 1892, when he opened his present office at Cincinnati. The Doctor is pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Cincinnati Medical Society. To the literature of his profession he has contributed a work entitled, "Mastoid Operations, their History, Anatomy and Pathology," the Cincinnati *Lancet* has also published numerous articles from his pen. On June 20, 1890, the Doctor married Harriet H., daughter of Judge Isaac Collins, of Cincinnati. He is an ardent Democrat in his political affiliations, and he and his wife belong to the Church of the Advent.

WILLIAM HILLKOWITZ, office and residence No. 269 West Seventh street, was born June 12, 1864, in Salanten, Lithuania, Russia, near the Prussian boundary. He is a son of Elias H. and Rebecca (Hindelson) Hillkowitz, both natives of Lithuania, the former born at Ritaven, June 15, 1836, the latter at Salanten, May 23, 1837. The parents of Elias Hillkowitz were Hillel and Etta Rebecca (Mendelssohn) Hillkowitz, the former of whom was a farmer of estates in Prussia. Hillel Hillkowitz was a son of Elias, who descended from a long line of theologians, and was a celebrated Rabbi and linguist; he was a native of Germany. Elias H. Hillkowitz, father

of our subject, graduated in theology in 1857, married a year later, and was appointed Rabbi at Pikeln, holding this position several years, after which he engaged in agriculture and commerce. In 1881 he came to America, and for ten years was Rabbi of Beth Haknesses Congregation of Cincinnati. He moved to Denver, Colo., in 1891, and has since resided there with his family. Dr. Hillkowitz came to America in 1883, and after spending three months in New York City came to Cincinnati. He received his early education at the Gymnasium at Libau, in Courland, and after coming to America, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in March, 1888. He at once opened an office at No. 114 Carlisle avenue, and a year later moved to his present location. In 1889 he was appointed assistant health officer, and the same year was appointed obstetrician to the Ladies Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor. In 1891 he became attending physician to this society, and was also appointed attending physician to the Jewish Foster Home in 1892. The Doctor is a member of the Academy of Medicine, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Medical Examiner to the Royal Arcanum, National Union, and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

OTTO JUETTNER, physician and surgeon, office No. 471 Elm street, was born February 3, 1865, at Breslau, Germany. He received a classical education at St. Matthew's Royal Gymnasium in his native city, giving at the same time earnest attention to the thorough study of music, in the pursuit of the latter enjoying the instruction of two very distinguished German musicians. His parents having removed to Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, he attended the Lyceum of the latter city. At the end of the term he was at the head of his class in all branches. He emigrated to America in 1882. In order to master the English language he attended St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, receiving the degree of A. B. at the end of the term in 1885. He was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1888, having previously been honored by his former Alma Mater with the degree of A. M. in 1886, and Sc. M. in 1887. He was resident physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1888, and has been engaged in general practice since 1889. The Doctor is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, etc. Dr. Juettner writes for various literary, medical and secular periodicals, both German and English. In 1890 he received the first prize for the best surgical essay, offered by the International Journal of Surgery, of New York.

ALBERT A. KAMMANN, physician, office No. 524 Race street, residence No. 98 Molitor street, Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, January 12, 1862. His father, Henry W. Kammann, born July 18, 1819, at Wohlstreck, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, was the son of a prosperous landowner and farmer. He emigrated to America in 1842, came to Cincinnati and engaged in the dry-goods business, which he carried on successfully until a few years before his death. In 1844 he married Dorothy Hacke, born December 21, 1824, at Fistel, Kingdom of Prussia, a typical North German girl, who had come to America with her parents the year before, and while passing through Cincinnati on the way to the interior of the State had been struck by the beauty of the city, and the cordial hospitality of its inhabitants; she promptly decided to remain, despite the remonstrances of parents and friends, a stranger amongst strangers, and after one year became the wife of the young merchant, who well deserved success and already gave promise of future prosperity. Henry Kammann took an active part in the affairs of the growing city, being best known among the German residents, whose various charities he assisted in founding and supporting. He retired from business in 1869, and died April 5, 1872, a life-long member of the I. O. O. F.

Albert A. Kammann, our subject, received a common-school education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from Woodward High School in 1880. After a course of study at Nelson's Business College he began reading medicine while engaged in one of our leading mercantile houses, devoting all his spare time

to study and teaching. He took a four-years' course at the Miami Medical College, followed by a year's service as interne at the Cincinnati Hospital. He graduated in 1888, visited Europe, and studied under the masters of his chosen profession in Leipzig, Berlin and Vienna. After more than three years of travel on the Continent, he returned to his native city, entered at once into active practice, and is to-day one of the most successful practitioners in Cincinnati. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Knights of Honor, and the A. O. U. W.; House Physician to the Altenheim and to the Bodmann Widows' Home. While visiting Breslau he formed the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Doering, a native of Halberstadt, Saxony, and the attachment thus formed led to their marriage, in September, 1890. The father of this lady, Adolph Doering, director of a well-known bank in Germany, is a descendant of the old German nobility, his mother having been Baroness Von Dieskau; he married Hildah, daughter of the celebrated physician, Theodore Fritsch.

THOMAS W. HAYS, M.D., was born October 22, 1863, at Bantam, Clermont Co., Ohio, a son of George W. and Amanda Elizabeth (White) Hays. His father was also a native of Clermont county, born September 20, 1825, son of John and Martha (Greer) Hays, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Amanda Hays was born in Clermont county, August 1, 1834, the daughter of Forman and Mary (Rogers) White. Dr. Hays was educated at the public schools of Bantam and under the private tutorship of Prof. Samuel D. Shepard. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. E. Thompson, of Bethel, Ohio, with whom he remained but a short time, and then came to Cincinnati and continued his studies under Drs. E. G. and B. Zinke. In 1885 he matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1888; in 1887 he was awarded Prof. W. W. Dawson's gold medal for best bandaging. Immediately after graduating in 1888 he was one of the successful contestants for the position of interne at the Cincinnati Hospital, where, after one year's service, he was appointed senior resident physician. In 1890, at the expiration of his hospital service, he began the practice of his profession in the office of E. B. Zinke, No. 674 Vine street, but nine months later left for Europe, spending five months in the general hospital at Vienna. In June, 1891, he returned and resumed practice at No. 674 Vine street, where he is at present located. The Doctor is a general practitioner. He is physician to the Humane Society, assistant to Samuel Nickles, M.D., professor of materia medica at the Ohio Medical College, and assistant-surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

TIZDAL EDDY LINN, physician and surgeon, office No. 142 Garfield place, residence "Glencoe Hotel," Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, was born at Middletown, Ohio, November 2, 1867. He is a son of William Davison and Caroline (Hueston) Linn, the former born October 1, 1840, in Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, the latter born February 3, 1845, near Hamilton, Ohio. William Davison Linn was a prominent physician of Middletown, Ohio, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; he departed this life in February, 1876. He was a son of William Patterson Linn. Mrs. Caroline Linn, mother of our subject, died April 4, 1871. Dr. Linn received his early education at the public schools of Middletown, and at Monroe High School, studied medicine with Dr. Charles Steddom, of Monroe, and graduated from the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, March 3, 1888. He began the practice of his profession at Selma, Ala., remaining there six months, and then returned to Cincinnati and opened an office at Seventh and John streets. He was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Pulte Medical College, and in the following January was appointed resident physician of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Dispensary and demonstrator of anatomy. He then attended a six-weeks' course in the New York Hospitals, and in March, 1890, at the age of twenty-two, was appointed professor of surgery at the



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E. Gustav Zink

Pulte College, and still retains this chair. The Doctor pays special attention to surgery, and particularly to surgery for deformities. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Ohio State Homeopathic Society, the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, and the Hahnemann Society, also of the Knights of Pythias. He is surgeon to the Home of the Friendless, and surgeon to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. Is a frequent contributor to the home medical journals. Dr. Linn was married October 25, 1892, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James Adams and Mary (Stiver) McClellan.

JAMES JAMISON, physician and surgeon, office and residence Grand avenue and Nassau street, Cincinnati, was born February 21, 1865, at Bellanode, County Monaghan, Ireland, a son of Robert and Priscilla (Mitchell) Jamison. Robert Jamison, father of our subject, was owner and operator of a grain and linen mill in his native country; he departed this life January 16, 1889. Our subject received his early education at the Monaghan Collegiate School, studied medicine and surgery, and was graduated from the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland, August 1, 1888. Soon after graduating he accepted a position as physician on board the royal mail steamers, "Teneriffe" and "Congo," belonging to the British and African Steam Navigation Company. Here he served two years when he was appointed physician to the New Calabar District (on the River Niger), west coast of Africa, where he served one year, and then came to America and opened an office at the northeast corner of Gilbert avenue and Nassau street, Cincinnati. In the summer of 1893 he moved his office to Grand avenue and Nassau street, where he has since practiced. Dr. Jamison is a member of the West Walnut Hills Medical Association. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, physician, office and residence No. 301 Chase avenue, North Side, Cincinnati, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., June 15, 1865, a son of Andrew Jay and Elizabeth (Nichols) Felter, both also natives of New York State. The former is a son of Elisha P. and Mary (Wagner) Felter. The ancestors of the Felter family were among the French Huguenots driven from France into Holland, whence they came to America at an early day, and settled in New York State. Elizabeth (Nichols) Felter, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Leuman H. Nichols; she departed this life at Lansingburgh, N. Y., June 22, 1873. Dr. Felter received his early education in the district school at Pittstown, in the public schools of Lansingburgh and Troy, N. Y., and also at the Lansingburgh Academy. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Alexander B. Willis, of Johnsonville, N. Y., an old-school physician of liberal views, and graduated June 5, 1888, from the Eclectic Medical Institute. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at Troy, N. Y., and in October, 1889, came to Cincinnati, where he has since practiced general medicine. While in New York State the Doctor was a member of the Albany County Eclectic Medical Society, of which he was treasurer up to the time of his leaving for Cincinnati. At present he is a member of the New York State Eclectic Society, of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has been secretary, and chairman of the board of censors, and of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he is vice-president and chairman of the committee on necrology. Dr. Felter was professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy during the session of 1891-92, and is now demonstrator of anatomy and quiz master in chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Eclectic Hospital, and is secretary and member of the medical staff of the same. The Doctor is a regular contributor to the *Medical Gleaner* and *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Cincinnati, and the *Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery* of Chicago, particularly on subjects relating to pharmacology, materia medica and specific medication. He is now revising and re-writing the voluminous "American Dispensatory" by King and Lloyd, the standard work of the Eclectic School on materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics, and adopted as

official by the National Eclectic Medical Association. There are but two other works of a similar character in this country, the others being the "United States Dispensatory" and the "National Dispensatory," both of the old school.

Dr. Felter was united in marriage January 1, 1890, with Miss Martha Reyburn, born October 5, 1869, daughter of James Calvin and Mary Helen (Miller) Caldwell, of Fair Haven, Ohio, a lineal descendant of John C. Calhoun, and the Calhouns of South Carolina. They have one child, Dorah Helen, born October 23, 1893. Dr. Felter when twelve years of age was thrown on his own resources, and was bound out to a farmer for whom he worked for nine years, attending the winter terms of school until his seventeenth year, when he began teaching, and after a short time took up the study of eclectic medicine against the advice of all his friends, who argued that he pursue the study of medicine according to the old school. Dr. Felter graduated at the head of a class of sixty, and has made a brilliant success of his profession. Dr. and Mrs. Felter are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, in which the Doctor is one of the deacons.

DRS. EDWIN, MERRILL and JOSEPH RICKETTS, office No. 158 Broadway, Cincinnati, were born May 18, 1853, May 20, 1858, and October 6, 1866, respectively. They are the sons of Dr. Gerard R. and Jane (McLaughlin) Ricketts, natives of Virginia and Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish origin. Dr. Gerard R. Ricketts is the son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Ricketts. John Ricketts' father, Anthony Ricketts, came from England about 1770 with twelve sons, who located, some in Virginia, others in Maryland and Kentucky. Edwin, Merrill and Joseph received their education in the common schools of Marshall, Ohio, Wesleyan and Annapolis Universities, while their medical education was obtained at Miami Medical College and the Medical Department of Columbia College. Edwin located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in March, 1877, and there practiced his profession until September, 1888, when he went to Europe to spend a year in the study of surgical diseases of women. Upon his return he located in Cincinnati in the fall of 1888, where he has since practiced. Merrill located in Ironton on April 9, 1881, where he was elected health officer and city physician to take charge of a severe epidemic of smallpox. He remained in Ironton until August, 1883, when he located in Columbus, Ohio, for one year, at the end of which time he went to New York to enter Columbia College and was afterward elected to the position of house surgeon of the N. Y. S. & C. Hospital for one year. On November 16, 1885, he located in Cincinnati, where he has devoted his time to the practice of surgery and skin diseases. He is connected with several hospitals. Joseph located in Cincinnati in the spring of 1890, since which time he has practiced ophthalmology, laryngology and otology. All three brothers are frequent contributors to general surgical literature.

WALTER B. KNIGHT, M. D., was born February 3, 1867, at Janesville, Wis., son of Albert R. and Henrietta (Moore) Knight. His father was a native of East Otisfield, Maine, and his mother was born in New Brunswick; they were of Scotch descent. The Knight family has turned out many professional men and mechanics. The father of our subject was a master mechanic and engineer; he stood high as a Freemason, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1877, he had attained the 32°. He died in California. Dr. Knight's mother died in 1870. Our subject was then three years old, and he was reared and educated by his uncle, D. W. Harts-horn, M. D., a portrait of whom may be found in this volume. After attending the public school and the Chickering College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated, he took up the study of medicine, and in 1888 received the degree of M. D. from the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati. He then took up the practice of medicine here, in which he has ever since been actively engaged. He is a member of the Hahnemann Society. Dr. Knight was united in marriage June 2, 1887, to Elinore Bertha Owen, daughter of Bernard M. and Rebecca (Luken) Owen. Her mother was of English descent, and her father of Irish origin. In politics Dr. Knight is a Republican.

JEPHTHA D. DAVIS, physician and surgeon, northwest corner Third and Broadway, was born August 14, 1866, in Circleville, Ohio. He was named after his father, Dr. J. Davis, who was born January 7, 1834, at Washington Court House, and his grandfather, Dr. J. Davis, who was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1808. His mother is a native of Ohio, and was born at Hillsborough November 25, 1839; she is a granddaughter of Dr. Jasper Hand, of Hillsborough, and grand-niece to Gen. Hand, aid-de-camp to Gen. George Washington. His father practiced medicine for a number of years in Greenfield, Ohio, when, on account of failing health, he moved West, and again took up his vocation in Ottawa, Kans., where he still resides, enjoying a lucrative practice. It was there Dr. J. Davis, our subject, received his early education, graduating from the high school at the early age of sixteen. He attended the State University at Lawrence, Kans., receiving a classical education, and graduated at the age of twenty with the degree of A. B. He then came to Cincinnati, and began the study of medicine under the late eminent surgeon Dr. W. W. Dawson, three years later graduating at the Medical College of Ohio, and receiving a gold medal for the best surgical drawing; he was also appointed one of the resident physicians of the Good Samaritan Hospital, which appointment was attained by competitive examination. After one year in the hospital he became a partner of Dr. Dawson, and still practices medicine and surgery in the same office in which this gentleman acquired great fame. He was appointed assistant to the chair of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio, and the Good Samaritan Hospital, and had charge of the surgical clinic at the College, and lectured on genito-urinary surgery in the spring course. As a physician and surgeon he ranks deservedly high, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his professional associates and of the community in general.

ISAAC J. MILLER, JR., is a practicing physician having his office and residence at No. 426 McMicken avenue, Cincinnati. He is the son of Isaac J. and Martha N. Miller, and was born in Cincinnati May 26, 1860. His father, Isaac J. Miller, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, has been engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati since 1856, and has been very active in promoting the growth and welfare of the city. He has always been an active Democrat, but has never held a remunerative office. His mother, Martha (Norris) Miller, is the daughter of David and Hester Norris; she was born in Meigs county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, James M. Miller, was born in the year 1810, and died at the age of eighty-four; his paternal grandmother's name was Jane Shields. His maternal grandfather, David Norris, married Miss Hester Patterson. His maternal great-grandfather was born in New York, and his ancestors lived there previous to the Revolutionary war. Two of his great-uncles were killed in the battle of Brandywine. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and later attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, studied medicine under the tutorship of his uncle, Dr. C. A. Miller, then superintendent of Longview Insane Asylum, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1889. On May 12, 1890, he married Miss Caroline S., daughter of George and Margaret Klotter. He has been district physician, and was, in July, 1893, appointed examining surgeon of the pension board of the First District of Ohio, under President Cleveland's administration.

ERWIN O. STRAEHLEY, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 442 Linn street, was born at Cincinnati September 25, 1868, son of John and Regina (Oesper) Straehley. His father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1838, and his mother was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840. His father's parents emigrated to this country in 1848. John Straehley is a dry-goods merchant, his place of business being at No. 501 Vine street, and the family residence is at No. 129 Dayton street. His wife died September 2, 1892, of cancer of the stomach. There were nine children born to John and Regina Straehley, eight of whom are living. Amelia Furste lives on Fairfax avenue, East Walnut Hills; William C. Straehley is a salesman in

Specker Bros.' wholesale dry-goods house, and resides at McCormick Place, Mt. Auburn; Wesley Straehley is with the proprietor of a shoe store on Vine street, and lives at No. 552 Elm street; John Straehley, Jr., is in business with his father; Emma Neider keeps house for her father; Arthur, just graduated from Woodward High School, intends to study law; Edna goes to the public schools.

Dr. Erwin O. Straehley received a common-school education and attended Woodward High School. He took the classical course and graduated June 15, 1886. Intending to study medicine he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, took a three-years' course and graduated March 7, 1889, with the highest honors. He received the Faculty prize, a gold medal, Prof. Conner's Prize on Surgery, and Prof. Ransohoff's Prize on Anatomy. He was resident physician at the city work-house, but soon gave up this position in order to pursue his studies in Europe. In the summer of 1889 he left for Europe. For ten months he remained at the University of Wurzburg, where he became an assistant to the Polyclinic under Prof. Matterstock, and then went to Strasburg, attending the lectures for four months. From Strasburg he visited Paris, Brussels, Cologne, etc., and finally found his way to Vienna, where he remained almost a year, attending the various clinics. Then he went to Kiel, on the Baltic Sea, visiting the various places of interest on the way. From Kiel he went to London and then to Ireland. Returning home he began practice at No. 129 Dayton street. On September 21, 1892, he was married to Miss Carrie Lydia Miller, daughter of William Miller and Caroline Dittman, both of whom were born in Germany. He has no children. Dr. Straehley and his wife belong to the First German Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society; was assistant health officer of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Wards from August 1, 1892, to May 15, 1894. He is also medical examiner for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He belongs to the Fraternal Mystic Circle.

HERMAN H. HOPPE, physician and surgeon, office No. 445 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was born in the city January 4, 1867, a son of Domenick and Mary (Dusterberg) Hoppe. The former, born February 28, 1828, in Vechta, Germany, came to America when quite young with his family, settled in New Orleans, and in 1850 came to Cincinnati and embarked in the retail grocery business; after a few years he established himself as a commission merchant at No. 23 Walnut street, under the firm name of D. Hoppe & Company, Mr. Hoppe being head of the firm up to the time of his death, which occurred February 28, 1885. Mrs. Mary Hoppe, mother of our subject, was born in Cincinnati June 10, 1832, and departed this life June 6, 1891. She was the daughter of John H. Dusterberg, who came from Germany to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1825, and after spending a few years in Buffalo came, about 1830, to Cincinnati. Here he established a livery and board stable, and continued in this business up to about 1865, when he retired, spending the remainder of his days on his farm near Reading, Ohio, where he died in 1883 at the age of seventy-eight years. Dr. Hoppe received his primary education at St. Mary's Parochial School, Cincinnati, and when thirteen years of age entered St. Xavier College, from which he graduated in 1886. He began the study of medicine under J. S. Cilley, matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio in September, 1886, and graduated, second in a class of ninety, in the spring of 1889. He was successful in the competitive examination to become interne at the Cincinnati Hospital, where he served eighteen months, until April 10, 1890, when he left for Europe, spending the summer at the University of Strasburg, studying pathology under Prof. Recklinghausen. In the fall of the year he went to Berlin, where he became first assistant in the nervous laboratory of Prof. Oppenheim, a well-known authority on diseases of the nervous system, and held this position until he left Berlin, in August, 1892. In September, 1892, he opened his present office at No. 445 Walnut street, making a specialty of

diseases of the nervous system. The Doctor is a member of the Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and Berlin Society for Nervous Diseases and Insanity. He is assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical College of Ohio, is also connected with the clinic for nervous diseases, and has been recently appointed a member of the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, as neurologist. He is neurologist to the Ophthalmic Hospital, and is a frequent contributor to the local medical journals on his specialty. Dr. Hoppe is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

ERNST JACOB, M. D., office and residence No. 26 Findlay street, Cincinnati, was born May 12, 1862, in Anderson, Ohio, was educated in the high schools of Cincinnati, and in 1889 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati. He has practiced his profession in this city ever since, and has built up a reputation through his social as well as his professional ability.

MAXIMILIAN HERZOG, M. D., was born September 17, 1858, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, the eldest son of a merchant of that city. After attending the schools of his birthplace, he matriculated as a student of natural sciences at the universities of Giessen, Strasburg and Marburg. He there followed a course of studies in botany, zoology, mineralogy, paleontology, chemistry, physics and higher mathematics. In 1881 he came to the United States, where he at once drifted into journalism, writing for the German daily press of St. Louis, St. Paul and Cincinnati. To the latter city Mr. Herzog came in 1883 to join the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, one of the largest and best German dailies of the country. He was a regular contributor to the columns of this paper for almost ten years, as reporter, editor, and correspondent at home and abroad, at the same time writing occasionally for papers in Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main. In the fall of 1885, while still serving with the Cincinnati paper mentioned, as reporter, Mr. Herzog matriculated as a student of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated with high honors in the spring of 1890. Not long after having received the degree of M. D. he left the United States to return to Germany, and there we find him engaged for the next two years in medical studies at the universities of Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Wuerzburg. At the latter place he received an appointment as assistant to the university polyclinic for the diseases of the nose, buccal cavity and larynx, in charge of Dr. Otto Seifert, one of Germany's leading laryngologists and rhinologists. As an otologist Dr. Herzog received his training mainly under Dr. Friederich Bezold, the celebrated professor of otology at the University of Munich. While following his medical studies abroad, Dr. Herzog still found time to contribute regularly, as a staff correspondent, to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. Many of his letters from Germany were copied by the German-American press all over the country, and some were even translated into English. Thus, while acquiring the necessary accomplishments to practice later on as a successful laryngologist and otologist, he increased his reputation as a journalist. In December, 1893, he returned to Cincinnati, where he opened an office at No. 123 West Ninth street, but soon removed to No. 50 West Ninth street. Shortly after his return from Europe he was appointed laryngologist and otologist to the German Hospital (Deutsches Diakonissen und Krankenhaus), a position he still fills. Dr. Herzog has contributed a number of articles, essays and reports to medical literature, among which may be mentioned the following: "Primary Tuberculosis of the Pharynx," "Cough of Nasal Origin," "Tuberculosis of the Nasal Mucous Membrane," "Tuberculosis of the Upper Respiratory Tract," "Reflex disturbances in consequence of hypertrophy of the lingual tonsil," "On the bacteriology of otitis media acute and cerebro-spinal-meningitis," "Labyrinthine Syphilis," "Syphilitic lesions of the auditory apparatus." Dr. Herzog is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the German Press Club,

the German Literary Club of Cincinnati, and the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors.

CHARLES C. O. MEADE, physician and surgeon, office No. 440 Chase avenue, Cincinnati, was born November 4, 1862, at Fort Branch, Ind., son of Stephen Walter and Sarah J. (Rutledge) Meade, both of whom were born in Gibson county, Ind., the former in 1832, the latter in 1837. Stephen W. Meade is a farmer and shipper of live stock in his native county. He is a son of Stephen and Mary (Prichett) Meade. Dr. C. C. O. Meade received his early education in the common schools of Gibson county, Ind., and Central Normal College of Danville, Ind., studied medicine under Dr. G. D. Lind, and in 1890 graduated from the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati. He began the practice of his profession at Mt. Vernon, Ind., in the same year, and later came to Cincinnati, and located at No. 440 Chase avenue, Cumminsville. He is a member of the Homeopathic Lyceum, of Cincinnati, and the Homeopathic Ohio State Society of Medicine. Dr. Meade was united in marriage, January 1, 1888, with Miss Lucas, daughter of Robert Logan and Rose Jane Lucas, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with two children: Robert Watson, born August 3, 1889, and Albert Waldo, born June 23, 1891. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and politically the Doctor is in sympathy with the Republican party.

GILBERT ISHAM CULLEN, physician and surgeon, with office and residence at No. 478 West Sixth street, was born in Newport, Ky., May 10, 1868, a son of James and Sarah E. (Gallup) Cullen, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and Buffalo, N. Y., respectively. James Cullen came to this country when about eleven years of age; he spent two years at Woodward High School in Cincinnati, and then entered the boat store establishment of Augustus Isham, at that time one of the best-known merchants of this section. After a few years with Mr. Isham he entered the ice business, which he has followed uninterruptedly ever since, a period of about forty-two years. He is at present, and has been for a number of years, president of the Cincinnati Ice Company, which is the largest company of the kind in this section of the country. This gentleman is a son of David Cullen, who was a prominent merchant of Glasgow, Scotland. Sarah E. Cullen, mother of our subject, is a sister of Col. A. B. Isham, who is so well known throughout the New England States. The Cullen family can be traced back to generals in the Revolutionary war, mention of which can be found in the records of the "Daughters of the Revolution" in this city.

Our subject received his early education in the famous Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, graduated from the Cincinnati University, studied medicine with Dr. Bin-kard, of Pennsylvania, and later with Drs. Dandridge and Holmes, of Cincinnati. He attended the Miami and Cincinnati Medical Colleges, and graduated from the latter in 1890, after which he took a course in the clinics of New York and abroad. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at his present locality, and is now limiting his practice to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. Cullen is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he is treasurer; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Cincinnati Medical Society; the Miami Valley Medical Society; and is an honorary member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; American Medical Editors' Association; Tri-State Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; Southwestern Ohio Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; International Medical Congress; Pan-American Medical Congress, and the National Association of Military Surgeons. He is consulting laryngologist to the Cincinnati Free Hospital for Women, and assistant demonstrator of laryngology in the Woman's Medical College and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is managing editor of the *Cincinnati Medical Journal*; is assistant-surgeon with the rank of captain of the First Regiment of Ohio, by appointment of Gov. McKinley; is a director of the Lincoln Club,

leading Republican club of the West; and was a delegate to represent the American Medical Association at the International Medical Congress which met in Rome in April, 1894. Dr. Cullen is the youngest medical practitioner who has ever held similar positions in a medical college, the American Medical Association, and the medical department of the militia, as well as being the youngest medical editor in the world.

JOHN WESLEY MURPHY, office No. 436 West Eighth street, was born September 14, 1856, at Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, a son of John A. and Sarah J. (Cunningham) Murphy, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, in 1814, the latter at Athens, Ohio, in 1825. John A. Murphy was a manufacturer and dealer in furniture at Logan, Ohio. Sarah J. Murphy, mother of our subject, departed this life in 1885. Dr. Murphy was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated A. B. in 1888 and A. M. in 1891. He studied medicine under Drs. McDowell and White, of Delaware, Ohio, and graduated from the Miami Medical College in the spring of 1891. Dr. Murphy is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and is clinical director at the Miami Medical College. He was united in marriage April 5, 1893, with Miss Anne, daughter of Robert and Mary (List) Morrison, of Delaware, Ohio. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party.

HENRY HAMILTON WIGGERS, physician and surgeon, office and residence No. 95 Everett street, was born in Cincinnati May 16, 1869. He is the son of H. H. and Emily (Dammeyer) Wiggers, the former born in the province of Hannover, Germany, in the year 1838, son of H. H. and Margurite (Rolfs) Wiggers, and the latter born in Mobile, Ala., in 1842, daughter of August and Meta (Galdes) Dammeyer, natives of Germany. In 1867 H. H. Wiggers, Sr., father of our subject, was in partnership with four other gentlemen in the furniture business. During the last fourteen years he has been sole owner of one of the largest furniture manufactories in Cincinnati. He has been president of the Cincinnati Furniture Exchange, and is now a director in the City Hall Bank.

Our subject received his education in the common and high schools of Cincinnati, studied medicine under S. R. Geiser, M. D., was graduated at the Pulte Medical College in the class of 1892, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at his present location. The Doctor is a member of the Ohio State Society, Cincinnati Lyceum, and the Hahnemann Society, and is resident physician to the Cincinnati Homeopathic Free Dispensary. The Doctor lectures on osteology at Pulte Medical College, and is assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the same. Dr. Wiggers is a rising young physician of the Queen City, devoted to his profession, and rapidly building up for himself a lucrative practice.

PETER T. KILGOUR, physician and surgeon, with office at No. 266 Elm street, and residence at College Hill, Ohio, was born January 4, 1860, near Guelph, Ontario, Canada. His parents, James and Mary (Thomson) Kilgour, were born in Scotland, the former in 1812, the latter in 1830. They emigrated to Guelph, Canada, in 1844. The father was a clergyman, public-school inspector, examiner of teachers, and lived a life of great activity and usefulness, dying in 1893. His wife died in 1866. Of their eleven children the following are living: John W., who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Guelph, Ontario, Canada; David F., who is a druggist at Arthur, Ontario, Canada; William J., who is a teacher at Arkell, Ontario, Canada; Edmund S., who is a publisher at Toronto, Canada; Annie, housekeeper, and Mary Martha, professional nurse, College Hill; and Peter Thomson. The last-named was graduated at Guelph, Canada, in 1878. He taught school in his native country from 1878 to 1881, when he was graduated at Ottawa, Canada, and was engaged in book publishing at Detroit, Mich., and Cincinnati, until 1890, since which year he has devoted his time to the practice of medicine. He was grad-

nated in medicine in Cincinnati, in 1892. Dr. Kilgour was married July 16, 1884, to Anne Budd, daughter of William and Jane Charlotte (Matthews) Budd. Mrs. Kilgour died August 30, 1893. Two of their three children are living, Charles Edmund and Garfield Matthews. The Doctor is instructor in microscopy and clinical instructor in the diseases of the ear, throat and nose in Pulte Medical College, belongs to the Cincinnati Lyceum and the Ohio State Homeopathic Society, and is also a member of the National Union. He is independent in his political proclivities, and in religion affiliates with the Disciple or Christian Church.

STEPHEN BURR MARVIN, physician and druggist, place of business and residence No. 150 West Front street, corner of Elm, was born in Cincinnati on the 21st day of June, 1869. He received his primary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and also attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and the Ohio Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. In May, 1884, he entered the pharmacy of John Weyer, northeast corner of Sixth and Elm streets, where he remained until 1885; was then engaged with Wilmot J. Hall & Company, pharmacists, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Elm streets, until 1890; was manager of John Roselin's pharmacy, northwest corner of Pearl and Ludlow streets, during 1891; manager of Toph & Company's pharmacy, northwest corner of Pearl and Lawrence streets, until 1893, and on June 1st of that year engaged in the drug business, and in the practice of his profession, at his present location. He was married, June 14, 1893, to Nellie, daughter of James and Mary Jane (Carr) King, who was born in Ashland, Ky., in 1875, and was educated in the public schools at Ironton, Ohio, and Cincinnati. He is a second lieutenant in the Gen. Benjamin Harrison Camp No. 9, S. of V.; a member of the Stamina Republican League; Medical Examiner for the World's Mutual Benefit Association, and also a member of the Order of the World; politically he is a Republican.

The father of our subject, Dr. John J. Marvin, was born in Shelby, Ohio, his mother, Harriet Eliza Guilford, in Vermont, and they were for many years teachers in the public schools of Cincinnati, the father being principal and the mother a teacher in the Sixteenth District School on Mount Auburn. The father came to Cincinnati from Shelby, where his father was an old and highly respected citizen, and among the earliest settlers of that part of the State, having removed there from his home in Connecticut in 1819. Our subject's father is a graduate of the Pulte Medical College, where he was also a lecturer on anatomy. He now resides at Pleasant Ridge, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has served several terms as master of the Lodge to which he belongs. Our subject's mother came to Cincinnati with her parents, who left their home in the Green Mountains in Vermont to locate in that city. She died on December 1, 1879. They had four sons born to them, all of whom survive, and are named as follows: Stephen B., our subject; Charles G., a drug clerk in his brother's store; Asa P., a machinist, residing at Allandale, Ohio, and John H., a student, residing at Pleasant Ridge with his father. The father of our subject's wife was Capt. James King, of the West Virginia Cavalry. He was born in England, of Irish parents, came to this country when but sixteen years old, and locating at Ironton, Ohio, lived there until the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company E, Second West Virginia Cavalry. He served with distinction until the close of the war, and died in 1875 from cancer contracted while a prisoner of war in Libby Prison. The mother of our subject's wife was born in Ironton, Ohio, in 1853; her father was Jeremiah Carr, a veteran of the Civil war, and her mother was Mary MacAnally, a sister of Maj. John MacAnally, of the West Virginia Cavalry.

Dr. Marvin's establishment is in all respects one of the most reliable in the city, and its history since its inception has been one of steady progress. No branch of work is more important to the community at large than that of the druggist, and this house has obtained a name and standing accorded to but few in the city. It is



Tracy John W. Sanders

always supplied with a full and comprehensive line of pure drugs, chemicals, perfumes, toilet articles, and a complete stock of all proprietary remedies of acknowledged merit and standard reputation. The laboratory is supplied with all the requisite facilities for compounding the most difficult prescriptions, and this department is under the immediate supervision of a competent and experienced pharmacist, who alone handles and fills all prescriptions, and the utmost caution is taken in compounding medicines of all kinds.

DR. GEORGE C. KOLB, president of the Nature's Healing College, and professor of hygiene and therapia and physical diagnosis, has his office at No. 161 West Seventh street, Cincinnati. In 1893 he established and endowed the Nature's Healing College, located at No. 161 West Seventh street, where he and other eminent men intend to promulgate an entirely new system of treating the afflicted of all the so-called diseases of the mind and body. The agents used are air, heat, diet, electricity, magnetism, massage and all hygienic principles. The college was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Kolb was born at New Albany, Ind., and is a son of Lawrence and Bertha (Kleiber) Kolb. His mother was a native of France, and his father of Germany. Dr. Kolb can trace back both his paternal and maternal ancestors over two hundred years. Many were of the nobility. His father came of a literary family, among them the great and impartial historian F. Kolb, whose work is now the standard history of his country. On his mother's side there were many professional, literary and political men. Our subject's parents still reside in New Albany, where they have reared three children, of whom our subject is the eldest. Always being very active and energetic, at the age of fourteen he engaged in the chemical business, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. Always taking a great delight in the healing of the sick, he found time to attend medical lectures. He has studied eight systems of treating the sick, and has earned six diplomas. Being thoroughly dissatisfied with the old systems of practice, for the past five years he has practiced Nature's cure, and now his entire time is devoted to the teaching and practice of Nature's Healing Method. He partakes of his ancestors' literary talents, and has written text-books for the college he now represents. He is a Methodist in religious faith, and whenever possible has taken an active interest in the Sabbath-school and Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Encampment, and other Societies. Dr. Kolb is deserving of success, and we anticipate for him a bright future.

JOHN MILTON SCUDDER, M. D., was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, on September 8, 1829. Losing his father at an early age, he was thrown upon his own resources for sustenance and education, so that the business of his life was not commenced until he had reached the age of twenty-six. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and received his medical education in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1856. In the year following his graduation he received the appointment of professor of anatomy in his *alma mater*, and afterward filled the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. A few years later he was appointed to the chair of pathology and practice of medicine, which he has ably filled to the present time.

As an author Dr. Scudder has been untiring in his efforts, and has met with extraordinary success. His first effort, in this direction was made in 1858, when he published a practical treatise on the diseases of women. This was followed by a work on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1860; *The Eclectic Practice of Medicine*, 1864; *The use of Inhalations*, 1865; *A Domestic Medicine*, 1866; *The Principles of Medicine*, 1867; *Specific Medication*, 1871; *Diseases of Children*, 1867; *The Reproductive Organs and Venereal Diseases*, 1874; and *Specific Diagnosis*, 1874. In addition to these works he has edited and published the *Eclectic Medical Journal* (established in 1833) since 1862, and has contributed regularly and largely to its pages to the present time.

Since he was elected dean and treasurer of the Eclectic Medical Institute, during its dark days of the Civil war and of the discussions between rival factions, he has raised the institution to a high position among the scientific colleges of the country; and it is to-day conceded to be the foremost of Eclectic colleges. The alumni of the college, who are scattered throughout the land, and who now number over 3,100, are known to be the most successful physicians in their several localities, a fact, which of itself is the best commendation of the superior teachings received by them from their Alma Mater. Few writers or teachers have accomplished so much as Dr. Scudder. His works are recognized as authority by, and are found in the libraries of, not only eclectic physicians, but the progressive men of all schools of medicine; and it is safe to say that the physician who is guided by them in his practice will not fail to be a successful practitioner. Dr. Scudder is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and an honorary member of several State associations. He is still actively engaged as a practitioner, teacher, and student of medicine, and constantly watches the incessant progress and development of the healing art.

On September 8, 1849, Dr. Scudder married Jane Hannah, by whom he had five children, of whom one daughter is living. On February 4, 1861, he married Mary Hannah, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has had five children, all boys, of whom two are graduates of their father's Alma Mater. Dr. Scudder has recently published revised and enlarged editions of his works, and is still the active editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. He is a regular attendant at the meetings of his State Society, and the national organization. [Since the foregoing was written, Dr. Scudder died.] A short time before his death he wrote biographical sketches of Drs. John King, Andrew Jackson Howe, Frederick John Locke, J. A. Jeancon, John U. Lloyd, Lyman Watkins, William Lowry Dickson, William Boyd Scudder, and Edward Freeman; he also prepared the following history of Eclectic Medicine, which is followed by the biographies referred to:

A History of Eclectic Medicine. On May 3, 1830, the following resolution was adopted by the Reformed Medical Society of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That this Society deem it expedient to establish an additional school in some town on the Ohio River, or some of its tributaries, in order that the people of the West may avail themselves of the advantages resulting from a scientific knowledge of Botanic medication."

In this resolution we have the origin of the Eclectic practice of medicine in the West, and indeed in the United States, for the men who established the new college became its principal supporters, and their investigations gave force and strength to the practice. In accordance with the resolution a school was established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832, under a university charter obtained by Bishop Chase, Prof. T. V. Morrow being the leading spirit. These earlier Eclectics were a sturdy class of men. Seeing the risks of *regular* medicine, and knowing the superiority of the milder means, they did vigorous battle for what they deemed right, and against what they believed a gross wrong. They firmly believed that the lancet, calomel, blue pill, antimony, and associate antiphlogistic means, were killing thousands and wrecking the health of millions; and they said so in plain English. "Martyrs are the seed of the church," and the persecution meted out to the fathers of Eclecticism with no stinted hand had much to do with its growth. Writing in 1836, Prof. Morrow states: "There are now in different sections of the United States, about *two hundred* regularly educated medical Reformers, besides a considerable number of old-school physicians who have openly declared themselves in favor of the new practice."

The college was continued at Worthington with varying success until 1842, when it was decided to remove it to Cincinnati, a larger place being deemed more desirable on very many accounts. A first course of lectures was delivered in 1843-44, and a

second the succeeding year without a charter, when in 1845 the Eclectic Medical Institute was chartered by special act of the legislature, and a full Faculty organized. Its Faculty was composed of Profs. T. V. Morrow, M. D.; B. L. Hill, M. D.; H. Cox, M. D.; L. E. Jones, M. D.; A. H. Balbridge, M. D., and James H. Oliver, M. D. In 1849 Profs. Gatchell and Stallo became members of the Faculty, and a chair of homoeopathy was established and filled by Prof. Storm Rosa. In 1850 Prof. Morrow died of dysentery, and Prof. I. G. Jones, of Columbus, was appointed to the chair of Practice of Medicine, and Prof. J. R. Buchanan to the chair of Physiology, and in 1851, Profs. John King, R. S. Newton and Zoheth Freeman became members of the Faculty.

The college has been prosperous from its commencement, the classes being larger than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. The death of Prof. Morrow was a misfortune, and the jealousies of its earlier professors a continuous drawback; yet every year brought an increasing number of students, and an increased reputation for its graduates. In time the petty quarreling ceased, and the members of the Faculty worked together for the common good, feeling that individual success was best secured in this way. A prominent characteristic of the progress of this school has been the earnestness with which they maintained their belief in the face of most bitter opposition, always eclectic and always ready to do battle for the name and teaching it expressed.

In 1856 a lack of harmony in the Faculty took place, resulting in the formation of the Cincinnati College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, which competed for the patronage of Eclectic students up to the reunion of the schools in 1859. The Eclectic Medical Institute now stands as godmother to the graduates of this school, renewing their diplomas when destroyed. Since that date the workings of the Institute have been smooth, the advancement in the standard of medical education steady, and all the actions of the Faculty harmonious. The following is a resumé of the minimum requirements for graduation during the different periods of the existence of the Institute: 1845-1871—Three years reading, with two sessions attendance, or four years practice in lieu of one session. After this date (1871) no honorary degrees were granted, and none such are enumerated in the following pages. 1871-1878—Three years reading and two sessions attendance. 1878-1890—Three years reading and two sessions attendance, not consecutive in the same college year; or one years reading and three sessions; or four sessions without previous reading. Since 1890—Students applying for graduation must have read medicine for four years and attended three sessions of lectures, six months each in different college years. (All time of reading includes college attendance). All students must take the special laboratory courses, attend the Cincinnati Hospital two sessions, and make three dissections.

There are now eight Eclectic colleges in the United States. Although few in number they are the peers of the majority of the regular schools. There are eleven monthly journals and newspapers published in the interest of Eclecticism. Eclectics have hospitals devoted exclusively to their interests in Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and New York. They are also represented on the staff of several public hospitals in the large cities. Of the ninety thousand physicians now practicing in the United States fully twelve thousand are Eclectics. There are about seventy-five Eclectic physicians practicing in Hamilton county, chiefly in Cincinnati and suburbs. The following are connected with the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute: John M. Scudder, F. J. Locke, R. L. Thomas, E. Freeman, W. E. Bloyer, Z. Freeman, J. A. Jeancon, J. U. Lloyd, R. C. Wintermute, W. L. Dickson, W. Byrd Scudder, H. W. Felter, E. R. Freeman, George W. Brown, Henrietta C. Dorman, Charles G. Smith and J. K. Scudder.

The following physicians are members of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society residing in Hamilton county: F. M. Baldwin, J. M. Baker, Ebon Behymer, E. T.

Behymer, Edwin Behymer, J. J. Blair, D. D. Borger, J. N. Bradley, W. C. Cooper, J. Ferris, Sara V. Groff, William O. C. Harding, D. W. McCarthy, J. S. McClelland, Orrie P. McHenry, Mrs. E. T. Matthews, J. T. Ricker, A. E. Rodgers, Sarah M. Siewers, John R. Spencer, Charles M. Sparks, E. A. Squier, Jennie S. Tarrant, Charles W. Tidball, Henry Voll, Sam H. Spencer, William L. Snyder, William W. Barber and H. F. Scudder.

JOHN KING, M.D., was born in New York City, January 1, 1813, and died June 19, 1893. He graduated at the Reformed Medical College of New York. In 1840 he was induced to move west, where he finally located in Cincinnati. In 1849 he was called from that city to occupy the chair of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in the Memphis University, Tennessee, which position he held till 1857, when he accepted the professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, which chair he occupied till June, 1890. In addition to his voluminous writings upon medical and other subjects that have appeared from time to time in various journals and papers, the following works are also from his pen: "The American Dispensary," 1853, which passed through eight editions; "American Obstetrics," 1855, of which three editions have been issued; "Women, their Diseases and their Treatment," 1858; "The Microscopist's Companion," 1859; "The American Family Physician," 1860; and in 1866 he published his celebrated work on "Chronic Diseases." He was a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and filled several honorable positions in civil life.

ANDREW JACKSON HOWE was born on the 14th of April, 1826, in Paxton, Mass., and died June 16, 1892. His parents were Samuel H. Howe and Elizabeth Moore Howe, who resided on an ancestral estate where for generations the Howe family had been raised. He was the fourth of nine children—four sons and five daughters. After the common-school career of New England, he fitted for college at Leicester Academy and entered Harvard University in 1849, graduating in the class of 1853. He studied medicine in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and took his professional degree at the Worcester Medical Institution. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Worcester, Mass. In 1863 he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1871 he was transferred to the chair of Surgery, which position he has since occupied. He is the author of "Art and Science of Surgery," a "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations," "Manual of Eye Surgery," and "Operative Gynecology." Dr. Howe was a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, the University Club, Cuvier Club, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For several years Prof. Howe had been a regular contributor to the pages of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, and had written much pamphlet literature on miscellaneous subjects. In the lecture-room, as teacher, Prof. Howe was a fluent and forcible speaker, and rapidly made black-board sketches to illustrate topics under discussion. His reputation as an operative surgeon extended through a wide range of territory, and embraced the most difficult cases in surgery. In the course of his surgical career he contributed many original ideas of value to medical and surgical practice. In 1856 Dr. A. J. Howe was married to Georgiana Lakin, of Paxton, Mass. They had no children. In 1886 they made a somewhat extensive tour of Europe, his object, in fact, being to visit the hospitals of that country.

FREDERICK JOHN LOCKE, M.D., was born in the city of London, England, on the 7th of December, 1829. Was educated at Christ's College, Newgate street, in the same city; read medicine with Dr. Edwards, Blackfriar's Road, London. At the breaking out of the Civil war in this country, he was practicing medicine in Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio. Entered the service August, 1861, as captain of Company D, Thirty-third O. V. I. Was promoted to major, March 23, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel July 16 in the same year. In 1864 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical

Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. Practiced medicine in Newport, Ky., since 1864. Was city physician of Newport for six years, having charge of the city hospital, jail and all out-door poor. Was appointed professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1871, which chair he has held with great credit to himself and his important branch of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He resides in Newport, Kentucky.

J. A. JEANCON, M.D., was born in Cambray, Department du Nord, France, April 28, 1831. Was sent to school in Berlin, Germany, when he was twelve years of age, and subsequently, at the age of fourteen, was sent to school in Turin, Italy, in order to learn German and Italian. He spent about a year in each place. When he was fifteen, he attended French schools at Paris, studying the classics and mathematics, and in 1850 he went to London, England, where he entered the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and continued there until 1854, when he was qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in the class of 1854. Shortly thereafter he left England and came to this country, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the summer of 1861, when he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and in April, 1862, he was promoted surgeon of that regiment. Having been badly injured in the early part of the war, he was detached from his command, and was detailed on hospital duty in different parts of the South, and ultimately at Evansville, Ind. He was most of the time acting superintendent of a number of general hospitals, or in charge of one hospital, as his health would permit. He stayed in the service of the United States until the summer of 1865, when after leaving it he resumed the practice of the profession in civil life, and has continued it until the present time. He was appointed to the chair of Physiology and Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1874, which he held until 1878, then the chair of Physiology until 1891.

JOHN U. LLOYD was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., April 19, 1848, and four years later moved to Boone county, Ky. In his early age he had a preference for chemistry, and at the age of fifteen he entered the drug store of W. J. M. Gordon. In this position he applied himself with earnest endeavor to secure a practical knowledge of all the facts relative to the indigenous drugs which came under his observation. In 1871 he entered the establishment of H. M. Merrell & Co., and in 1877 he gained a partnership in this firm by his excellent management. In 1878 he was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1883 to the same in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. As a lecturer he holds the close attention of his entire class, and both in chemistry and pharmacy he is enabled to tell them from his extensive practical knowledge much of unusual interest and value. In 1880 he published the "Chemistry of Medicines." Later a supplement to "King's American Dispensatory;" then a work on "Elixirs." His contributions to the different pharmaceutical and medical journals have been many and varied and of inestimable value in advancing our knowledge of plant medicines. His work in editing the "Drugs and Medicines of North America" is of special value in this same direction.—[*Pharmaceutical Record*, Jan. 1, 1885.]

LYMAN WATKINS was born May 1, 1854, at Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio. His father, Dr. Jonas Watkins, received his medical education at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, but soon becoming dissatisfied with old-school practice became an early convert to Eclecticism, and is one of the pioneers of the State. Dr. Lyman Watkins attended the public school and high school in his native village, and in 1874 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; from there he came direct to the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1877. He engaged in the practice of medicine with his father in Blanchester, in the meantime taking a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881-82 the Doctor was successful in establishing a lucrative

practice, and in 1888 was elected secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and the following year was elected president of the same body. In the meantime he was also elected secretary and subsequently vice-president of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. In 1890 he was selected to fill the chair of histology and microscopy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1891 was promoted to the chair of physiology which he now holds. He is also clinical professor of general diseases at the College Dispensary, and editor of the specific medication department of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, son of the late Hon. William Martin Dickson, was born in Cincinnati, March 7, 1856. After a thorough preparatory course of education, acquired in the city schools, he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1878. Returning to Cincinnati, he commenced reading law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the Bar in 1881, after a comprehensive, systematic and severe course of instruction. While studying law, and for a time after being admitted, Mr. Dickson was instructor of Latin and Greek in the Cincinnati schools, after which he took up practice, which has steadily advanced and developed into a lucrative as well as into a highly important one. As a lawyer, Mr. Dickson is chiefly distinguished for the care and attention bestowed on the preparation of his cases, and the profound and exhaustive researches into all the points bearing upon them. His scholarly attainments, together with the gift of a natural and easy flow of language, renders him particularly well qualified for his chosen profession, a fact which his large clientage and high standing at the Bar clearly demonstrates. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Dickson is lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Eclectic Medical Institute, a position which is in itself a distinguishing mark of honor.

WILLIAM BYRD SCUDDER, M. D., was born in Avondale, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 12, 1869. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and attended the Cincinnati University two years, paying special attention to analytical chemistry under the direction of Prof. T. H. Norton. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute after attending four sessions, in June, 1890. He attended the summer sessions in Ophthalmology and Otology, in 1890 and 1891, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York City. He has had charge of the chemical laboratory of the Eclectic Medical Institute during 1890-91, and lectured and had charge of the clinics in ophthalmology and otology in 1891-92.

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute, was born in Milton, Queen's Co., Nova Scotia, January 1, 1834. His ancestors emigrated from England to Cape Cod, Mass., and thence to Nova Scotia.

After completing his collegiate education our subject began the study of medicine. He went to Cincinnati in 1854, and there pursuing his studies graduated in 1856. He was demonstrator of anatomy until 1860, when he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1862 he was assistant-surgeon Second Regiment, Home Guards, for the defense of Cincinnati. On November 7, 1862, after examination by the medical board at Washington City, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, assistant-surgeon United States Volunteers, and was assigned to duty with the light artillery of the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, then before Fredericksburg, Va. He was on duty with the Ninth Army Corps on the James River, and in central Kentucky; at Vicksburg, Miss., and at Knoxville, Tenn., in the siege and battle of Fort Sanders. In 1863 he was appointed, by the surgeon-general, a member of the board of examiners for surgeons and assistant-surgeons United States Volunteers, to sit at Cincinnati. He went to the city, but his orders were changed and he joined the Ninth Corps at Vicksburg. The fatal typho-malarial fever prostrated him while there, and he was slow recovering from its effects. In February, 1864, he was ordered to duty in the hospitals at Columbus, Ohio. On

March 30, 1864, he was promoted and commissioned surgeon United States Volunteers, by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Continued ill health caused him to offer his resignation from the service, which was accepted April 19, 1864.

On June 28, 1864, Dr. Freeman was married to Miss Rozella A. Ricker, of Locust Corner, Clermont Co., Ohio, eldest daughter of Maj. Elbridge Ricker. In 1866 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Eclectic College of the City of New York, removed to that city, and in 1870 was appointed professor of surgery. He was re-appointed professor of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1871, and returned to that city. He occupied the chair worthily until 1887, when he resigned from the college on account of persistent ill health, and removed to California. In the spring of 1892 he returned to Cincinnati, and was then appointed professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute. His family consists of two sons: E. R. and Z. F., and one daughter, Zella M. Freeman. E. R. Freeman, M. D., is now assistant to the chair of surgery.

JOSEPH H. PULTE, M. D.* The first pioneer of Homeopathy in Southern Ohio of whom we have any account was Joseph H. Pulte, M. D., born in Mescheel, Westphalia, Germany, October 6, 1811. His father was medical director in one of the government institutions for the education of midwives. After completing a thorough literary course, Dr. Pulte graduated in medicine at the University of Marburg.

In the spring of 1834 he and his oldest brother landed in New York. His brother proceeded directly to St. Louis, Mo., while the Doctor settled at Cherryville, Northampton Co., Penn., where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhoff, by whom he was induced to investigate Homeopathy. His experiences were so satisfactory that he very soon embraced its doctrines, and gave to its study his whole energy, until he had mastered it, which was no easy task, for books and repertoires were then quite unknown. Nearly all knowledge of Hahnemann's method existed at that time in the form of manuscripts, and had to be copied for circulation. Dr. Pulte assisted in forming the first homeopathic medical society in Northampton county, and perhaps in the United States, and assisted in organizing and sustaining the first homeopathic medical school in the United States—the Allentown Academy. On its dissolution, in 1840, Dr. Pulte started to join his brother in St. Louis, and on his way thither became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. He did not then complete his journey to St. Louis, but stopped at Cincinnati and became engaged in practice of his profession here. In a short time he opened a private dispensary, which was soon largely patronized by the poorer classes. The news of his success soon became known throughout the city, when the rich as well as the poor flocked to his rooms for relief, and in an inconceivably short time he had all the business he could attend to. Meantime he engaged in literary and scientific work, which received the highest commendation from literary and scientific men of both continents. When cholera approached this country in 1849, Dr. Pulte took active means to spread a knowledge of the best method of preventing the disease and of its treatment. During the prevalence of the epidemic which followed, he and his partner, Dr. B. F. Ehrman, were busy day and night. The results of their practice was of the most extraordinary character, insomuch that their adversaries had these two physicians arrested for, as alleged, not reporting properly their deaths from cholera. A legal investigation followed, which was in every way satisfactory to them. In 1850 Dr. Pulte published the "Domestic Physician," which was soon after translated into Spanish, and proved very profitable in its sales through Cuba, Spain and South America. Its sales in England were unprecedented for an American book. In 1852, in connection with Prof. H. P. Gatchell, he commenced the

*J. D. Buck, M. D., is the author of the biography of J. H. Pulte, and the history of the college which bears his name and is connected with his sketch; he also prepared the sketches of Drs. Benjamin F. Ehrman, Isidor Ehrman, H. P. Gatchell, Davis, James G. Hunt, A. Shepherd, Adolph Bauer, Gerhard Saal and Edwin C. Withereil.

publication of the magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy, in which he continued about two years. In the same year he accepted an invitation to take the chair of Clinical Medicine and Obstetrics in the Western College of Homeopathy at Cleveland, Ohio, which he filled most acceptably two years. In 1853-54, seeing the necessity for a place of amusement in Cleveland, he built the Academy of Music, which remained in his possession for nearly seven years.

In 1853 he published the "Woman's Medical Guide," which became a very popular work, and sold very largely in this country and England. It was also translated into Spanish, and had an extensive circulation in Cuba and South American countries. In 1855 he published a monogram upon diphtheria and its treatment. In the same year he delivered the annual address before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1872 he assisted in organizing a Homeopathic Medical College in Cincinnati, which, in honor of his long and valuable labors in the profession, bears his name. He accepted the chair of Clinical Medicine in the college, which he occupied two years. Owing to advancing age and accumulating infirmities, he relinquished the duties of this office in 1874. Dr. Pulte acquired large wealth as the result of his labors and frugality, and lived to enjoy it until March, 1884, when he passed on to the reward that awaits a faithful and conscientious stewardship.

In the year 1868 Homeopathic physicians of Cincinnati, aided by their patrons, organized a fair for the purpose of raising funds with which to start a free dispensary for the poor of the city. This net result of the fair, which lasted three days, was about fourteen thousand dollars. A building was leased at the intersection of Smith and Seventh streets at a rental of \$1,500 a year, and one Dr. Cloud employed at a salary of \$1,500 per annum to conduct the dispensary. At the end of two years but \$4,609 of the original fund remained, and the dispensary had to be abandoned by Dr. Cloud, leaving the lease on the trustees' hands. Dr. J. D. Buck having removed to the city, undertook to relieve the dispensary, and the following year found it in successful operation. The surplus of \$4,600 remaining went into the fund for the purchase of the college property on the corner of Seventh and Mound streets, the Faculty of the college agreeing to maintain the dispensary at their own expense for a period of ten years, which maintenance they have continued to the present time.

Pulte Medical College was organized under the common law in May, 1872, with a capital stock of \$5,000 submitted to legal appraisers. Its first circular was issued in May and its first annual announcement in June of the same year. The first circular contained the following statement: "A Homeopathic college with the above name (Pulte Medical College) has been organized in Cincinnati in just recognition of its founder, the pioneer of Homeopathy west of the Alleghanies, by whose munificence the finances of the college are placed beyond an experimental basis. Dr. Pulte furnished \$5,000, with which the college organized under the common law, and gave later to Hon. Bellamy Storer, first president of the board of trustees, a written pledge signed by himself and wife, promising to endow the college with \$50,000 at his death. At the opening lecture of the first course Dr. Pulte further stated that his entire estate should eventually fall to the college that bore his name. The following gentlemen constituted the first board of trustees of the college: Hon. Bellamy Storer, Hon. M. B. Hagans, Hon. Job E. Stevenson, Gazzam Gano, John E. Bell, Hugh McBirney, J. S. Keck, R. M. Bishop, J. P. Epply, C. F. Bradley, J. H. Pulte, J. N. Banning, J. W. Baker, S. C. Foster, S. R. Beckwith, George Eustis, A. H. Hinkle, W. L. Evans, Amos Shinkle, F. G. Huntington, Hon. P. W. Strader, J. Stacy Hill, A. B. Bullock, John Cinnamon, J. N. Kinneo, J. W. Banning, M. H. Slosson. Officers of the board—Hon. Bellamy Storer, president; R. M. Bishop, vice-president; W. L. Evans, secretary; George Eustis, treasurer. The following named physicians comprised the first Faculty of the college: J. H.



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A. J. Wilson

Pulte, M. D., Clinician Medicine; Charles Cropper, M. D., *Materia Medica*; M. H. Slosson, M. D., Obstetrics; T. C. Bradford, M. D., Gynecology; D. H. Beckwith, M. D., Pediatrics; C. C. Bronson, M. D., Surgical Pathology; S. R. Beckwith, M. D., Operative Surgery; D. W. Hartshorn, M. D., Surgery.

The first college session included five months, and next to a graded course of instruction by the Faculty the requirements for graduation were the following conditions:

"Must be twenty-one years of age and must have attended two full terms of medical lectures, the last of which shall be in this college. They must have studied medicine not less than three years, including class sessions under the immediate instruction of a competent practitioner. They must have a good English education and sustain a thorough examination in medicine and surgery." Thirty-eight students matriculated from the first session, of which number ten took the full three-years' course. There were ten graduates at the close of the first term of students who had begun their college course elsewhere. Dr. Pulte gave but one course of lectures in the college, his health failing soon after the opening of the second term. About this time the college became embarrassed financially, as the fees from students were inadequate for expenses. The building at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, known as the Maxwell Female Seminary, had been purchased by joint contract of the Faculty, Dr. Pulte agreeing to eventually provide the money for the purchase. When the college became embarrassed for funds a fair was held by the lady patrons, netting about thirty-five hundred dollars. A year later payments for the purchase of the property becoming due, the property was sold under foreclosure, and eventually reclaimed through funds furnished by the Faculty and their friends. Dr. Wm. Owens had the matter especially in charge, and by aid of the Faculty and his own personal guarantee brought the matter to a successful issue. The title was invested in trustees for the college and dispensary on a lease with privilege of purchase at \$25,000, hereafter the receipts from students' fees sufficed to pay expenses and ground rent and to conduct the free dispensary for the benefit of the poor of the city until the death of Dr. Pulte, when, he having made no further provision for the college, it became necessary to establish its claim to endowment after Mrs. Pulte's death. This was accordingly undertaken in court, resulting in a compromise and the payment of \$25,000, this amount and the previous \$5,000 for organization being all that was realized by the college out of Dr. Pulte's estate. This result was due largely to Dr. Pulte's failing health and its mental impairment thereto, which decreased his interest and rendered him unmindful of his former enthusiasm and promises to the college. All who know Dr. Pulte and witnessed his enthusiasm and heard his pledges at the opening of the college knew that he fully intended to make the college his heir and the crowning work of a most worthy career and a successful life. In his failing health suspicions were easily aroused and taken advantage of by persons interested in their own personal profit. Hence the plans of his prime were defeated and the college deprived of the endowment he fully intended.

BENJAMIN F. EHLMANN. The next Homeopathic physician in point of time, whom we find among the pioneers of southern Ohio, is Dr. Benjamin F. Ehrmann. He was born in Jack-Haussen, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1834. He acquired his medical education at the Allentown Academy and took his degree from the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He afterward settled for a time in Harrisburgh, Penn. In 1843 we find him in Chillicothe, Ohio, practicing his profession. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with Dr. Pulte. At the expiration of the partnership he purchased property adjoining his former office and continued to practice until a few months previous to his death, which occurred in March, 1886.

ISEDORICH EHLMANN, M. D., a brother of Dr. Benjamin F. Ehrmann, was born in Jack-Hausen, Germany, and received his medical education at the University of Quebingen. Soon after receiving his degree in medicine he emigrated to the United States, and arrived at New York in the spring of 1833, his first place of residence being Carlisle, Penn. Not content, however, with his professional prospects here, he soon afterward removed to Baltimore, Md. In 1857 we find him in full and active practice in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Upon the encouragement from his brother in Cincinnati he was induced to remove to that city, where he rapidly acquired a large and profitable practice. He was known as one of the oldest homeopathic physicians in the State. He is now deceased.

H. P. GATCHELL, M. D., was born in Hollowell, Maine, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine. He came west and graduated in medicine at the Louisville Medical College. Not being satisfied with the prevailing system of therapeutics of the day, he, in 1842, obtained some French works on Homeopathy. He investigated the system, experimented with it, and soon satisfied himself that it was the most important contribution to medical science that had ever been made, and ever after was one of its leading exponents. In 1843, Dr. Gatchell married Miss Anna Crane, of Cincinnati, who with five sons survives him. In 1848 he accepted the professorship of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, meantime practicing homeopathy, and through his influence Dr. Storm Rosa was invited to lecture in the institute the following year. In 1850 Dr. Gatchell removed to Cleveland, and accepted a professorship in the Western College of Homeopathy. For some years he was connected with a sanitarium in Asheville, N. C., a popular health resort. He died about 1887, and his sons continue the work.

DR. DAVIS. In July, 1849, Dr. Davis, a very skillful and intelligent physician, opened a pharmacy and a free dispensary in Cincinnati, and during the cholera epidemic which then prevailed, rendered very efficient pioneer work in behalf of Homeopathy. Many of the citizens had become quite thoroughly demoralized on account of the alarming mortality of the epidemic under allopathic practice, and patronized the pharmacy with the utmost liberality for preventive medicines, which were now quite well known to both profession and laity. After a few years Dr. Davis disposed of his pharmacy and left the city, and we have been unable to trace his further history.

JAMES G. HUNT, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1821. He received a good literary education at Woodward College, of that city, and graduated in medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in March, 1848. He entered into partnership in practice with Prof. B. L. Hill. In 1852 they issued jointly a work upon homeopathic surgery. In 1853 he retired from the profession for a short time, but such were its attractions to him that he soon returned again, and continues in it to the present time. He enjoys good health, and a fair practice mostly limited to chronic diseases.

A. SHEPHERD, M. D., graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, March, 1849, and immediately moved to Springdale, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and commenced the practice of homeopathy. So far as known, Dr. Shepherd was the only homeopathic physician at that time between Cincinnati and Dayton. In a few years Dr. Shepherd moved to Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and bought and improved a handsome property in which he resided. He accumulated considerable wealth, as the result of a long and industrious professional life. He is now deceased, and two sons honor their father by adopting his profession.

ADOLPH BAUER, M. D., was born and educated in Germany. He became a citizen of Cincinnati about 1848. He soon acquired a large practice among the best citizens, which clung to him under the most severe trials. No one could retain a firmer hold upon his patrons than Dr. Bauer. He died in 1867, lamented by a large number of his fellow citizens. Dr. Bauer was always regarded as a friend to the afflicted poor.

GERHARD SAAL, M.D., arrived in this country from Germany about the year 1846. In 1847 we find him practicing homeopathy in Springfield, Ohio, whence, in 1852, he came to Cincinnati, and formed a partnership with E. C. Witherell, M. D. He was a highly educated German, and immediately occupied the front rank in the profession in Cincinnati. He assisted in the organization of the Pulte Medical College, and accepted the chair of Clinical Medicine and Hygiene in the college. He died in Cincinnati in the summer of 1873, much lamented by all who had the honor of his personal acquaintance.

EDWIN C. WITHERELL, M. D., late a professor of anatomy in the Western College of Homeopathy in Cleveland, Ohio, removed from Cleveland to Cincinnati in the spring of 1852. He had spent two years in Europe, preparing himself for the higher duties of his profession. He was an agreeable, courteous gentleman, and won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He had a select and eminently respectable practice among the most prominent citizens. Dr. Witherell died of cholera in 1866.

DR. JAMES HOPPLE, who died at his residence on Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati, September 5, 1891, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6, 1816, and was a son of Casper and Anna Marie Hopple. His mother's great-grandmother was a sister of Admiral van Tromp, of Holland. His father came from Philadelphia to Cincinnati in 1787, and established the first tobacco and snuff manufactory west of the Alleghany Mountains, on the site now occupied by the electric plant and water works of the Farmers and Drovers Stock Yards.

Dr. Hopple read medicine under the tutorship of Dr. W. W. Dawson, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, and for several years enjoyed a very lucrative practice. In 1866, he, in company with his son James C., purchased the business of Parker (R. B.), Hopple & Company, wholesale grocers, and in 1880 the firm assumed the title of James C. Hopple & Company, admitting Casper van Tromp Hopple. Eight years later the firm became Hopple, Flach & Company, a few months previous to the death of James C. Hopple. Casper van Tromp Hopple is the only survivor. The last named gentleman was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Chickering Institute, and Eminence College, leaving the latter at the end of his junior year. He soon after entered the mercantile business in which he is still engaged. On October 9, 1890, the Farmers and Drovers Stock Yard Company, of which he was made president, was organized, and on May 15, of the following year, the yards were ready for operation. The property, adjoining the Union Stock Yards, covers two acres, and is three stories high, thus making six acres of pens, and there are four acres additional now in course of construction. Mr. Hopple was married January 8, 1880, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Capt. William Hanna, of Cincinnati, and they have one child, William H. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Order of Elks; in his political views he favors the Democratic party. The family reside in the old Hopple homestead on Spring Grove avenue.

JONATHAN TAFT, physician and surgeon, and Doctor of Dental Surgery, No. 122 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, was born in Russelville, Brown Co., Ohio, September 17, 1820, a son of Lyman and Hannah (Waite) Taft, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively, both born of American ancestry. Lyman Taft, who was the second son of Cheney and Chloe (White) Taft, was born in Goshen, Mass., November 17, 1795, and received his education in the public schools of Williamstown, the seat of Williams College. His father was a joiner by trade, born May 3, 1771, and his mother was a descendant of Peregrine White, of the "Mayflower" band. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army of the war of 1812, but on the way to Boston was taken sick, and left by his company at Springfield. Upon his recovery he was sent home, where he remained until about the age of nineteen, when he and his brother Newell left home and started for the "Far West." They traveled

to central New York, where his brother remained, but Lyman proceeded into Pennsylvania, where he passed the winter of 1818, teaching school, after which he wended his way into Ohio, and taught school there. After stopping a short time at Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, where he learned that a teacher was wanted in the interior of the State, he made his way to a flourishing settlement on Brush creek, a branch of the Scioto river, where he taught school for about a year. During part of the time he was thus engaged he lived in the family of Mr. Jonathan Waite, whose eldest daughter, Hannah, became his wife in the winter of 1819. Soon after his marriage he removed to Russelville, Brown county, where he remained about two years, and then returned to the neighborhood of his father-in-law, where he bought a farm, which he cultivated according to the knowledge of agriculture in those early days. He was also a carpenter by trade, and had quite an extensive business among the early settlers. After ten years he removed to the vicinity of Decatur, Ohio, where he lived about eight years, and then removed to Ripley, and later to Xenia, and still later to Rome, Adams county, where he lived for about seven years, serving as postmaster the most of this time. In 1870 he came to Cincinnati where he remained until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, Dr. C. R. Taft, at Wyoming, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

About 1660 Robert Taft and his wife, Sarah, emigrated from England and settled in Mendon, Mass. Their fourth son, Joseph, born in 1680, married Miss Elizabeth Emerson, granddaughter of Joseph Emerson, the first minister of that town, and died July 18, 1747. Peter Taft, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Emerson) Taft, was born in 1715, and married Elizabeth Cheney in 1735, after which they resided in Uxbridge, Mass. Their son, Gershom Taft, the father of Cheney Taft, was born October 29, 1739, and in 1764 married Abigail Read; he died in 1813, and his wife in 1816, the latter at the age of eighty years.

The subject of this sketch enjoyed only the advantages of a common-school education until the age of fourteen, after which he attended an academy two years, where he gained some knowledge of Greek, Latin and Mathematics. At the end of the two succeeding years, during which time he was engaged in farm work, he engaged as teacher in a common school, in which capacity he continued about four years. In 1841 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. George D. Tetor, of Ripley, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1850; located at Ripley, Ohio, and soon after began the practice of his profession, which is justly proud of him, making a specialty of dental surgery. He has been a member of the Ohio Dental College Association since its organization in 1852. During the last thirty years he has devoted his attention and most ardent efforts toward the organization and support of dental associations, regarding them as incalculable benefits for the development and progress of the profession. He also became a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons in 1852, of the American Dental Convention, also of the Mississippi Dental Society, and was chosen president of the former in 1863. He was one of the twenty-four gentlemen who organized the American Dental Association in 1859, and was its secretary from the date of its inception until 1868, when he was chosen as its presiding officer. Dr. Taft is also a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and of the American Medical Association. His labors have been conspicuous in over seventy different professional associations, and during the past twenty-four years he has attended from fifteen to thirty societies annually. The Ohio State Dental Society, the Northern Ohio Dental Association, and a large number of others are pleased and benefited for his being a member of their organizations. In 1893 he represented the State of Ohio as a member of the executive committee of the World's Columbian Dental Congress at Chicago. He is at present dean and professor of oral pathology and surgery of the College of Dental Surgery of the University of Michigan. In 1856 he became one of the editors and publishers of the "Dental Register of the West," and after

a few years assumed sole proprietorship, which has since existed with the exception of a short period. For the past twenty-five years he has had entire editorial management and control, having in all devoted more than thirty-seven years of unceasing effort to the interest of this publication. It was issued quarterly until July, 1860, when it became a monthly, and in 1886 its title was changed to the "Dental Register." He has written numerous articles in the interest of his profession that belong to the highest order of literary and scientific efforts of this country. In 1858-59, he wrote a treatise on "Operative Dentistry," which has been adopted as a text-book in colleges, and has been relied upon as an authority wherever the science is known. It has been translated into German and other languages, an appreciation rarely shown English works of science, and until recently unknown. The second edition was issued in 1868, the third in 1877; a fourth was called for and published in 1883, and a fifth edition is now in course of preparation. Dr. Taft was married, in 1842, to Miss Hannah Collins, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Collins of Ripley, Ohio, natives of Ohio and Maryland. This happy union was blessed with six children, three of whom are living: William, a dentist, Cincinnati; Alphonso, a dentist, Manistee, Mich., and Antoinette (Mrs. Edwards), of Wyoming. Mrs. Taft died in April, 1888, and in September, 1889, the Doctor married Miss Mary E. Sabin. Dr. Taft is a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church; a Republican in his political views. He resides in Avondale.

JAMES LESLIE. This well-known and widely-respected citizen of Cincinnati has been identified with the city's growth, and material and intellectual progress, for considerably more than half a century. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in August, 1819, he inherited those well-known characteristics which have made the Scotchman an example of thrift and intelligence wherever he has cast his lot. His parents were John and Margaret (Scott) Leslie.

After acquiring a primary education in the grammar schools of his native city, our subject came with his parents to America in 1834, locating in New York City. There as occasion afforded he followed his studies, and soon after his arrival was apprenticed to learn the trade of gold-beater to a house engaged in the manufacture of gold leaf, and dentists' gold foil. He finished his apprenticeship in 1838, four years later, and came to Cincinnati. His brother Andrew M. had learned the gold-beater's trade a little earlier, and the two introduced that branch of manufacture in Cincinnati, in a small plant on the site of the present Baldwin piano store on Fourth street. The style of the firm was A. & J. Leslie, and the brothers continued business harmoniously and profitably until 1842, when James withdrew and entered Bethany College in Virginia (now West Virginia), of which the distinguished Alexander Campbell was at that time president. After his return to Cincinnati, he succeeded his brother in the business he had established, the latter at that time entering the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and subsequently becoming and long continuing to be one of the leading lights of the dental profession of Cincinnati and the West. Dr. Leslie continued the old business until 1863, when he disposed of his interest to Messrs. Lockwood & Maguire, his two oldest apprentices, under whose ownership it was well known for many years, and both of whom are now dead. Meantime by association with his brother, whom he aided greatly in many practical ways, Dr. Leslie had acquired a thorough knowledge of dentistry and the requirements of the dental profession, and upon relinquishing his old business, he opened a depot of dental supplies on Race street, at the corner of Fourth. This enterprise he carried on with much success from 1863 to 1873, when he disposed of it and retired finally from active life. Since that time he has given much attention to the improvement of dental materials along scientific lines, devoting himself to practical work in his laboratory to such good effect that he has become known as one of the most original and beneficent workers for the advancement of this branch of surgical science. He was the first to discover the adaptability to the purposes of dentistry of the cohesion

of gold, and his explanation of the principle involved laid the foundation for a new era in operative dentistry, as is fully set forth in the inaugural address of the president of the Columbian Dental Congress, at Chicago, in September, 1893. In 1877, after patient research and experiment, he succeeded in a long cherished desire to produce a crystalline form of gold for use in filling teeth. This he has since perfected and it has come to be popularly known as crystalline gold. This product of Dr. Leslie's inventive genius, scientific knowledge and patient and unselfish labor, received honorable mention at the Vienna Exposition, and the judges having such matters to consider awarded a diploma for the discovery, which was conveyed to Dr. Leslie through the United States government. The introduction of crystalline gold has been going forward gradually, but steadily, and it is now recognized as, scientifically, the best thing for the uses for which it was intended, and its adoption by the entire dental profession is only a matter of time. Crystalline gold still claims much of Dr. Leslie's attention, and he is laboring tirelessly for its perfection. About twenty years ago, the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred upon Dr. Leslie the degree of D. D. S., and he has for a long time been a frequent and most instructive lecturer before the classes of that institution. This work he has performed voluntarily, and without compensation, for the good he could do in the way of advancing dental science, and adding to the sum total of practical knowledge of metallurgy in its adaptability to the uses of this profession. It was natural for one of his studious bent and habits upon coming into a strange community, to seek the benefits of such libraries as might be in existence, and in 1839 he availed himself of all the privileges of advancement which it offered by becoming a member of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. At this time he is probably the oldest member of this body living, and since early manhood he has done everything in his power to advance its interests. He has been a director and trustee of this institution for many years, and for two years past has been and is now its president. Dr. Leslie has all his life been an advocate of everything tending to the broadest lawful human liberty. As an abolitionist, he was in the days of the Freesoil agitation equally prominent here with Salmon P. Chase, Gamaliel Bailey, A. Hamilton, Samuel Lewis, D. Philips and others long since passed away, and a history in detail of the stormy scenes in which he participated during that period of our national history would make a most interesting volume. The same love of humanity and equal rights for all, which made him risk his financial prosperity, even his life, for the freedom of the negro, early made him a stanch advocate of female suffrage, which he still urges as opportunity offers, firm in the conviction that woman will eventually, and at no remote date, take her place side by side with man in the management of those interests which no one can deny affect the sexes in like manner. He has come to be known as one of the "Fathers of Republicanism," a title in which he takes the greatest pride, in view of the period of wonderful change and development through which he has lived. But deep as has been his political convictions, he has never interested himself in politics for personal aggrandizement, and has steadfastly declined the many offices that have been tendered him by his fellow citizens. Dr. Leslie in 1839 united with the Cincinnati Disciples' Church, now the Central Christian Church, which worshiped then in the old Sycamore Street Baptist church, and worships now in the Central Christian church on Ninth street. During the protracted period of his membership he has constantly exerted himself for the upbuilding of the Church, and has from time to time filled every office in its gifts with the greatest devotion and the utmost fidelity.

In 1852 Dr. Leslie was married to Miss Rachel Marsh, a daughter of William E. (familiarily known as "Uncle Billy") Marsh, proprietor of the old "Gault House," which was then the center of the visible activity of the town, in which Mr. Marsh was long a conspicuous figure. Mrs. Leslie died in 1853, and in 1854 Dr. Leslie married Miss Elizabeth Orange, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1887. He has had born

to him six children, two of whom survive: Dollie O. Leslie, who lives with her father, and Lillie R. (widow of the late Edward P. Donnell, the inventor), a resident of Chicago. The life of Dr. Leslie has been long and eminently useful, and no man in Cincinnati more truly deserves a prominent place in the history of the rise and development of this, his adopted city.

DR. D. W. CLANCEY was born in the State of Vermont December 15, 1842, and is of Norman-Irish ancestry. His father being a farmer by occupation, his life up to his eighteenth year was spent as a farmer boy, and his education was received from the district school and academy. Like many another New England boy he looked to the West as offering a wider field to begin life, and the breaking out of the Civil war found him in the city of Cleveland. At the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, he enlisted for three months, and at its expiration enlisted for three years in the Seventh O. V. I. In March, 1862, he was wounded so badly at the battle of Winchester, Va., as to unfit him for military duties, and in the following June was mustered out of the service. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1869. He subsequently attended and was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, and took up the practice of dentistry. He is widely known as a skillful and intelligent dentist, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for many years at No. 261 West Seventh street. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Ohio Dental College; member of State and National Dental Societies, also member of the Academy of Medicine and of the Odontological Society of Cincinnati.

Dr. Clancey has been married three times, and has two children: Arthur H., by his first marriage, who is now a dental student, and Harrison B., a bright boy, by his present wife, whom he married in London in 1887. Dr. and Mrs. Clancey are Episcopalians in faith, she being a communicant. They worship at St. Paul's, in Cincinnati. They have a handsome country place where they spend the spring, summer and autumn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, D. D. S., was born October 25, 1839, in Huntingdon county, Penn. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Shoup) Smith, descended from German ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of the American colonies, and participants in the Revolutionary struggle for American independence. A great-uncle of Dr. Smith was a miller who furnished flour for Gen. Washington's army. Peter Smith was a manufacturer of firearms, and during the Civil rebellion served as fifer for a Pennsylvania Volunteer Company. He died in Huntingdon county in 1884.

Dr. Smith is the ninth of eleven children. He was reared to rural pursuits, attended the common schools, and also received private instructions. In 1861, at the beginning of the Rebellion, he promptly enlisted to defend his country. He served three years in Company A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting as second sergeant, and participating in many hard-fought battles, among which were Rappahannock, Seven-days fight before Richmond, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg. On November 24, 1863, he was wounded in a charge during the battle of Rappahannock. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he repaired to Philadelphia, where he studied dentistry, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1870. He practiced in Pennsylvania until 1876, when he removed to Cincinnati, and has here built up an extensive practice. He is the inventor of several instruments now in general use by the dental fraternity. He is a prominent member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association. Dr. Smith was married December 19, 1870, to Mary Ellen Granville Vivian, daughter of Richard Vivian, born in the State of New York, and this union has blessed them with three children: George Vivian, Charles Stanley, and Mattie Ruby. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the Doctor is steward and class leader. He is a Republican, and is highly respected by all who know him.

GRANT MOLYNEAUX, D.D.S., while he is still a young man, is one of the best known in the profession of dentistry in Cincinnati. He was born in New Richmond, Ohio, where his father, Robert Allen Molyneaux, has for many years resided, and still continues in the practice of his profession as a dentist.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of his place of birth, completing it at Parker's Academy in Clermontville, Ohio. He then came to Cincinnati, and, determining to adopt his father's profession as his own, he entered on the study of dentistry in the Ohio Dental College in that city, from which he was graduated, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. His talents in his chosen profession were at once recognized by the Faculty of the college, and he was in the year of his graduation appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. Subsequently he was called to fill the chair of demonstrator of mechanical dentistry in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. At the present time he is professor of mechanical dentistry and metallurgy in the Ohio Dental College, which position he fills with that credit and ability which his standing in the profession would warrant. Dr. Molyneaux enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and his standing in the profession is already well established. He is a Mason, and a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. In April, 1890, he was married to Miss Virginia M., daughter of Samuel Bailey, Jr., the United States sub-treasurer at Cincinnati. Our subject resides on Walnut Hills, and has his office at the southeast corner of Seventh and Elm streets, Cincinnati.

ASHER ISAAC FALK BUXBAUM, M.D., D.D.S., office No. 511 McMillan street, Cincinnati, residence No. 544 East Locust street, Walnut Hills, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 14, 1865. He is a son of Morris Charles and Sarah Buxbaum, the former born in Marburg, Germany, November 24, 1839; he has followed the wholesale shoe business for over thirty years; he is a son of K. and Amelia (Freund) Buxbaum, the former an umbrella manufacturer. Sarah Falk Buxbaum was born in New Orleans, La., December 1, 1842, daughter of A. W. and Margaret (Henz) Falk, the former a native of Prussia, coming to this country, and settling in Florence, Ala., becoming a slave-holder and extensive landowner. Margaret (Henz) Falk was born near Saarbrucken.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Hughes High School. As if by inspiration, he early determined to follow the profession of dentistry, and with this object in view, during the summer of 1881, he spent his vacation at the dental chair under the teaching of Dr. Clancey, of Cincinnati, and the succeeding vacations under the guidance of W. H. H. Hunter, dentist, of Cincinnati. After graduating from Hughes High School, he pursued the course of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Fred Fordiemer, of Cincinnati, devoting six months of each year to medicine and the other six months at the dental office of Dr. Hunter, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in the spring of 1886, with honor, receiving the gold medal in anatomical drawing and the prize in gynecology. The following six months were devoted to practicing dentistry in the little village of Mt. Oreb, Ohio. In September, 1886, he went to Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1887 was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College. He began the practice of his profession in August, 1887, at No. 266 West Eighth street, Cincinnati. Success at once crowned his efforts, and he later removed to Garfield place. To better meet the demands of his growing suburban practice, he at the same time opened an office on the corner of McMillan and Kemper lane, Walnut Hills. In a short time he gave up his city office, and removed to No. 511 McMillan street, Walnut Hills. Dr. Buxbaum is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He was appointed a member of the Columbia Dental Congress to give a clinic on his new invention, the dentimeter. Dr. Buxbaum was during the sessions of 1891-92-93 professor of arthodontia and of clinical dentistry at the Dental Department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine



Wm. Antevrieth.

and Surgery. From this position he resigned in January, 1893. The Doctor has prepared, and read before the Academy of Medicine, various papers, among which we mention: "Development of Teeth and Jaw;" "Physician and Dentist," "The Six Year Molars," and at intervals writes for the dental journals. Dr. Buxbaum was married December 3, 1889, to Miss Emma, daughter of Louis and Sarah Newburgh, the father a native of Pottsville, Penn., a successful merchant in the whole leaf tobacco trade; the latter a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Buxbaum is the inventor of the "Buxbaum Universal Servix Clamp," adopted by adjustment to fit any tooth in the mouth. He is also the inventor of the "Buxbaum Dentimeter," intended to take measurements of roots and teeth for crown and bridge-work, and is considered the best instrument for that purpose on the market. The Doctor is a successful practitioner, and is an earnest worker for the advancement of his profession; politically he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM AUTENRIETH, manufacturer of surgical and orthopedical instruments, was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, March 18, 1837, a son of Frederick Ferdinand Autenrieth, a publisher and bookseller of Stuttgart, who came to this country with his family in 1849, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. For several years the subject of these lines was employed in learning the printing business, but this he abandoned in 1851 to learn the trade of surgical and orthopedical instrument maker with Max Wocher. After learning his trade he remained in Mr. Wocher's employ until 1869, when he bought out the Rees business (established in 1832), and has since conducted an ever-increasing business of the same kind, his establishment being now one of the largest of its kind in the West. Mr. Autenrieth was married in July, 1865, to Mary C., daughter of Medart Fels, an old resident of Cincinnati. They reside near Burnet Woods. Mr. Autenrieth has for twenty years past been prominently identified with the A. O. U. W., and during that period has held numerous official positions therein, representing Washington No. 1 Lodge, the first in Ohio, the second largest in the United States in Grand Lodge for fifteen years. A new degree of military character was created in the order within the past year with Mr. Autenrieth as commander. Mr. Autenrieth has given much of his time and means toward the establishment of the German Free Kindergartens, of which he has been president for five consecutive terms; he is also a member of the Pythian order. He is one of six brothers, all of whom served in the war of the Rebellion, William being the last one to enlist, and serving during the closing months of the struggle as orderly sergeant in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth O. V. I.

LAWRENCE A. ANDERSON, veterinary surgeon, office and residence No. 63 West Seventh street, was born in Girard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1849, and is a son of James and Sarah (Bowmann) Anderson. They had eight children, five of whom survive, as follows: Lawrence A.; Norman A.; Grace, wife of Friend Jones, of North Jackson, Ohio; Blanche, wife of Homer Harshman, of Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and Effie L., wife of Warren Buck, of Atlantic, Penn.

Our subject was educated at Mineral Ridge, Trumbull Co., Ohio; also attended Hiram College, in Portage county, Ohio, after which he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Atlanta, Ga., and also attended three courses at the Medical College of Ohio, later graduating from the famous Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada. His first practice was in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, and in 1883 he came to Cincinnati, where he has remained ever since. Our subject is well and favorably known throughout the country, and has performed many difficult operations with such good success that his professional service is much sought after by owners of valuable horses; he is also the owner of one of the largest stock farms in the State, situated at Evendale, Hamilton county, where is kept some of the fastest trotters in the county. Besides being the owner of fast horses Dr. Anderson is also owner of the fastest trotting dogs in the world, the well-known dog "Jeff" having a record of 3:12, which is the lowest in the world. Our subject is a

director of the Humane Society of Cincinnati and a member of the Knights of Pythias in good standing. He was married in 1874 to Nancy N., daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Woodward) Osburn, both of whom were natives of England, and one child has blessed this union: James Mahlon, at present attending school in Cincinnati. The parents of our subject were of Irish nationality. The father, who was a merchant, died in 1870; the mother now resides in Atlantic, Penn. Mr. Anderson and family are Protestant in their religious views; in politics he is a Republican.

HARRY E. DILATUSH, veterinary surgeon, and a member of the firm of Stubbs & Dilatush, the most prominent livery men of East Walnut Hills, whose place of business is situated at No. 111 Woodburn avenue, where their stable is stocked with well-appointed equipages, and who by their courteous and gentlemanly treatment bestowed upon their patrons have built up a large and rapidly increasing business, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, June 19, 1862. He is the second of three sons (all living) born to Henry and Eliza (Hunt) Dilatush. He received his primary education in the public schools of Lebanon, and also attended the National Normal School of that city. Subsequently he took a course of study in the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, graduating from that institution in 1886. From 1882 until 1884 he was chief deputy sheriff of Warren county, and entered upon the duties of his chosen profession of veterinary surgeon in Cincinnati in 1886.

Mr. Dilatush was married October 28, 1886, to Luella Pullen, daughter of Z. and Fannie (Moore) Pullen, both natives of New Jersey, and to them was born one child who died in infancy. Mr. Dilatush and his wife attend the Baptist Church; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, and has always been a staunch Republican. The father of our subject was born, in 1823, in New Jersey, where he followed farming, and is one of the largest land owners in Warren county. The mother was born in Richmond, Va., in 1833, and died November 4, 1878. The two surviving brothers of our subject are Walter S., judge of the common pleas court of Warren county, and Charles N., superintendent of the Placer Gold Mines, near Salmon Falls, Idaho.

NEIL B. JONES, D. V. S., and dean of the Ohio Veterinary College, No. 135 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 21, 1868, a son of W. G. and Huldah Jones, of Ross county, Ohio, the father a veterinary surgeon, still living, the mother deceased. Our subject was educated in the schools of Adelphi, Ross county, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Toronto, Canada, and graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, of the latter city, in April, 1889, since which time he has successfully followed the practice of his chosen profession. He was honored with the deanship of the Ohio Veterinary College in October, 1893, an institution that is rapidly growing and bidding fair to be the most thorough of its kind on the continent, having a Faculty of twelve professors, each of whom is a specialist in his branch.

Prof. Jones was married October 3, 1893, to Miss Nellie B. Socin. They are both members of the Protestant denomination. The Professor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, resident State secretary of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, and is also vice-president of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association.

WILMOT J. HALL, the popular Fourth street druggist, of Cincinnati, was born in Baltimore, Ohio, November 25, 1857, and is a son of Isaac E. and Maria D. Hall, now residents of Lancaster, Ohio. His parents were natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively, and of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, reared a family of eight children, all yet living, and of whom Wilmot J. is the second.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, and it was there that he embarked in the profession which has crowned his efforts with success.

When his study and apprenticeship of pharmacy was completed, he came to Cincinnati and entered the employ of the well-known drug firm of A. B. Meriam & Co., at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Here Mr. Hall brought into practice the principles of honesty, economy and industry which are characteristic of him, and after a few years acquired an interest in the business. In 1885 he established a drug store at the corner of Fourth and Elm streets, where he has since successfully continued. In 1893 he purchased the drug business of Ernst Wilfert, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and now operates both stores. Located on the great shopping thoroughfare of the city, his trade is with the better class of people, and his store being thoroughly equipped with a large stock of the finest goods, the most fastidious purchaser can be pleased. Mr. Hall was married April 24, 1884, to Miss Nanny M., daughter of Capt. Alexander Frazier, of Cincinnati. He and his wife are members of the English Lutheran and Episcopal Churches, respectively, and reside in Avondale. In his political views Mr. Hall is a Republican, but the multitudinous cares of an active business life, together with a natural disinclination for public notoriety, have prevented his seeking or accepting any honors from his party.

LOUIS KLAYER, pharmacist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 3, 1856, and is a son of John and Eliza (Grieve) Klayer, who emigrated from Germany in 1840, settling in Cincinnati. The father was a contractor and builder, and carried on the business until his death, June 19, 1875; his wife died February 8, 1887. Two children survive them: Charles and Louis. Our subject attended the public schools of Cincinnati, receiving a common-school education. On leaving school he took a position with Schultz & Negley, druggists, with whom he stayed two years, leaving to go into his brother's store. While working for his brother he attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1879. In 1882 he purchased an interest in the business, and they remained together until March, 1886, when our subject purchased his present business. Mr. Klayer was married November 27, 1877, to Amelia Cordes, daughter of Fred Cordes, a farmer and cattle dealer of Bond Hill, and they have two children: Bertha E. and Lillie S. Mr. and Mrs. Klayer are members of the German Protestant Church. In 1880 he was elected a trustee of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, which position he held until last year, when he was elected to the presidency of the college, a position which he now holds. Politically he is a Republican.

LOUIS N. BÉRUBÉ, druggist, northwest corner of Reading road and Rockdale avenue, Avondale, was born in Orono, Maine, March 4, 1855, the only offspring of Thomas and Henrietta La Pierre Bérubé, both now residing at Osceola Mills, Penn. When about twelve years of age, in October, 1868, Mr. Bérubé removed from Orono with his parents to Williamsport, Penn., prior to which he had attended the public schools in Orono, and after his arrival in Williamsport he continued attending school in that city some four or five years longer. After leaving school he went into the drug business in Lock Haven, Penn., remaining there some five years, when he returned to Williamsport, and here was manager of McLee & Patterson's drug business. From there he went to Philadelphia, and continued in the drug business until, in 1879, he entered the College of Pharmacy in that city, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. After graduating from college he took charge of Prof. Parish's drug business in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1883 he opened a business for Dr. Hunter, of Philadelphia, at Atlantic City, N. J., but remained there only a short time, returning to Philadelphia to take charge of the prescription department of the business of Henry Borell, on Chestnut street. From there he went to Chicago, and was employed as prescription clerk in the pharmacy of E. H. Sargent, and from there went to Glendale, Ohio, where he was manager of the business of Charles C. Reakirt for five years. In 1889 he removed from Glendale to Avondale, and in July, 1889, went into business for himself at his present location.

in Avondale. Soon after locating here he was appointed postmaster at this place, and has held the office since then. Mr. Bérubé was married in December, 1890, to Alice M., daughter of William and Susan (Carpenter) Kieffer, of Lancaster, Penn. They have no children. Mr. Bérubé is one of the most popular druggists in Avondale. All prescriptions are carefully put up from the best drugs under his own personal supervision, and by his integrity and strict attention to business he has won the esteem of the neighborhood in which he resides and carries on business.

WILLIAM FEEMSTER, druggist, was born in Richmond, Ky., September 23, 1848, son of E. L. and Mary (Hall) Feemster, the former of whom was a prominent dentist of Richmond, Ky., where he lived until his death in 1854; the latter a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1822, and died in 1877. They had five children, four of whom are living: J. H., employed in Glendale, at the Procter & Gamble Soap Works; Samuel W., engaged in mining in Colorado; E. L., in the employ of the Pullman Car Company, Chicago, and William.

Our subject was reared and educated in New Richmond and in Oxford. He lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced clerking in a general store, which business he followed for two years. Having graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, he, in 1876, embarked in the drug business for himself, in what is known as "Old Columbia," where he has since remained. He was married in 1876, but had the misfortune to lose his wife by death a few years afterward. They were blessed with two children: Nellie and Alice, both of whom are living at home. They are all members of the Congregational Church. He held the office of postmaster, Station C, Cincinnati, from 1877 to 1885, when he was removed; then reappointed when President Harrison came into office. Mr. Feemster is a Republican.

GEORGE K. BARTHOLOMEW, A. M., PH. D. There are few of Cincinnati's well-known educators who are more popular or who have done better work in his profession than George K. Bartholomew, proprietor of the Bartholomew English and Classical School for girls, located at the southeast corner of Third and Lawrence streets, in the conduct of which he is ably assisted by Mrs. Bartholomew.

Dr. Bartholomew was born at Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., July 4, 1835, a son of Noah and Mary (Freeman) Bartholomew. His paternal and his maternal grandfathers both went to Vermont from Connecticut and Massachusetts at an early date, and his grandfather, Thomas Freeman, was one of the first two white men who spent a winter (1774-75) in the then wilderness of Barnard, one of Hartford's neighboring towns. During the morning of June 17, 1775, while lying down to drink from a spring, these two young men heard distinctly the roar of cannon at Bunker Hill, 120 miles distant. Both his grandfather Luther Bartholomew, and his grandfather Freeman, gallantly served the cause of the colonies in the Revolutionary war, notably in the battles of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and both fought to maintain America's supremacy in the war of 1812-14. The family of Bartholomew has been known in America since early colonial settlement, the first one to come having been William Bartholomew, who arrived in Boston September 18, 1634, in the ship "Griffin," in company with Rev. Zachary Symmes (afterward minister at Charlestown), Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, Rev. John Lathrop (pastor of the first Independent Church in London, England) and some thirty of his congregation. He settled in Ipswich in 1635, and for several successive terms served as the chosen representative of Ipswich in the general court at Boston. From this date to 1660, when he removed to Boston, and afterward until his death, January 18, 1680, he was entrusted with some of the most important offices of those stirring times. His grave in Phipps Street Cemetery, Charlestown, is in a prominent position adjoining that of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College. His son, Lieut. William Bartholomew, settled in Branford, Conn., and became the ancestor of all the Bartholomews of the New England branch of the family. Both in Branford and afterward in Wood-

stock, Conn., he received almost every high honor in the gift of his fellow citizens both in the general court and in the military service of those towns. In England the family has a history antedating that event by two centuries, and those of the name have been known and honored at Burford through successive generations. Dr. Bartholomew's father was born September 20, 1800, and died November 9, 1871. His mother is still living aged about ninety-two years.

Dr. Bartholomew acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he entered Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and there prepared for college during the principalship of Rev. Dr. Joseph E. King, now president of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, New York, and Prof. Henry S. Noyes, who afterward became president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. The thoroughness of his preparation is evidenced by the fact that in 1854 he entered Dartmouth College without conditions. He was graduated from that institution in 1858, taking high rank in his class, and was chosen as class-day orator. He was at that time elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an honor which he declined for adequate reasons. From the college to the schoolroom was a step which he took with a promptness that even then foreshadowed his career as an educator. Immediately after his graduation he became principal of Thetford Academy, Vermont, a preparatory school that sent many students to Dartmouth College. In the winter of 1859, he was called to the principalship of one of the public schools in Peoria, Ill. He labored in his western field successfully a year and a half, when he resigned the position in order to respond to a call to Cincinnati as principal of the classical department of Chickering Institute. His labors with that celebrated institution were continued during the ensuing fifteen years, and contributed to the preparation of a large number of boys for eastern colleges, where they entered with credit. During the latter part of that period he prepared and published through Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, a Latin Grammar and "Latin Lessons," and later an edition of "Cæsar's Gallic War," accompanied by copious notes and numerous useful maps and charts. These works were well received, and have been commended by many of the leading scholars of America. In 1875, in association with Mrs. Bartholomew, Dr. Bartholomew established the since well-known English and Classical School for girls. It was for five years kept at Fourth and John streets, whence it was removed to its present favorable location. Much of interest concerning the history of this institution, and most favorable comments upon its conduct and efficiency, will be found in Mr. Venable's able and interesting chapter on the educational interests of Cincinnati, in another part of this work. In speaking of his important work and its results, Dr. Bartholomew always pays a high tribute to Mrs. Bartholomew's abilities, and insists that fully one-half the credit for the success of the institution is due to her.

Dr. Bartholomew was first married in August, 1860, to Miss Eliza J. Briggs, then of Wellsburg, W. Va., formerly of New Hampshire. Her father, a woolen manufacturer, came to New England from near Manchester, England. Mrs. Bartholomew died in 1862, leaving a daughter, now the wife of Dr. George Bigler Ehrmann, of Cincinnati. In 1864 Dr. Bartholomew married Miss Ellen J., daughter of Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt, of New Hampshire. Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, with which they have been identified eighteen years; the past twelve years he has been a member of the vestry, and is now the junior warden. He became a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club in 1868; is a life member of the Historical and Archæological Society of Ohio; is a member of the Archæological Institute of America, and of the American Philological Society. Not educationally and scientifically alone has he become known by his good and useful works. He has been thoroughly identified with Cincinnati's associated charities for more than a decade, and he is at this time an influential member of the executive committee of its board of directors. His labors in behalf

of the Young Men's Christian Association have been earnest and effective. He is one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A., of Cincinnati, and chairman of the committee of the college department. Politically Dr. Bartholomew is a Republican. He voted for the first Republican nominee for the presidency, in 1856, and has been in helpful sympathy with the work of the party since that time, though in politics, as in everything else, he is an independent and original thinker. *

REV. J. BABIN, A.B. This popular educator, the son of Jeremie and Flavie (Pinsonneault) Babin, is a native of St. John's, Canada, and was born July 19, 1837. He received his primary education in common and boarding schools, and in 1857 entered McGill College, Montreal. In due time he graduated at the head of his class from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, where he also studied theology. In 1865 he was made a priest of the Church of England, in the Cathedral of Montreal, and the same year married Miss Elizabeth Bayley Abbott, of St. Andrews, and first cousin to J. J. C. Abbott, late premier of Canada. In 1867 he came to Cincinnati. His young wife did not experience the benefit expected from a change of climate, and died in the fall of 1869. In 1873 he married, in Louisville, Ky., Miss Kate Moore, who has borne him six children. After declining a professorship in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Mr. Babin accepted, in 1875, a position in Bishop Doan's school for boys at Cooperstown, N. Y. In the fall of 1876 he returned to Cincinnati, and in the following spring became associate principal of the Collegiate School of which he has been principal for the past fourteen years.

Though devoting himself chiefly to teaching, he has from time to time had temporary charge of various parishes, and has performed the duties of pastor both in and out of the sacred desk with a devotion and ability that have won him much favor. As an educator he has a national reputation, and his recommendation alone will admit his pupils to some of the leading colleges. He feels justly proud of his educational work and his "boys," as he proudly calls those who have been his pupils, are many of them among the successful men of the day. His well-known classical school receives most favorable mention in Dr. Venable's history of the educational interests of Cincinnati elsewhere in this volume.

REV. THOMAS J. DODD, D.D. This well-known preacher and educator is descended from William Dodd, of Welsh descent, who lived long in Loudoun county, Va., dying there in 1837. His father, Prof. James B. Dodd, filled the chair of mathematics in Centenary College, Mississippi, and the College at Jackson, Louisiana, successively, and was, later, president of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He was the author of Dodd's Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, a series of mathematical text-books that was very popular and profitable until the publishers failed at the beginning of the Civil war.

Mr. Dodd was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., August 4, 1837, and was educated at Transylvania University, of which institution he is a graduate. After teaching a few years, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Kentucky Conference, and has been the pastor of several of the most prominent churches of that body. In 1863 he became the principal of the academy at Millersburg, Ky., which later became the Kentucky Wesleyan College, of which he was subsequently made the president. In 1876 he was called to the chair of Hebrew in Underhill University, Nashville, Tenn., which position he resigned in March, 1885, his resignation taking effect at the close of the year in June. In 1887 he came to Cincinnati. After teaching a few years he joined the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with which he has been connected to the present time. In year 1887 he came to Cincinnati and established the Dodd Classical High School. This institution, which is referred to more at length in Dr. Venable's able chapter on "Education," presents a course of study more than ordinarily full even as compared with the courses of the more advanced academies. As a teacher, Dr. Dodd has unusual power over young men, both in influencing their personal character and

stimulating them to study. Though engaged for the greater part of his life chiefly in educational work, Dr. Dodd has not been idle in the ministry. His pulpit administrations have been about as constant as those of most pastors, and have been extended cheerfully among all the religious denominations. While a Methodist at heart, and by virtue of his membership in the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he is not sectarian, and, while he has not at this time any pastoral charge, he is constantly employed in the pulpits of neighboring churches of all denominations, and the demands upon him for literary lectures and addresses are frequent. As a theological professor, his aims were to teach his students how to think, rather than what to think. He never required them to accept any statement or view on his authority, or that of any man living or dead, but upon great underlying principles of truth and reason so far as they may be attained. Both as a theologian and as a scholar, these processes, while they have led him to the earnest advocacy of his own views, have caused him also to see the reasonableness of the views of others; hence neither in theology nor in literature does he admit the least dogmatism, as the word is generally understood. His readings and studies, like his sympathies in religion, have been varied. In literature his attention has been devoted to the ancient classical and Semitic tongues, especially the Hebrew, with a few of the modern languages so far as these have been necessary to the prosecution of enlightened scholarship. In 1872, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Centre College (Presbyterian), Danville, Kentucky.

Dr. Dodd was married, in 1873, to Miss Eva Baker, of Covington, Ky., who has borne him two daughters: Mary Louise, and Eva Virginia, the latter deceased. Mrs. Dodd who was graduated with high honors from Notre Dame Convent, Cincinnati, is a woman in whom literary and artistic talent and those qualities of domesticity which give to a home its most desirable characteristics are most happily blended; a true helpmeet in all that the word implies; like her husband, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in full sympathy with him in his literary tastes and ministerial duties. The family home is at No. 26 East Tenth street, Covington, Kentucky.

PROF. B. H. ENTRUP, one of Cincinnati's oldest and best known educators, proprietor of Entrup's English, German and Classical Day and Evening School, at No. 342 Central avenue, was born in Germany, September 12, 1819, and was educated at the Universities of Munster and Bonne. He began teaching at Mt. Airy, near Philadelphia, and later taught at Westchester and Philadelphia. After a year as a teacher of mathematics in the Philadelphia Polytechnic, he became principal of the Washington Academy, Princess Anne. In 1861 he came to Cincinnati, and for two years was employed in the Polytechnic School of the Catholic College. In 1863 he established his private school at the northeast corner of Court street and Central avenue, which he moved to its present quarters in 1864, where it has become known as one of the old and reliable educational institutions of the city. Its course embraces English and German, Mathematics, Latin and Greek, and Prof. Entrup receives and gives special attention to those who wish to take these studies privately.

Prof. B. H. Entrup's English, German and Classical Day and Evening School, at No. 342 Central avenue, is one of the oldest schools of its class in the city, dating from 1863. It was opened at the northeast corner of Court and Central avenue and in 1862 was removed to its present location. Prof. Entrup is a thorough educator of long and varied experience, and has always given his personal attention to each pupil. The course of the school embraces English and German, Mathematics, Latin and Greek.

LOUIS TRAUB was born October 26, 1859, in Thann, a small town in Alsace. After the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870-71, he left for France and became a student in the Ecole Normale Speciale de Cluny, in the department of Soane et Loire, where he completed a course of studies, including a very thorough course in Ger-

man and Latin. At eighteen he joined the *Légion Etrangère* of the French Army in Algiers, as a soldier. During the last eighteen months of his soldier life he was with the force under Col. De Negrier that made the campaign against Bou Amara, a redoubtable Arab chief. In this campaign Mr. Traub had some very trying experiences in the rigors of semi-barbarous warfare.

Mr. Traub left Africa on the first of November, 1882, and came directly to this country, landing in New York, December 27, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has since resided. For the first year of his sojourn here, he had a great struggle against many disadvantages. However, nothing daunted, he began the study of shorthand after he had been here only about ten months. As it is characteristic of Mr. Traub to apply himself intensely to whatever he undertakes, he absorbed shorthand very rapidly, being able to write over one hundred words of ordinary matter per minute after one month's study. Being somewhat deficient in the English language, he could not secure a position as an amanuensis, and therefore turned his attention to the study of English grammar and Webster's dictionary, going through the tedious work of putting on paper every word of the English language with which he was not familiar. In due course of time he accepted a position with J. W. Biles & Company. Later he was with Joseph Brigel & Company, and finally with The American Export & Warehouse Company. With the latter house he remained as a shorthand amanuensis two years and a half. When he obtained the situation with the last named firm he had given only four months to the study of shorthand and English, and considering the fact that he had then been hardly more than one year in this country, his progress was quite remarkable. Mr. Traub wrote the Benn Pitman system of shorthand for a little over two years, when he came in contact with Mr. Edwin M. Williams, an expert Graham writer, who soon demonstrated to him the advantages of the Graham system, which he has written ever since. At the Cincinnati Exposition in 1886, Mr. Traub operated a Caligraph with a blank key-board; he also went to Indianapolis to the State Fair in 1887, for the same purpose. On November 1, 1886, Mr. Traub became stenographer to the law firm of Follett, Hyman & Kelly, of Cincinnati; and since that time he has been a law and general stenographer, doing reporting work for some of the best law firms and railroad corporations of the city, always with perfect satisfaction to his employers. Although Mr. Traub has been in this country little more than ten years, notwithstanding many obstacles he has achieved a place at the head of the profession both in type-writing and in shorthand; and having no knowledge of the language when he came, he has accomplished what few Americans have done in that length of time.

His is a shining example of what patient industry and diligent application, despite obstacles, can accomplish in the profession of phonography and type-writing. On November 1, 1888, Mr. Traub thought there would be a good field in the city of Cincinnati for Standard Phonography, and started Louis Traub's Shorthand and Business College. Owing to prejudice, and Cincinnati being the seat of Pitmanism, he had a very hard struggle for the first three years, but being enterprising and persistent, and always aiming to turn out first-class stenographers, his patience was at last rewarded, and he has the reputation of having one of the largest schools in Cincinnati. The best evidence of his success is the fact that he has always on his roll from ten to twenty-five students from other schools who had become dissatisfied and enrolled in his; and each and every one of these has pronounced his system of teaching and Standard Phonography far ahead of other systems they had been studying. Mr. Traub has the interest of his students at heart; and they all have nothing but kind words to say of him. His corps of assistants in the shorthand and business departments have had a practical experience in the commercial field, as well as in the school room. The development of the mental and moral character is assiduously observed, and the discipline is without harshness—firm, yet persuasive. No troublesome pupils are tolerated, thus making the study one of love and admiration. For



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Geo. Simms.

complete work, careful training, and a high standard of professional excellence and ability, Louis Traub's Shorthand and Business College is a paragon. Mr. Traub is energetic and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and the examples placed before the students command respect and excite their emulation. This school has the patronage of most of the middle, southern and western States, and all of its graduates are to-day employed in lucrative and responsible positions through the instrumentality of Prof. Traub and his corps of assistants.

PROF. E. W. COY, principal of Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Thorndike, Maine, December 6, 1832, fourth in the family of seven children of Elab and Sarah (Dyer) Coy. His father, a minister in the Baptist Church, was engaged in ministerial work most of his life, and died in the city of Baltimore, Md., where he had gone on a visit to his eldest son.

Our subject attended school in the State of his birth until he was fifteen years old, when he removed to Massachusetts, and, from that time on, was entirely dependent upon his own exertions. In 1853 he went to the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., where he was prepared for college. By diligent study he was able, in 1854, to enter Brown University, where he was graduated with honor in 1858. The same year he went to Peoria, Ill., as principal of the high school. Prof. Coy then began to enjoy some of the fruits of his toil, for he had made his own way through college. He held the position for about six years, and in the meantime had been able in addition to his school duties to study law with Judge Weed, of Peoria. He was admitted to the Bar, and practiced his profession three years. He was then nominated and elected superintendent of the schools of the city of Peoria, Ill., with which he was connected until 1871, when he took charge of the Model High School, connected with the State Normal University. In 1873 he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and accepted the principalship of Hughes High School, which position he still holds. Prof. Coy is a self-made man. He is a contributor to educational journals, and for two years was the editor of the "*Illinois Teacher*," one of the oldest school-journals in the country.

In 1887 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton University in recognition of work that he had done in Greek. At the National Council of Education in 1892, at Saratoga, N. Y., he was elected its president. He was married in Massachusetts to Miss Genal Harrington, daughter of Rev. Moses Harrington, a Baptist minister, and this union has been blessed with three children: Louise, (the wife of J. A. Green), Alice and Helen.

REV. JOS. GLASS MONFORT, D. D., LL. D. The subject of this sketch was of Huguenot ancestry who fled from persecution in France to Holland, their descendants later, in 1620, immigrating to America, and settling on Long Island. He is entitled to as high a place as any other among the pioneers of this region, whether we consider his age, his residence among us, his work, his character, or his reputation here or throughout the country. Dr. Monfort was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 9, 1810. He lived at Carlisle Station, Ohio, ten years, 1810-1820; at Hamilton, Ohio, 1820-1828; at Cincinnati, two years, 1828-1829, as a teacher in the school of Daniel Chute; at Hamilton, three years, 1830-1832, as a teacher; at Oxford, Ohio, two years, 1832-1834, as a student in Miami University, graduating in 1834; at Hanover, Indiana, two years, 1834-1836, as a student in the Indiana Theological Seminary; at Louisville, Ky., two years, 1836-1837, as editor of the *Presbyterian Herald*; he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister, by the Presbytery of Oxford, in September, 1837; preached one year in Hamilton, Ohio, 1837-1838; in Greensburg, Indiana, eighteen years, 1838 to 1855, except two years, 1843-1845, during which period he served as agent for the New Albany Theological Seminary. While living in Greensburg, he acted as chairman of the Building Committee for the construction of the courthouse of Decatur county, Indiana, and was for several years a director of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette railroad, now included in the "Big Four" system. He received the

honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Centre College in 1853; became editor of the *Presbyterian of the West*, now *Herald and Presbyterian*, in Cincinnati in 1854, and still (1894) occupies the position. To this service he was called by the unanimous vote of the Synod of Indiana, and by circulars addressed to him and signed by a majority of the ministers in Ohio, procured through the agency of Rev. Drs. E. D. McMaster, J. M. Stevenson, and T. E. Thomas. From 1856 to 1865, nine years, he was president of the Glendale Female College, in addition to his editorial duties. In 1884 Hanover College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1840, and has attended thirty-five assemblies since, either as editor or member, including the meeting at Washington, D. C., in 1893.

He was moderator of the Synod of Indiana, in 1851; the Synod of Cincinnati, in 1856; of a joint meeting of Synods of Cincinnati and Ohio, in 1857, called for united action in founding a college for the Synod, resulting subsequently in the establishment of Wooster University; after the consolidation of the Synods, he was moderator of the Synod of Ohio in 1886. Dr. Monfort has always had prominent and responsible positions in his church. For a third of a century he was a trustee of Hanover College; a director of New Albany Theological Seminary for many years before its removal to Chicago, and until the reunion, when he resigned, in 1870, to accept a position as Trustee in Lane Seminary, which he still fills. He has at different times served as a member of the board of home missions, foreign missions and church erection. In the promotion of the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, it is conceded that Dr. Monfort was the leading and most efficient actor. He established "The Reunion Presbyterian," a monthly magazine, and circulated it in both branches of the Church. He proposed to the General Assembly of 1866 a paper prepared by himself, in which the New School Assembly, in session at the same time, in the same city, were asked to appoint a committee of fifteen to co-operate with a similar committee of the Old School Assembly, in preparing terms for the reunion of the two bodies. He was asked by the moderator of the Old School Assembly, Rev. Dr. R. L. Stanton, to nominate its committee with his own name included. He was the most diligent and efficient member of the joint committee until the union was consummated in 1869. It is also true that Dr. Monfort is considered high authority in doctrine and church administration. His opinions on ecclesiastical order and jurisprudence are accorded weight and influence, to which but few attain. As an editor he is not arbitrary or dictatorial. He never questions motives, or asperses character. He treats opponents with courtesy, and thus husband his influence. As a citizen in a high position, he is never radical, but always firm and frank, and persistent in the defense of religion and morality. He is public-spirited and liberal in promoting public order and the execution of law.

After forty years of successful editorial work, he can safely and hopefully leave the *Herald and Presbyterian*, which is a family monument in the hands of his sons, Capt. E. R. Monfort and Rev. F. C. Monfort, D. D., expecting it will grow stronger and stronger and more and more useful year after year. In his eighty-fourth year (since December 9, 1893), he is in good health, with his natural force unabated except as he suffers from impaired hearing. There may still be several years of useful service before him. He is, however, so happily conditioned, that he can unload any burdens which he may no longer be inclined to carry. Not many men attain his years under circumstances so comfortable and prosperous. It may be added that he is living (since October 8, 1893) with the wife of his youth in the fifty-fifth year of their married life. Since July, 1865, their home has been in the "Beecher House," Walnut Hills, having for their nearest neighbors their sons, E. R. Monfort and F. C. Monfort, and their daughter, Margeret, wife of H. B. Morehead, Esq.—[Prepared by E. R. Monfort.]

REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON MELISH is one of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati, having lived in the city or its suburbs since 1847. He is a son of the old traveler, John Melish, who came from Scotland in 1806, as a cotton factor, in the interests of the cotton-mills of Glasgow. He traveled very extensively throughout the United States, and when at Washington visited President Jefferson, who persuaded him to prepare for the press some account of his travels, which he did in two volumes, published in Philadelphia, London and Dublin, the aim being to encourage immigration. John Melish afterward settled in Philadelphia, where he published the first school atlas, and many books upon geographical and topographical topics.

The subject of our sketch was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1822. Left an orphan at an early age, he was cared for by relatives who took charge of his training and education. His collegiate studies were pursued at Bethany College, Virginia, an institution under the auspices of the then famous Alexander Campbell, a Scotch minister of great intellectual force among the Baptists of his day. After his graduation, Mr. Melish entered the Baptist ministry, in which he continued until 1877, during which time he was pastor of several churches, and for several years editor of the *Journal and Messenger*, the Baptist paper of Ohio. In 1877, Mr. Melish for conscientious reasons united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In infancy he had been baptized in old St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and as years went on his heart was drawn more and more toward the church of his childhood. After much thought and study he at length returned to the spiritual fold from which he started out. After his ordination he threw himself, with all his accustomed energy and zeal, into the work which his new relations brought to him, and soon won for himself a secure place among those to whom was entrusted a task of upbuilding and moulding the new Diocese of Southern Ohio, which at the time of his coming, had just been formed. For a year or two, he had charge of St. Thomas, Milford, Ohio, where he had been living for some time; but after rendering most efficient services at this point he returned to Cincinnati, took charge of the Chapel of the Nativity, Price Hill, in connection with St. Philips, Northside. At the former place a mission had been organized, but had gained as yet little strength. By earnest self-denying labor, Mr. Melish soon so strengthened the mission, both in point of numbers and financial ability, that it could safely be entrusted to other hands, while he was left free to devote all his time to Northside, where he had been rector for more than eleven years past. During this term of service, the church has grown from thirty-seven members to 176, and is in every way prosperous and flourishing. Mr. Melish is also the secretary of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, which office he has filled for several years. To these duties he has added that of editor of *The Church Chronicle* the official organ of the diocese, and to which he has brought the ripened experience of earlier years.

Mr. Melish was married, in 1849, to Miss Maria Bromwell, daughter of William Bromwell, merchant, and formerly member of the city council. Ten children have blessed this marriage, eight of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood, and are filling useful positions in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The subject of our sketch has been very prominent as a Mason for a quarter of a century past; has been, successively, master of his Lodge, high priest of his Chapter, master of his Council, and eminent commander of his Commandery. He has also been very active in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he reached the highest grade of Thirty-third degree Sovereign Inspector General. He is at present grand chaplain to the grand council R. & S. M., and the grand prelate of the Grand Commandery of Ohio; as well as chaplain to many of the local bodies of which he is a member.

SAMUEL WARE FISHER, D. D., LL. D., clergyman and college president, was born at Morristown, N. J., April 5, 1814. His father was an eminent Presbyterian minister, for many years in charge of the church at Morristown, then one of the largest in the State; and afterward for twenty years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church

in Paterson. He was the first moderator of the General Assembly of the New School body after its separation from the Old, and was long recognized as one of the most earnest workers in the Church, to whose welfare his life was consecrated. To the example and counsels of such a father was naturally owing something of the tastes and tendencies of the son. Dr. Fisher was early initiated into the modes of thought and action common to the great body with which he was connected. Its traditions were all familiar to him from boyhood. The choice of a profession to a young man is sometimes difficult; the result of anxious deliberation; the conclusion reached through much doubt and conflict. To him it was easy; a profession to which his life had been naturally and divinely shaped; the most satisfying and best, he thought, which can be chosen by man. His desires and wishes, his purposes and ambitions (if I may use the word in its better sense), opened out in the direction of work for and through the Presbyterian Church. Here was ground ample and noble, whose every hillside and vale were familiar to him; and it is perfectly natural that he should always have felt himself most at home with the congregations and presbyteries, the synods and assemblies of this powerful body. He was graduated at Yale College in 1835, spent a year in Middletown, Conn., pursued his theological course at Princeton for two years and completed it afterward at Union Theological Seminary in New York. Immediately after leaving the seminary he became the minister of the Presbyterian Church at West Bloomfield, N. J. During his ministry of a little more than four years in this place his fidelity was crowned with two revivals of religion. From there he moved in 1843 to a larger and more trying field of labor, being installed on the 13th of October in that year as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany. This position was one of unusual delicacy and difficulty. The church was probably at that time the largest in the whole denomination, having more than nine hundred names on the roll of its communicants. The important work of his predecessors he supplemented by other work quite as important in forming a complete and sound Christian character, and a vigorous and active Christian church. The work that he did there has not lost its value by the lapse of years, nor is the estimation of its importance in the judgment of the most judicious observers less than at first. The extent of his reputation as a vigorous and effective preacher may be indicated by the fact that in October, 1846, he was called to succeed the most popular, the most widely known and the most powerful preacher of the New School body, in the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and entered upon the duties of the service in April, 1847. It was not a small thing then for a minister, still young, comparatively unknown, to follow in pulpit ministrations the most renowned pulpit orator, the most powerful controversialist in the West; not an easy task, with prudence, skill, commanding vigor, and above all, with Christian fidelity, and with a view to the broadest Christian success, to maintain his position, to secure the confidence, the good-will, the sympathy of a large and unusually intelligent congregation, of various political affinities, trained to vigorous and discriminating thought. Here was not only opportunity but imperative demand for large and exhaustive labor. Here were conflicting opinions to harmonize, critical minds to satisfy, plans for Christian labor to be formed, machinery to be organized and put in motion, new evils to be met by new methods; the life and vigor of the church itself to be maintained in the midst of peculiar temptations, and so a larger and completer Christian household gathered and inspired. This was the work which he performed. The difficulties of his position stimulated his energy. He was in the full vigor of every faculty. The field of labor was broad and full of encouragement. His words were not spoken to the empty air, but came back laden with the murmurs of approving voices. He became an intellectual and moral power in the city. The young gathered about him, and he prepared more than one series of discourses particularly adapted to their tastes and wants. One of these series, "Three Great Temptations," published in 1852, went through six editions.

In no other place did he labor continuously so long as in Cincinnati, and to this period he afterward looked back as on the whole the most successful and fortunate of his life. He was in his chosen employment, his manly energies at their highest vigor; a working church, trained and stimulated by large foresight, in full sympathy with him, accepting his leadership, and cheerfully co-operating in Christian word and work. His ministry in this church was eminently successful, 178 persons having been added to the church by profession and 248 by letter during the eleven years of his pastorate. His character was a rare combination of mildness and energy. He possessed the faculties of discovering the capabilities and most valuable characteristics of those with whom he associated, and of infusing into them the ardor and zeal which animated his own heart. He developed the latent energies and abilities of the Second Presbyterian Church and congregation in a remarkable degree, and by his skill in organizing and combining individual talent into congenial association for Christian work, accomplished great results for the cause of his Master. Thus quietly operating, he put in motion various plans and organizations in the church which resulted in great and lasting influences. Among them was the Young Men's Home Missionary Society, so successful in establishing Sabbath-schools, providing for vacant churches and other works of a similar character. He awakened an unusual interest in foreign missions by appointing different members of the church to make reports at the monthly concerts on the condition of the important foreign nations. He held regular meetings at his own house of the younger members of the church for devotion, consultation and advice. In numerous ways he was constantly leading on the church in matters of Christian enterprise. During the eleven years of his service in the great commercial city of Ohio, his mind had not been growing narrower, nor, engaged as he was in duties most important and exacting, had he forgotten the claims of science and letters, or failed to meet the demands upon his time and talents necessary to their encouragement. The schools, colleges and professional seminaries, of the State and of neighboring States, heard his voice and felt his influence whenever he could say a word or lift a finger for their help. It was natural that, occupying so prominent a place, he should have been called upon for various public services, and become of influence in the larger assemblies of the church. In 1857 the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Cleveland. Of this learned and able body Dr. Fisher was chosen moderator. The subject of slavery had been discussed in more than one General Assembly, and the system strongly condemned. The Southern members had as frequently protested against these deliverances, and in 1856 did not hesitate to acknowledge that their views in respect to the evil of slavery had materially changed, and they openly avowed that they now accepted the system, believing it to be right according to the Bible. This position the Assembly at Cleveland pointedly condemned, while yet expressing a tender sympathy for those who deplore the evil and are honestly doing all in their power for the present well-being of their slaves and for their complete emancipation. These ideas of the two parties were too radically antagonistic, too deeply held, too frequently and publicly affirmed to allow fraternal co-operation. The Southern synods thereupon withdrew and formed themselves into a separate body, called the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. It was in reference to this secession that, in the sermon before the General Assembly in 1858, in Chicago, with which as retiring moderator he opened the sessions of that body, Dr. Fisher used these strong and generous words: "Fathers, and brethren, ministers and elders, we assemble here amidst the brightness of scenes of revival, scenes such as the Church of Christ, perhaps, has never enjoyed so richly before. But as my eye passes over this audience a shade of sadness steals in upon my heart. There are those who have been wont to sit with us in this high council, whose hearty greetings we miss to-day. Taking exception to the ancient, the uniform, the oft-repeated testimony of our Church, as well as to the mode of its utterance, respecting one of the

greatest moral and organic evils of the age; deeming it better to occupy a platform foreign, indeed, to the genius of our free republican institutions, yet adapted, in their view, to the fuller promulgation of the Gospel in the section where they dwell, they have preferred to take an independent position; and while we can not coincide with them in their views on this subject, while we know that this separation has been precipitated upon us, not sought by us, yet, remembering the days when, with us they stood shoulder to shoulder against ecclesiastical usurpation and revolution, when in deepest sympathy we have gone to the house of God in company and mingled our prayers before a common mercy-seat, we can not but pray for their peace and prosperity. We claim no monopoly of wisdom and right. If, in our course hitherto, we have been moved to acts or deeds unfraternal or unbefitting our mutual relations; if in the attempt to maintain our ancient principles and apply the Gospel to the heart of this gigantic evil, we have given utterance to language that has tended to exasperate rather than quicken to duty, we claim no exemption from censure, we ask the forgiveness we are equally ready to accord." From the delivery of this able and weighty discourse on the "Conflict and Rest of the Church," of the style and spirit of which the above brief extract may give us an imperfect notion, Dr. Fisher went directly to Clinton, N. Y., having been already consulting respecting the presidency of Hamilton College. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the fall term of 1858, the ceremonies of inauguration not taking place until the 4th of November. The college had risen far above its earlier difficulties and under a wise administration had for many years enjoyed an honorable reputation for thoroughness of instruction and discipline, but its resources were still insufficient, and its appeals for aid had not been quite loud enough to reach the ear of the wealthy and the liberal. To the period of his presidency dates the growth of a greater confidence in the college, the endowments of its professorships and charitable foundations, and prizes for the encouragement of good learning, bearing honored names in this and neighboring communities, never to be forgotten. From this period also dates the effective enlargement, almost the new creation of the general funds of the college and an impetus and direction imparted to the liberality of the generous and noble-minded which has not ceased, but has yielded but the first fruits of an increasing harvest. During his presidency the efficiency of the college instruction was increased. Under his influence and in accordance with his wishes, the Bible assumed a more prominent place as a part of the regular curriculum, a place which it has ever since retained, for the advantage of all.

Dr. Fisher's views of the ends and methods of education are contained in several addresses which he delivered at different times, and which were afterward collected and published. The very subjects of these are suggestive of broad and careful thought. They are such as, "Collegiate Education," "Theological Training," "The Three Stages of Education," (by which he discriminates child-life, the school and society), "Female Education" "The Supremacy of Mind," "Secular and Christian Civilization," "Natural Science in its Relation to Art and Theology." These addresses are eloquent and sound. The most complete of them, perhaps, is his inaugural, in which he endeavors to develop his idea of what he calls the American Collegiate system. The whole address is an argument for breadth and loftiness of culture. The scheme which it defends and enforces is noble and generous to the last degree. In 1862, in the midst of our Civil war, occurred the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Hamilton College, a memorable occasion, marking the age and progress of the institution, as with a tall memorial shaft visible from afar. The address of Dr. Fisher is an admirable sketch of the college history, portraying in picturesque language the events of its early and later life, with enthusiasm and faith commending it to the good will of its alumni and friends, and predicting its future prosperity. "It was," he said, "amid the smoke and thunder of war that, fifty years ago, the foundations of this college were laid; and when they

passed away, lo, on the hill-top had sprung into being a power mightier than the sword, more glorious than its triumphs. It is amid the heavier thunder and darker clouds of this dread conflict, when all that to us is most precious is in peril, that we celebrate our semi-centennial jubilee. This thunder shall roll away and the cloud disperse before the uprising patriotism of twenty millions of freemen, and the red right arm of the Lord of hosts." That was indeed to the nation an hour of darkness, when the light was as darkness, but he never "bated one jot of heart or of hope," or failed to act up to his patriotic faith. After a service of eight years in Hamilton College, Dr. Fisher was solicited to accept again the position of pastor by the Westminster Church of Utica, N. Y., and was installed pastor November 15, 1867. For nearly four years of active and progressive work the church enjoyed the ministrations and stimulating energies of this able, active and untiring pastor. There was yet one other occasion not to be forgotten in which Dr. Fisher bore a prominent part in a great and memorable public service whose influence is incalculable, viz.: the measures which led to the reunion of the separated branches of the Presbyterian Church. There was no object, perhaps, nearer his heart, none which more moved his enthusiasm. The disruption had taken place in 1837, just before he entered upon his ministry. His father was the first moderator of the New School Assembly. The doctrines and the men, the causes and the consequences, he had heard discussed from his boyhood, and in the reunion of the two branches of the church he was relied upon as among the most judicious counsellors in the very delicate and difficult questions that impeded its progress and threatened to prevent its consummation. He was one of the able committee of conference appointed by the two Assemblies, which reported the plan of reunion in 1869. Nor does he seem to have doubted the beneficial result. In behalf of the joint committee he proposed the resolution for raising one million dollars, immediately after raised to five millions, as a memorial fund. His last work to which he gave himself with all the confidence and enthusiasm of his nature was to prepare a paper for the General Assembly of 1870, an assembly which he never was to see.

Dr. Fisher received the Doctorate of Divinity from Miami University in 1852, and the Doctorate of Laws from the University of the City of New York in 1859. As a preacher, Dr. Fisher must be held to rank among the ablest of the Presbyterian body. With all that may be said by way of detracting criticism, it must still be allowed that our religious communities move along a pretty high level of intellectual experience and of religious feeling. To satisfy the reasonable demands of congregations requires a continuous intellectual exertion, which, when we come to measure its force, is something startling. It is not a wonder that so many poor sermons, but rather that there are so many good ones. But Dr. Fisher moved above, far above the common level. Within the ample dome of that forehead, you felt at sight there dwelt a powerful brain. He brought to his discourses a mind well stored and well disciplined. There was a fullness and richness of thought which left you little or nothing in that direction to desire. An intellectual hearer could not fail to be attracted by his vigor. His style was often bold, sometimes picturesque, always most clear and direct. His words were well chosen and exuberant. Thus full and weighty in matter, affluent in language, with no ambiguity in expression, fertile in imagery and illustration, with a voice clear and penetrating, and a manner somewhat authoritative, it is not surprising that he was constantly sought for to address public bodies on important occasions, a duty which he always performed with dignity and to the satisfaction of his hearers. The subjects of his discourses were various, and as his mind was mainly occupied with grand and lofty themes, so there was a certain nobleness, freedom and power of development, the natural and necessary fruit of his general studies and habits of thought. No man could ever listen to Dr. Fisher when engaged upon those great themes with which his soul was filled, without a persuasion that he spoke from absolute conviction of the truth, and an overwhelm-

ing sense of the importance of the message he bore as an ambassador of Christ and a "legate of the skies." His ordinary discourses were full of thought as well as of feeling. Those who heard the course of sermons on the "Epistle to the Hebrews," and on the "Life of Christ," (since published) need not be told that a more remarkable series of discourses has seldom been heard from an American pulpit. There were public occasions also when he discussed great topics with a fullness and a power that left nothing more to be said, and with results of conviction in the minds of his auditors that nothing could shake, nothing even disturb. There are several discourses of Dr. Fisher that would alone make a distinguished reputation for any man, and are to be ranked among the highest efforts of the pulpit of his day. But not in the pulpit only did he shine. So unusually is marked excellence as a preacher combined with an equal excellence as a pastor that it would not have been strange if Dr. Fisher had proved comparatively inefficient in pastoral work. Nevertheless he did prove to be an exceptionally good pastor. He gave living demonstration that one man may be both great preacher and good pastor. In all the families that made up his congregation, his name was a household word. Carrying everywhere an atmosphere of cheerfulness and sunshine, no one ever met him in social life without feeling the charm of his manners and conversation. Slow to condemn and quick to sympathize, shrinking instinctively from wounding the feelings of any, and prompt in all offices of kindness and love, he won the hearts of his people to a most singular degree. Never was any pastor more universally beloved. The minister most covetous of the love of his people might well be satisfied with the measure of affection accorded to Dr. Fisher. A prince he was, not by virtue of any patent of nobility bestowed by an earthly monarch, but by the direct gift of Heaven, with the royal signet of the giver legibly impressed thereon; a prince in intellect, a prince in large and liberal culture, but over and above all, a prince in active sympathies, warm affections, and a great human heart going out impulsively toward all that pertained to man, however lowly, or sin-stained, or despised, and devoting his best powers and faculties to the good of the world and the glory of God. It was in the practical and persistent consecration of the gifts and graces with which he was endowed to these large and beneficent ends, that he earned the title, secured the honors, and obtained the rewards of a prince and a great man in Israel. Such, most imperfectly, and in the merest outline sketched, was Dr. Samuel Ware Fisher, up to the day and hour when, at the flood-tide of his influence, and apparently in the meridian fullness of his intellectual and moral powers, he was, by the mysterious stroke of an unseen hand, suddenly struck down, leaving him with the bounding pulse of life faintly fluttering, the bright eye dimmed, the eloquent tongue mute or incoherent. His half-executed plans, his high expectations, his large purposes arrested, nothing remained for him but with child-like trust and sweet patience to await the final summons, which, January 18, 1874, at Cincinnati, came in kindness to call him home. The temporary torpor of his faculties was at once dispelled, the clouds and the shadows that gathered about his setting sun have all been dissipated, the darkness has passed and light perennial and eternal beams on him; for, in his own beautiful words, "Another Teacher, infinitely wise and good, is now leading him up to the heights of knowledge, and in a moment he has learned more than men on earth can ever know."*

ELIAS RIGGS MONFORT, A. M., LL. D., one of the editors of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, a paper whose influence through the great Presbyterian body, which it represents, is second to none, was born March 2, 1842, at Greensburg, Indiana. Through his father, Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D., LL. D., he is a descendant of that Huguenot stock which fled from France to Holland and England, sacrificing home

* Dr. S. W. Fisher, the subject of the foregoing sketch, was directly descended from an officer of the Continental army of the American Revolution, Jonathan Fisher (his grandfather), of the Massachusetts militia, was chosen by field officers as second lieutenant in Fifth Company, Northampton, Second Hampshire County Regiment, Massachusetts, March 22, 1776.



Gilson Weston

and country for their religious convictions, and which has enriched so largely the life and thought of the nations among which it has made its home. Through the same line comes also a strong infusion of the sturdy liberty-loving Scotch-Irish blood. His mother, Hannah Riggs, was a daughter of Rev. Elias Riggs, one of the pioneer ministers of New Jersey. She is a sister of the venerable, Christian missionary, Rev. Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., who for sixty years has been a missionary of the American board, in Turkey. Through the maternal line, Welsh, English and Scotch elements have furnished their vigorous vitality to his blood. To quote the language of another [Biog. and Hist. Cyclopedia of Ohio]: "He represents, in person and character, the happy commingling of the blood of an honest and Godfearing ancestry, and inherits from them the physical stature, mental energy, and stalwart qualities, that make the noblest and most progressive type of American manhood."

His father removed to Cincinnati in 1855, and in 1856 became the president of the Glendale Female College, located in one of the important educational centers of southern Ohio. Young Monfort, at the age of fourteen, became a resident of Ohio. After prosecuting his studies in the best schools of Cincinnati and Glendale, he in 1859 entered Hanover College as a sophomore; but then his studies were interrupted by the out-break of the Civil war. He was among the first to forsake the quiet of college life for the battle's front, enlisting June 18, 1861, as a private in Company A, Sixth O. V. I. On October 8, following, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to the Seventy-fifth O. V. I.; May 15, 1862, he was made first lieutenant, and January 12, 1863, was commissioned as captain. He was with the regiment continuously from the organization until disabled at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, having participated in over twenty battles. He was severely wounded in the hip, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after a long siege he recovered to find his career as a soldier terminated, and himself the possessor of a weakened limb and honorable scars. Capt. Monfort's fidelity to duty and courage in time of danger were recognized by all who served with him. His brave and collected demeanor in battle were marked as the fire grew hotter, and the danger increased. Maj. G. B. Fox wrote of him: "After Gettysburg, Capt. Monfort's bearing was admirable, the hotter the fire, the braver and cooler the man. Conscious of the danger that surrounded him, his sense of duty was so strong that every service was performed regardless of personal peril." Col. Ben. Morgan, of the same regiment, reported as follows: "As an officer and a soldier, he was all that I could wish, being intelligent, faithful and brave—one that I could place at all times implicit confidence in carrying out and obeying orders. On the battle-field, amidst carnage and death, he was ever active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, fully realizing the glorious cause in which he was enlisted, and which called forth man's noblest ambitions and energies." His prompt and efficient discharge of every duty, however dangerous or unpleasant, his personal interest in, and solicitude for, the well-being of his comrades amid the dangers and discouragements of military life, not only won the confidence and esteem of his associates, but were officially commented upon and commended by his superior officers. Of his soldierly qualities, the gallant Col. Rielly, who fell at Chancellorsville, writing from Stafford Court House, Va., January 13, 1863, said: "He is one of the very few officers of the regiment who can be said always to have been at their post. I regard the company to which he is attached as one of the best drilled and disciplined companies of the regiment. No company, I believe, has been better held together throughout our hard marches, hard fighting, and harder fare, than Company F."

After his return home, our subject returned to Hanover College, and graduated in 1865. Having chosen the law as his profession, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1867, and was admitted the same year to practice in the courts of Ohio. He determined, however, to enter upon the practical duties of his

profession in his native place, Greensburg, Indiana. Here he received successive marks of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by being elected, when a practitioner of but two years' standing, district attorney for the Twenty-second District of Indiana, which office he held until 1872; in the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. In 1874 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that State.

His wound interfering with his practice of the law, at the desire of his father he became an associate editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, and has contributed largely to the editorial and business efficiency which has characterized its administrations. For many years he has been an active and influential elder in the Presbyterian Church, on Walnut Hills, and has occupied many positions of trust and honor in the gift of the Church at large. In 1869, Hanover College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, and, in 1885, Highland University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. For many years he has been a trustee of Hanover College, and of Lane Theological Seminary, of which latter institution he was treasurer for eight years. Twice he has been a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1888, by the appointment of that body, was one of its representatives at the meeting of the alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, held in London, England. He has also served upon many of its important committees, notably upon that of Christian Unity, which had for its object the attainment of a closer union among all branches of the Evangelical Churches of this country. He is also a member of the assemblies committee on German theological seminaries, and a member of the committee of conference with the Southern Presbyterian Church on the question of the freedmen. He was appointed by the Assembly in session at Omaha, with Dr. Marquis, of Chicago, to carry the greetings of the Assembly to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church then in session.

Capt. Monfort is a public-spirited citizen, active in promoting good government, interested in important public improvements, ready to aid in pressing schemes for the relief of the weak and helpless, and zealous for the maintenance of law and order. He is a member of the Cincinnati board of education, and was instrumental in securing the Walnut Hills high school, which, when completed, will be the finest and best equipped public-school building in southern Ohio. Although so largely devoted to religious and quasi-religious work, he has not lost his military spirit or ceased to be in touch with the great organizations which are aiming to maintain unimpaired the martial and patriotic tone of our people. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion. His ancestral line, and collateral branches, contain many faithful and distinguished ministers, also many soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Rev. Francis Monfort, had (no less than) two brothers, four sons, and one son-in-law who were ministers. Three at least of his ancestors served in the war of Independence. Lawrence Monfort, his great-grandfather, with two brothers, served in Capt. Hugh Campbell's company from York county, in the Pennsylvania Line; Joseph Glass, in the Virginia Light Horse Troop, and Francis Cassatt, in Col. Fisher's New York Troop. The latter was also a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, member of the War Committee for York county, Penn., and was appointed to move the Pennsylvania militia into New Jersey, during Washington's winter campaign. Capt. Monfort married Miss Emma Taylor, daughter of Eli Taylor, a prominent business man, and sister of Capt. J. G. Taylor, of Cincinnati, who served with distinction during the war on the staff of Gen. Gordon Granger. They have three children, Joseph Taylor, Hannah Louise, and Marguerite Morehead. [Prepared by Rev. Wm. McKibbin, D. D.]

REV. FRANCIS CASSATT MONFORT, D. D., the second son of Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D., LL. D., and Hannah (Riggs) Monfort, was born at Greensburg, Ind., September 1, 1844. He descended from two lines of ministers. Both his grandfathers,

his father, and all the brothers of his father and mother were ministers of the Presbyterian Church. His college studies were pursued at Hanover and Wabash, graduating at the latter in 1864. He spent one year at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, two years at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and three years abroad at the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. One of his mother's brothers is Rev. Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., of Constantinople, Turkey, who has been for more than sixty years a missionary of the American Board in Turkey, and is widely known as an Oriental scholar and translator.

Dr. Monfort was licensed as a minister in 1867, and ordained as pastor of the Orchard Street (now Fourth) Presbyterian Church in 1870. This pastorate continued three years when it was dissolved to enable him to accept a position as editor of the *Herald and Presbyter*, which place he has filled with marked ability and acceptance for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1879 he was invited to occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, temporarily vacant, thus adding the responsible duties of pastor to that of editor. He was persuaded to continue this service, and in 1881 accepted a call as pastor, holding the position until 1888. His ministry in this historic church was eminently successful, taking charge at a critical time, and having to contend with difficulties peculiar to churches in business centers of large cities. His success was phenomenal, in view of the constant and heavy losses by migration of the members to the suburbs, notwithstanding which the membership was doubled. His popularity was not confined to the congregation, for his standing and influence among his ministerial brethren and the community was very marked. Promptness and faithful attention to every detail of duty was one of his characteristics. This was manifest in the uniform care shown in his sermons. His pulpit style was no doubt modified by his experience as an editor. His style shows him to be a master of clear, concise English, and his aim has always been to be understood rather than to be profound. In 1884 he published a volume of sermons which has since been translated into nine languages. The characteristics of his pulpit ministrations are well illustrated in this volume, his habit being to write with great exactness, and then deliver usually without manuscript, following very closely the line of thought in the manuscript. The "Presbyterian Journal," when reviewing this book, said: "These sermons are possessed of a peculiar excellence in this regard, viz.: that simplicity that conveys the greatest truths to us in a framework of phraseology that seems first to be commonplace in this style of expression, but on examination shows itself to be beyond the reach of just criticism because of the vigor embodied in its simplicity."

Dr. Monfort has been a voluminous writer for the press, entering into all the questions of the day as an original thinker. He is a man of clear views and strong convictions of duty, with the courage of his convictions. He is a strong Calvinist in theology, and a conservative in Church polity, holding firmly to the belief that the Church is divinely appointed as the instrument by which the Lord's work is to be done. In temperament he is calm, and never governed by temporary emotion or excitement. In his church work the growth of members was continuous and even. His personality and influence have been widely extended beyond the lines of work as an editor and preacher. He has been prominent in the work of city evangelization, and his counsel is sought by all who know him as wise and timely, and he has always been recognized in ecclesiastical, as well as business and social circles, as a man of integrity and sound judgment.

REV. HUGH W. GILCHRIST, who at the inception of this work was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, was born in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ohio, December 7, 1858, and is a son of Rev. John and Sophia (Monfort) Gilchrist. The father, who was also a Presbyterian clergyman, reared a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the sixth. When he was but four years old his father died, and a year later his mother removed with her family to a farm at Greenfield, Ind., where they remained seven years.

At the age of fifteen our subject apprenticed himself to an older brother to learn the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed for several years, and while in college operated a large planing mill. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1885, and completed his theology at Lane Seminary in 1888. While a student at the seminary he took up supply work at Pilgrim Chapel, and after graduating, upon the resignation of Dr. F. C. Monfort, he succeeded him as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Here he did very efficient work until 1893 when, on account of declining health, he was forced to announce his resignation to a large congregation moved to tears by sympathy and regret. He is now located at Gettysburg, Penn., where it is hoped he may recover his usual health, made robust by his early training, but nearly shattered in the service of the Lord. Rev. Gilchrist was married June 17, 1890, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Joshua B. and Sarah (Crowe) Garrit, the former professor of Greek in Hanover College, the latter a daughter of Dr. Crowe, who was the founder and first president of the college.

REV. EDWARD HOWE LEAVITT, the father of Edward S. Leavitt, and son of Hon. H. H. Leavitt, was born in 1829, graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He then studied and was prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of Princeton College, New Jersey. Aside from his ministerial calling he was well known as a literary writer and critic, his articles appearing in the "North American," "International" and "Church" reviews. He died in Cincinnati June 22, 1888.

REV. ADOLPHUS SPRING DUDLEY was born at Cincinnati November 15, 1834. His grandfather, Rev. Elias Dudley, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788, studied for the ministry, and was pastor of the Huguenot church at Oxford, Mass., for twenty years. His father, Otis Dudley, married Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Uxbridge, Mass., and they made their first home at Harper's Ferry, Va., where four children—William Augustus, Caroline Louisa, Otis, Jr., and Sarah Judson—were born to them. In 1833 they removed to Cincinnati, where Mr. Dudley engaged in mercantile business on Main street, and here the subject of this sketch was born. Five years later Mr. Dudley removed to Williamsburg, in Clermont county, where another daughter, Helen Margaret, was born, and where he spent the remainder of his life in active business, dying in 1872.

Our subject prepared for college and was graduated in 1858 at Miami University, with the honors of his class. He studied theology at Lane Seminary, finished his course in 1861, and in the same year settled at Morrow, Ohio, in his first charge. In addition to his pastoral work he was active in encouraging enlistments in the Union army, and in 1864 himself enlisted as a private, being at once promoted to the chaplaincy of his regiment. At the close of his service he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Phipps Mansfield, eldest daughter of the late E. D. Mansfield, and at once accepted the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Logansport, Ind. In 1869 he resigned this charge, and was immediately called to the Presbyterian Church of Granville, Ohio. After six years he was called to the Lane Seminary Church, Cincinnati, remaining with this church until 1879. He spent the two succeeding years at Emporia, Kans., laboring as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and aiding in founding and endowing the College of Emporia. For a number of years he was president of the board of trustees of Granville Female College, and for two years occupied the chair of philosophy in that institution. His voice having been impaired by bronchial disease, he engaged for several years in secular business, principally as editor of the "Law Bulletin" of Cincinnati, and as contributor to various publications. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. G. E. Coddington, of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, and they have one son, Dudley Coddington; his second daughter, Miss Edith Dudley, is a member of the Faculty of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania; his third daughter, Miss Helen Margaret Dudley, is a member of the class of 1896 of Wellesley College; his

son, Mansfield Dudley, is in Hughes High School. Mr. Dudley now (1894) is in charge of the Riverside Congregational Church.

JOHN ROSS BAUMES was born in Carlisle, N. Y., December 28, 1833. His father, Jacob Baumes, a farmer, was a native of New York, of English and German descent, and his mother, Susan (Bowler) Baumes, was a native of Rhode Island, of English descent. The subject of this sketch received his early education and prepared in part for college at the Schoharie Academy, and then entered Madison (now Colgate) University, from the College Department of which institution he was graduated in 1857, and from its Theological Department in 1859. He was immediately thereafter ordained, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Westfield, Mass., where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was appointed chaplain of the Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1862, ill health compelled his resignation of the chaplaincy, and later in the same year he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of New London, Conn. He next occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, Ohio, until 1872, then coming to Cincinnati to assume the editorial management of the "Journal and Messenger," succeeding Rev. T. J. Melish, with which publication he was identified until 1877, and during which period the circulation of that paper increased from three thousand to ten thousand, due to the radical improvements made thereon by Dr. Baumes. In 1879 he founded the "Baptist Quarterly," which he edited for six years, and which was esteemed one of the leading periodicals of its kind in the United States. Subsequent to Dr. Baumes' sale of the "Quarterly," its publishers transferred its publication office to New York City. Since 1886 Dr. Baumes has been engaged in miscellaneous literary work. He is a Republican, and was one of the Ohio Presidential electors in 1884. He is a member of the Harrison Monument Commission.

Dr. Baumes has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1857, was Romelia E., daughter of A. B. Willcox, a broker of New York City, who resided at Newtown, L. I. She died at Springfield, Ohio, in 1865. In 1868 Dr. Baumes married S. Jennie, daughter of A. O. Hayward, a lumber merchant of Springfield, Ohio. Of the children born of this marriage, five survive: Harriet L., a graduate of Mount Auburn Seminary; Ogden Hayward, an employe in the Cincinnati post office; Nellie Bowler; S. Jennie, Jr., and Palmer Bowler. The family reside at Tusculum, and are members of the Columbia Baptist Church.

REV. DUDLEY WARD RHODES, D.D., was born February 25, 1849, in Marietta, Ohio. His father, Charles R. Rhodes, was the second son of Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes, of Zanesville, Ohio, one of the earliest surgeons in the State and a pioneer in Masonry. Charles R. Rhodes was an eminent lawyer in Marietta. He married, in 1846, Mary Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Nahun Ward, of Marietta. Mr. Ward came from Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1814, and was one of the largest landowners in the State, and had brought many colonies of Scotch settlers into the Hocking Valley. Through his mother, the subject of this sketch claims descent from Maj.-Gen. Ward, Washington's second in command in the Revolution. The family in which Rev. Dr. Rhodes was reared consisted of five girls and two boys. The eldest daughter is now Mrs. T. Romeyn Bunn, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; the second is Mrs. Frank R. Ellis, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Louis Peddingham, of Marietta, Ohio, and Mrs. W. W. Harris, of St. Louis, are his other sisters; one, Mrs. Harriet Denny Harris, having died in 1888. His only brother is Charles Ward Rhodes, of the Museum of Fine Arts in St. Louis. Judge Rhodes, his father, died in 1887, and his mother still lives in the fine old homestead in Marietta.

Dr. Rhodes received all his early education in his native town, passing through the public schools and Marietta College. At the close of his Junior year in College he went abroad and spent a year in Europe with a tutor, and on his return entered the first Senior class in Cornell University, graduating in 1869 in the class wit

Hon. J. D. Foraker and Judge Buchwalter. After two years study of law, Dr. Rhodes entered the Philadelphia Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, graduated, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Bedell at Easter, 1874, in St. Luke's Church, Marietta, Ohio, where he had been baptized and confirmed. Coming to Cincinnati at once he took charge of St. Paul's Church, on Fourth street, in which he was ordained a priest by Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, Advent Sunday, 1874. In May, 1876, he took the rectorship of the Church of Our Savior, Mt. Auburn, which had just organized with twenty-nine members, and without any church building or property whatever. Here he has remained ever since, and has now a handsome stone church and rectory worth \$60,000, large schools and societies, and three hundred communicants. In 1875 he married Miss Laura Wiggins, daughter of Samuel B. Wiggins, of St. Louis, who died in 1883 leaving two sons, Goodrich Barbour Rhodes, born in 1876, and Frank Ridgely Rhodes, born in 1877. In 1885, he married Jennie, third daughter of Truman R. and Marietta Handy. Their only child, Helen Marietta Rhodes, was born in 1886, and died in her young beauty in 1894.

Dr. Rhodes has been a voluminous writer and popular lecturer. "Creed and Creed," a volume of lectures on city misgovernment; "Dangers and Duties" [Lippincott, 1880], lectures to young men; "Marriage and Divorce," and many essays, sermons, poems, etc., have issued from his pen. In 1892 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Marietta College. He was the first clergyman ever elected to the directory of the Young Men's Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, and in 1890 was elected president of the same institution over so strong a competitor as Hon. Charles Fleischman. He has been for ten years a trustee of Kenyon College; for fifteen years the examining chaplain of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, a deputy to the General Convention, chairman of the committee on Canons, and a member of all the important committees of the Diocese. He is also a Son of the Revolution, and chaplain of the Ohio Society.

REV. JOHN M. WALDEN, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a native of Ohio, and has spent most of his useful life in Cincinnati. He has, since his graduation from college in 1852, been earnestly engaged in educational, civil and ecclesiastical affairs. As a tutor in his Alma Mater, as a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and subsequently as editor, State publisher, member of the Legislature and superintendent of education in Kansas, he accomplished a good work in affairs of state.

In 1858 Bishop Walden returned to Ohio, and devoted himself to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Cincinnati Conference. Having been successively pastor, city missionary, and presiding elder, he was sent to the General Conference in 1864, and by that body was elected to the book agency, in which office he continued until he was chosen bishop, in 1884, by the General Conference at Philadelphia. He has spent the greater part of his life in Cincinnati, where he was formerly a member of the school board, and has taken a commendable interest in the public and theological libraries, as well as in Church work. For many years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1881, he was sent to London as a member of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference where he presented the cause of temperance from the American standpoint, and the cause he serves owes much to his industry and sustained application. While busy in city mission work, he took such interest in the cause of the freedmen that he was chosen secretary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Society, and became active in the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a bishop, he is a good presiding officer and administrator of Church affairs. He is capable of long continued labors, and does his work as Mr. Lincoln did—by careful attention to details. Bishop Walden believes in the force and educational power of statistics, and he makes frequent and forceful use of statistical

facts. He is an observing traveler, an accurate chronicler of events, and a firm believer in the providential origin and mission of Methodism. He has been identified with every General Conference since 1864, either as delegate or president. During the ten years he has filled the episcopal office he has resided almost continuously in Cincinnati, but has traveled extensively over the United States and Europe in the exercise of his Episcopal supervision. He is affectionately regarded by the Methodist people of Cincinnati as their resident Bishop.

REV. EARL CRANSTON, D.D., who is now at the head of the publishing business of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and on the Pacific coast, resides at Avondale, Cincinnati, and is another Ohio man who has won distinction for the Commonwealth. The classic city of Athens was his birthplace. Here, amidst the rugged hills that line the shores of the Hocking river, along the valleys of which the Baltimore & Ohio and the Hocking Valley railroads pick their devious ways, Dr. Cranston grew to manhood, developing a vigorous body squarely built and above the average height. In 1861 he graduated with honor from the Ohio University under the presidency of that distinguished Ohio educator, Rev. Solomon Howard, D.D., LL.D. Mr. Cranston's daring and patriotic spirit led him into the Union army as a volunteer, and after faithful service he attained the captaincy. Rev. William Taylor, now the missionary bishop of Africa, visited Athens and held revival service, in which many students, including Mr. Cranston, were converted.

After the close of the war Mr. Cranston studied for business, and was engaged in commercial affairs until 1867, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Ohio Conference, and became pastor at Portsmouth. He was subsequently settled as pastor at Columbus, Ohio, Winona, Minn., Jacksonville, Ill., Evansville, Ind., Trinity, Cincinnati, and Denver, Colo.; changes being necessitated by the health of his family. While at Denver, Dr. Cranston took a prominent part in the movement to create and establish the Denver University, having been both secretary of the trustees, and chairman of the finance committee, and later a member of the Faculty. While presiding elder of the southern district of the Colorado Conference, which covered a territory of 70,000 square miles and required 11,000 miles of travel a year, Dr. Cranston, in 1884, was elected book agent, and removed to Cincinnati. As a testimonial of his literary standing the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by both Cornell College, Iowa, and Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, simultaneously in 1882. Quick of movement in business as in the pulpit, Dr. Cranston embodies and awakens animations. Celerity has been the characteristic of his life. During the ten years of his administration, the business of his agency has been largely increased, and the annual sales now amount to a million and a quarter dollars. To accommodate this immense trade new buildings have been erected on West Fourth street at great expense, which are amongst the most substantial and ornamental in Cincinnati. This artistic and commodious structure was dedicated with imposing ceremonies February 13, 1894. Dr. Cranston has made himself familiar with all the connectional interests of world-wide Methodism, so that as a churchman his influence is potent and valuable. Besides administering the affairs of this large commercial trust, Dr. Cranston is also the assistant treasurer of the funds of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the collections and disbursements of which about equal the sales of the Western Methodist Book Concern, \$1,250,000 annually. As Dr. Cranston was born in the summer of the Tippecanoe Presidential campaign of the Ohio candidate, he is yet in his prime, and his usefulness, like the Church he represents, is in the ascendant. *Mens sana in corpore san spirituelle* and earnest. Dr. Cranston is by constitution and habit optimistic. [By Rev. D. J. Starr.

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German and French Huguenot extraction. He was reared in his native county. In 1872 he entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1879 he graduated from the Theological Department of that institution, and in September of that year was ordained to the ministry at Bryan, Ohio, by the Wittenberg Synod of the Lutheran Church. His first pastorate was West Liberty, Ohio. On September 1, 1881, he accepted a call to Findlay, Ohio, and during his incumbency the present handsome church edifice at that place was erected. October 1, 1884, he came to Cincinnati as pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, situated on Elm street, between Ninth and Court. At that time this congregation numbered one hundred and sixty members and was the only English Lutheran Church in the city. It now numbers four hundred members, and, largely through Dr. Bell's efforts, three other English Lutheran Churches have been organized in the city and suburbs. His congregation is now preparing to erect a fine church building on a lot which has been secured on Race street, opposite Washington Park.

The Doctor has also been responsibly connected with reformatory and evangelistic movements of a general character. To him was originally due the suggestion of the Committee of Five Hundred which accomplished so much for the purification of municipal politics several years ago. He was prominently identified with the Jones and Mills revivals, and in 1892 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Evangelical Alliance, which position he still holds. In 1891 he received from his Alma Mater the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. In 1893 he was elected president of the board of directors of Wittenberg College. During his last year at college he was editor of the "Wittenberger." In 1890 he was editor of the "Lutheran Evangelist." In addition to his pastoral and pulpit work, he has been editor of the "Lutheran World" since it was founded in 1892. On October 15, 1879, the Doctor married Jennie E., daughter of John McNaull, of Mansfield, Ohio, and they are the parents of three living children: Paul S., Ethel, and Stanley McNaull. Dr. Bell is a Republican in politics.

REV. DAVID JUDSON STARR, M.A., D.D., has been longer connected with the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati than any other resident minister, having become a pastor here in 1860. The following year he organized the Fairmount Church and took it under his pastoral care. In 1863 he was associated with Bishop Walden in the superintendency of the work of the Ladies' Home Mission Society, which was then in its greatest prosperity, having under its care five chapels, with over 2,000 in its Sunday-school. In 1878 Dr. Starr became pastor of the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and five years later, in 1883, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the East Cincinnati District, one of the largest and most important in the Church, embracing thirty ministerial charges, among which were Trinity, Walnut Hills, Wesley, and Asbury charges, of Cincinnati, and First Church and Trinity, of Xenia. Amongst the extra official duties of Dr. Starr while on the district was the supervision of the Epworth Heights Camp Meeting, in which he was assisted by Bishop Peck, Bishop Walden, Bishop Joyce, Rev. Sam Jones, and other ministers. The success of Dr. Starr's administrative work was seen in five new churches built under his leadership, and in the increased payments for the support of the preachers of his district. Dr. Starr has been over twenty years connected with the secretarial work of the Cincinnati Conference, and was for six years secretary-in-chief of that body. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Miami University in 1863, and that of D.D. by Mount Union College in 1881. He is a native of Ohio, and spent his boyhood in the City of Dayton. Dr. Starr spent the summer of 1881 in Great Britain and on the Continent, visiting the chief cities, cathedrals, lakes and mountains, preaching in several continental churches, and tarrying for a time in the home of his distinguished and wealthy ancestry at Kent, England, where in 1631 the records show that Dr. Comfort Starr was warden of



Alex. B. Huston

St. Mary's Church. This distinguished physician came with his family to Boston, Mass., in 1634, and was the father of Rev. Comfort Starr, charter Fellow of Harvard College. Dr. D. J. Starr was a pastor in Cincinnati at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and rendered valuable support to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in their great work, visiting the soldiers in their camps and hospitals, and preaching and lecturing on patriotic subjects. Dr. Starr is a versatile writer, contributes liberally to periodical literature, and is at present pastor of East Pearl Street Congregation, and financial secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

REV. WILLIAM MCKIBBIN, D.D., theologian and minister, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was born May 24, 1850, in Pittsburgh, Penn. His parents were William Campbell McKibbin and Jane Denny Brackenridge, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in 1868, and the latter in 1890. His father, William C. McKibbin, was formerly a dry-goods merchant, a member of the firm of Hampton, Smith & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., and later the proprietor of the "Merchants' Hotel," Philadelphia.

Dr. McKibbin came of the noble ancestry which laid deep and strong the foundations of religious, social and political power that has given the "Keystone State" so much influence in national affairs. His great-grandfather, Jeremiah McKibbin, was a native of Hillsborough, Ireland, having come to America during the latter part of the last century, but before the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a corporal in Company—, Pennsylvania State troops. He settled near Newville, Penn., and married Mary Chambers, a member of the famous Chambers family, founders of Chambersburg, Penn. His maternal great-grandfather was Hon. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, of Pittsburgh, an eminent jurist author of "Modern Chivalry," and at the time of his death, in 1816, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Another maternal grandfather was William Porter, of Pittsburgh, owner of the first "nail mill" west of the Alleghany Mountains. Dr. McKibbin's grandfather, Chambers McKibbin, illustrated, in his career, the cosmopolitan character of American life; he was a farmer, financier and politician; a prominent Democratic leader, and an active and influential citizen; he was assistant quartermaster at Pittsburgh, under President Jackson; postmaster under President Polk; naval officer under President Buchanan, at Philadelphia, and treasurer of the Mint and U. S. Assistant Treasurer under Johnson. Four uncles achieved distinction in the army; all were brevetted for bravery and gallant conduct in battle; one of them, Gen. D. B. McKibbin, was thus honored five times; another, Col. Joseph C. McKibbin, after leaving the army became a member of Congress from California, and aided Douglas in resisting the admission of Kansas as a slave state; another, Maj. Chambers McKibbin, is still in the regular army. Dr. McKibbin's brothers inherited the chivalrous spirit of their ancestry, and all served with credit during the Civil war; one of them, Chambers McKibbin, is now inspector-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch would have been with his brothers in the army, but for his extreme youth.

Dr. McKibbin graduated at Princeton College in 1869; studied law 1869-70 with Furman Shephard at Philadelphia, and then took a course of theology, graduating at Alleghany Seminary in 1873. His pastorates have been with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, 1873-74; the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, Minn., 1874-79; the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, 1880-88; the First Presbyterian Church, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, 1888, where he still remains, honored and beloved by the membership of this church, the strongest and most active Presbyterian organization in Cincinnati. He was married, September 10, 1874, to Miss Nancy McCulloch Patterson, daughter of Joseph Patterson, who was a grandson of Rev. Joseph Patterson, one of the pioneer Presbyterian pastors of western Pennsylvania. Her mother was Mary Baird, daughter of Hon. Thomas

H. Baird, for many years on the Bench of Washington County, Penn. Both branches were Presbyterian, from whom Mrs. McKibbin inherited her mental and moral excellence and those virtues and graces which adorn the highest type of Christian womanhood. Dr. McKibbin is a man of strong personality, his mind vigorous and active, his memory retentive, with the happy faculty of hasty logical classification of reserve stores of information. His pulpit ministrations and public addresses show careful preparation and positive convictions. As an orator he is magnetic, persuasive, logical and eloquent, sometimes moving his audience to tears. His manner is often impassioned, but so flexible as to yield to the play of thought consistent with rhetorical expression. His ability and influence are recognized by his brethren in the ministry, and he is frequently called upon for lectures and addresses. He was appointed by the General Assembly as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Toronto, Canada, in 1892, and was chosen by the committee to read an important paper which excited great attention and interest. He was appointed by the Cincinnati Presbytery as chairman of the prosecuting committee in the notable Smith heresy trial in 1892 and 1893, which he conducted with great skill and wisdom to a successful termination. He is a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science; president of the board of directors of the Western Tract Society; was for many years a director in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, until 1889, and his services are sought on committees engaged in Christian and Philanthropic work in the city of his residence. He is yet in the prime of life, with a future of increasing usefulness before him.—[Prepared by E. R. Monfort.

REV. JAMES W. MAGRUDER, pastor of Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, No. 66 East Fifth street, Cincinnati, was born September 13, 1864, at Marion, Ohio, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Fribley) Magruder. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio with his brother; they had one horse, which they rode alternately, and thus made the journey with comparative comfort. Thomas J. Magruder was a saddler and harness-maker. His wife was a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, of German-American descent, and they had four children: Charles O.; Mary R., wife of E. J. Short of Bellefontaine, Ohio; a child who died in infancy, and James W.

The last named attended the Marion public schools, graduating at the high school in 1881. In the autumn of that year he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1885. He was then a student at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., two years, during which time he took a full three-years' course, which was rendered possible by previous preparations, and graduated in 1887. On September 21, 1887, he married Mamie E., daughter of Jesse W. and Charlotte (Mumford) Dann, of Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Dann was an extensive manufacturer of carriage and wagon woodwork and a director in the Citizens' National Bank. On their bridal day Mr. and Mrs. Magruder started for Cambridge, England, where he spent a year in the study of the Greek New Testament under Canon Westcott, now Bishop of Durham. They spent seven months in travel in Great Britain and on the Continent, and then returned to America. Mr. Magruder's first experience in pastoral work was obtained during his vacation in 1886, when he supplied the Methodist Church on the Huntsburg (Ohio) Circuit. In April, 1888, he took charge of a vacant church at Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he remained ten months, and then supplied the pulpit at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, for three years. In 1892 he assumed his present pastorate. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder are the parents of one child, Marguerite. He is independent in politics, with Republican proclivities.

REV. ROBERT A. GIBSON, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth street, Cincinnati, was born July 9, 1846, at Petersburg, Va., son of Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, D.D., and Lucy F. (Atkinson) Gibson, natives of Virginia, and descendants of early English and Scotch pioneers of that State.

His education was begun at the private school of Charles Campbell, the well-known Virginian historian, where he was prepared for the Episcopal High School near Alexandria. This institution was broken up during the Civil war, and for one year he attended Mt. Laurel Academy, Halifax county, Va. For two years he was a student at Hampden-Sidney College, but left it in June, 1864, to enlist in the Rockbridge Artillery, a company in the First Virginia regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hardaway until the close of the war. This regiment surrendered at Appomattox with the main body of Lee's army April 9, 1865. In the following year Mr. Gibson taught in Greensville county, Va. In 1866 he resumed his studies at Hampden-Sidney College, graduating therefrom in 1867, and at the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va., in 1870. For two years he was the missionary of the convocation for a number of destitute points in the valley of the James and Appomattox. In October, 1872, he became assistant to the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., rector of St. James Church, Richmond, continuing in this position six years. During the last four years, however, he had charge of Moore Memorial Chapel, which, as a result of his labors, was raised to the dignity of an independent parish. From 1878 to 1887 he was rector of Trinity Church, Parkersburg, W. Va., and in 1887 he assumed his present charge, in which he has been most efficient and successful. He married Susan Baldwin Stuart, daughter of Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va., a member of Fillmore's cabinet and member of Congress. They have five children: Alexander Stuart, Lucy Fitzhugh, Frances Peyton, Mary and Churchill.

REV. JOHN JUNKIN FRANCIS, D. D., Presbyterian clergyman and treasurer of the advisory board of the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College, residence No. 61 Mound street, Cincinnati, was born June 6, 1847, at New Wilmington, Penn., son of William M. and Eleanor (Junkin) Francis, natives of the North of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father came to America in 1830 and engaged in farming. He was lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania when the Civil war broke out. He reared a family of eight children, six living, of whom our subject was fifth in order of birth.

He was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools and Westminster College at New Wilmington, Penn., then attended Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated in 1869 at the Western Theological Seminary. He was then appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Freeport, Armstrong Co., Penn., from 1869 to 1879; then went to the Birmingham (Penn.) Presbyterian Church from 1879 to 1885; he then occupied the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1885 to 1891, when he entered upon the duties of his present position, and devotes spare time to literary work. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1887. Dr. Francis is editor of "Mills Meetings Memorial Volume," correspondent for the New York "Independent" and "Presbyterian" of Philadelphia, Penn., and also writes occasionally for several other religious journals. He is lecturer at Hanover College, Indiana, on English literature, and is a member of the board of trustees of Oxford College, Ohio; also of Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Committee of Five Hundred in the work for municipal reform in Cincinnati in 1889, was three times a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly at the meetings held at Baltimore, Saratoga and Detroit. He has lectured before many of the leading colleges on subjects of science and literature. In his early manhood he was the editor of a local paper. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the Union army as a ninety-day man, serving for three months in West Virginia. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and United Workmen, and politically is a Republican. He was married, October 26, 1869, to Miss Louise C., daughter of Dr. Samuel P. and Isabel (Staten) Cummins, natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Francis:

Robin W. C., a student at Princeton College, and Nellie M. C., a student at Bartholomew's Classical School of Cincinnati.

REV. DAVID McKINNEY, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, was born in Philadelphia May 20, 1860, son of William and Margaret (Ritchie) McKinney, both natives of Kilrea, County Derry, Ireland. The family is connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which faith the subject of this sketch was reared.

He attended the public schools of his native city, studied under a private tutor two years and attended the University of Pennsylvania two years, relinquishing his college course to enter the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. Here he took a four-years' course in theology. On April 3, 1883, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and during the summer of that year supplied churches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and southern Illinois. In March, 1884, he completed his theological studies, and in the following autumn accepted a call from the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Elgin, Ill., and was ordained in Sparta, Ill., October 2, 1884, by the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1886 he resigned this pastorate, and spent the following year preaching at various points from New York to Kansas. On June 1, 1887, in company with Rev. C. M. Alford, of Wheeling, W. Va., he embarked for Europe, and spent six months in the British Isles and on the Continent. Upon his return he preached at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati through the ensuing winters. On April 1, 1888, he received a call to the First Reformed Church of Cincinnati, located on Plum street, opposite City Hall, in which he was installed June 19 following. Mr. McKinney was secretary of the Committee of Five Hundred, which conducted the famous campaign for municipal reform in 1889, chairman of the advertising committee of the Mills meeting; is a member of the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance of Cincinnati; in 1892 was moderator of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at its sessions at Cedarville, Ohio, and is president of the board of examiners of its Theological Seminary located at Philadelphia. He married, June 3, 1891, Carrie Haines, daughter of Dwight B. and Lida (Reed) Chapin, of Cincinnati, and they have one child, David Earl Chapin, born June 12, 1893.

REV. REINHOLD KOESTLIN, pastor of the Evangelical Protestant Church of Columbia, was born in Metzingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, May 22, 1845, and is the eldest of four surviving children who blessed the union of Dr. William and Louisa (Heerbrand) Koestlin, the former of whom was a physician there, afterward oberamt's arzt in Backnang, Wuerttemberg.

Our subject graduated from the College of Humaniora, in Stuttgart, and the University of his Kingdom in 1866, and served for two years as a lieutenant in the Second Sharpshooters Battalion of Wuerttemberg. He immigrated to the United States and landed, on the 20th of February, 1869, at New York, proceeding from there to Baltimore, where he engaged in the newspaper business. Subsequently he entered the ministry of the Evangelical Church, and in 1871 took charge of his first pastorate, in Princeton, Ind., where he remained for one year. He then removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., remaining there nine months, and removing again, he went to North Amherst, Ohio, where he remained for three years, thence going to Middletown, same State, where he built a church and organized a new congregation. In 1877 he was called to St. John's Church, in Newport, Ky., where he remained five years. In 1882 he removed to Alexandria, Campbell Co., Ky., and on July 2, 1893, took charge of his present parish. Mr. Koestlin was married, in September, 1868, to Anna Newman, who died September 9, 1890, and to them were born three children, two of whom survive, viz.: William, who resides in Newport, Ky., and Frederick, residing with his father. Rev. Koestlin's eloquence is proverbial, and those who have heard him have felt the better therefor. He is also as eloquent theoretic-

cally as oratorically, having written many magazine and newspaper articles of more than usual merit.

The surviving members of our subject's family are as follows: Eliza, Stephanie and Hans, all of whom reside in Germany. The father of Mr. Koestlin died February 2, 1888, aged seventy. In 1842 he visited the United States as medical officer of an immigrant ship, and remained some six months in Philadelphia, awaiting the return of the vessel, which had proceeded to Rio de Janeiro. His mother died May 19, 1887. The grandfather of our subject, Rev. Nathaniel Frederick von Koestlin, D. D., was a prelate of the Evangelical Church of Wuerttemberg, in Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, and passed away at the age of eighty years. The great-grandfather was also a prelate of the Evangelical Church of his country, and died at the age of eighty-four, while administering the rite of confirmation to a large class, and while in the act of placing his hands on the heads of the two little girls last to be confirmed.

REV. F. W. ADOMEIT, pastor of Zion Evangelical Church (Protestant) on Bremen street, was born in Koenigsberg, Germany, and is the second eldest of three children who blessed the union of Gottlieb and Carolina (Mantwill). Both father and mother were natives of Koenigsberg. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1865.

Rev. F. W. Adomeit was educated in the high school of Koenigsberg, where he was graduated. He came to the United States in 1873. At first he made his way to St. Charles, Mo., where he was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Synod of North America the same year, by Rev. A. Baltzer, president of the Evangelical Synod, and Right-Rev. Bishop Goebel. He resided in that city for six years, and was pastor of St. Paul's Church. Leaving there in 1879, he went to Henderson, Ky., and officiated as pastor of Zion Church, in that city, for five years, after which he removed to Cincinnati and entered upon his duties as pastor of Zion Church, the position he now occupies. Rev. Adomeit was united in marriage, in 1873, with Augusta Priddat, a daughter of Julius and Amelia (Eckert) Priddat, both natives of Koenigsberg, Germany. They have had born to them nine children, six of whom survive: Mattie, Talitha, Erich, Hugo, Florence and Curt. Rev. Adomeit is a member of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

OSCAR WEGENER, pastor of St. Luke's German Evangelical Protestant Church, East Third street. The German Protestants of the neighborhood of this church, before having organized a congregation and built a church of their own, had to walk very far to attend the services of a church of their denomination, the nearest being located at Twelfth and Elm streets. Therefore they assembled in several meetings to establish a German Evangelical Protestant Congregation, and after some preliminaries succeeded, in a meeting held January 22, 1865, when eighty-four members joined the new congregation, which was called "St. Luke's German Evangelical Protestant Congregation," and the following officers were elected: President, George Elsenhoefer; treasurer, Phil Kanther; secretary, Henry Pirrman. Now the new congregation was looking for a church of their own, and in a meeting held March 8, 1865, a committee was appointed to buy a Baptist church on East Third street, opposite Parsons, which was known as "Mueller's Church," and had to be sold for want of members. The interior of the church was rebuilt to obliterate the Baptist character and to accommodate the structure more to the Evangelical Protestant way. The new congregation purchased an organ, erected a gallery to put it in, and in 1871 built a steeple to give the church a better appearance. In 1869 the congregation leased the lot adjoining the church and erected a parsonage. Ten years later they bought the lot.

The following ministers have served the congregation: J. C. Goebel, February, 1865, to February 1, 1867; being sick, he had an assistant, Rev. J. W. Marcussohn, from April 15, 1866, who stayed after Rev. Goebel left, till September 1, 1867. Rev.

J. Frederick Abele, September 1, 1867, to June 1, 1869; he had to resign on account of sickness. Rev. Fr. Menzel died in August, 1871. Rev. Adolphus Baur, November 19, 1871, to August, 1872. Rev. Charles E. Kuester, September, 1872, to April, 1877. Rev. Paul Gottfried Gerber, April 8, 1877, to April, 1888. Rev. H. Taeger, April, 1888, to February, 1892. Rev. H. C. Fack died September 25, 1893. The present minister, Oscar Wegener, was elected October 1, 1893. He was born in Salzgitter, Province of Hannover, Germany, January 28, 1855. After having been educated at the College and University of Goettingen, he graduated in 1878, and passed his second examination (pro ministerio) in November, 1880. He was ordained November 11, 1880, and served as minister in Germany till 1884. Then he came to this country and preached in Jeffriesburgh, Franklin Co., Mo., till August, 1891. He came to Cincinnati from Harrison, Ohio, where he served as minister of a German Evangelical Protestant Church. The present officers of the Church are: John Feyen, president; Edward Kass, vice-president; Louis Allinger, secretary; George Brand, financial secretary; John Kattenhorn, treasurer; John Wernke, Henry Rembold, Fred Fuchs, Adam Seibert, trustees; Fred Beiser, J. Castang, elders; E. Kass, J. Castang, Louis Burck, trustees of the Sunday-school. [Contributed.]

EWALD HAUN, pastor of the E. P. St. Peter's Church, corner Main street and McMicken avenue, Cincinnati, was born March 24, 1865, in Stralsund, Germany, son of Carl and Bertha (Franz) Haun, both also natives of Germany. His father, who was employed in the post office at Stralsund, died in 1870; his mother resides in Luedenscheid, Germany. They were the parents of four children: Alma Haun, residing at Droyssig, Germany; Agnes Haun, teacher in Luedenscheid; Franz Haun, residing in Horn, near Hamburg, Germany, and our subject, who came to America in 1890.

Mr. Haun received his education at Stralsund, also in the Theological Seminary at Basel and University of Basel. He was ordained by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio in 1890. He was for three months pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Beaver Falls, Penn., thereafter until June, 1893, pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical Protestant Church at Homestead, and dedicated this new church there at the time of the world-known riot. Since July 1, 1893, he has been pastor of St. Peter's German Protestant Church at Cincinnati. He married, March 13, 1891, Eugenie, daughter of Dr. Christ (M.D.) and Julia (Girardet) Krebs, of Swiss ancestry. They are the parents of two boys: Ewald and Burkhard. He is a member of St. Peter's Young People's Association, and of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN BAPTIST PURCELL, son of Edmund and Johanna Purcell, was born February 26, 1800, in Mallow, a town at the junction of the Cork railroad, running to Killarney. It is situated on the bank of the beautiful Blackwater river. The "Annals of the Four Masters" locate the Purcells. There were two branches of the family in Kilkenny and Limerick—one near Ossory, between the Barrow and Nore rivers, in the former, and one not far from Croom, in the latter. It is a well-known name in Dublin, and throughout the south of Ireland. It is a southern Irish name. The parents of Archbishop Purcell were industrious and pious. They gave their children the best education the country afforded.

In his eighteenth year the subject of our sketch left the "fair fields of Erin" for the land beyond the wave. Although his parents were comparatively poor, they had well-to-do relatives, and it was expected, as John from his childhood was a very devout child, that they would furnish him the means to complete his studies at Maynooth, the principal Catholic ecclesiastical college in Ireland. They did not do so. In his eighteenth year he arrived in America, with a pair of rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a big heart, and a head stocked with Latin and Greek. He was determined to win the crown of the priesthood. In those days classical learning was in high repute among the leading men of this country. He knocked, one fine day, at the door of the Asbury College, Baltimore, and asked for a certificate as a scholar. The

Faculty examined him; he received his certificate of capacity, and was almost immediately engaged as a private teacher by a family in Queen Anne's county, Md. His piety and thorough latinity soon became known to the Faculty of Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md. He entered it as a student, in June, 1820. His career during the subsequent three years was brilliant. In the fall of 1823 he received from Archbishop Mareschal, the third Archbishop of Baltimore, the four Minor Orders for the Catholic Church. On the 1st of March, 1824, he sailed from New York for France in the company of Rev. Dr. Brute, afterward first Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., to complete his studies in the Seminary of St. Sulpice (the solitude), at Paris and Issy, until May 21, 1826, when he was ordained in Notre Dame Church with three others. Among the number was the beloved Archbishop of Rheims, Ludwig Eugene Regnault, who was born on the 21st of February, 1800. Remembering the auspicious day, the venerable man invited Archbishop Purcell to come over to La Belle France, and celebrate his Golden Jubilee. In the same year, with the roses on his cheeks, and full of ardor as a young priest, he paid a visit to his parents, in Mallow, on the Blackwater, in company with the Rev. Samuel Eccleston, afterward the fifth Archbishop of Baltimore. In the year 1827 he returned to the United States, and was, on his arrival at Mount St. Mary's, appointed professor of moral philosophy. He also assisted his friend, Father Brute, in the instruction of the students of theology, at the same time attending to his regular duties as priest in the confessional and pulpit. Soon afterward he became president of the College, and while acting as such, two events of great importance took place. As president of the institution he succeeded in having it chartered as a college by the Legislature; the other event was that he, also as president of Mount St. Mary's College, had occasion to receive, from New York as an alumnus, him who in 1864 became Archbishop of New York, and subsequently our cardinal. Archbishop Purcell was exactly seven years, four months and seventeen days a priest on the 13th day of October, 1833, when he was consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati, by Archbishop Whitfield, in the Cathedral of Baltimore. The assistant Bishops were the late Bishops Dubois and Kenrick; his friend, Father Eccleston, who accompanied him to Ireland in 1826, preached the consecration sermon.

Ardent and zealous to perform the duties now imposed upon him, the young Bishop, during the week following his consecration, took part in the Second Provincial Council, held at Baltimore, after which he set out for Cincinnati, the new field of his future labors; and in order to do this he was compelled to borrow three hundred dollars from his friends in the East. On his arrival he in nowise found things in a flourishing condition. The Catholics of that day in this city, both English and German, had but one church, the Cathedral of St. Peter, Sycamore street, the present site of St. Xavier's, which was destroyed by fire in 1882. Knowing, however, that the field laid out for his labor was of fertile and productive soil, he applied to the work his erudite and persisting mind, deeply imbued with the importance of his task. Soon experiencing that the German element promised to constitute a strong and highly influential portion of the Catholic population, he at once set about building a separate church for them; and to carry out this project he sacrificed a valuable piece of real estate, left to him by his predecessor. Going from house to house, he gathered contributions for this holy and praiseworthy design, and in one year he had the consolation of consecrating the first German Catholic Church in Cincinnati, the Church of the Holy Trinity, which was destroyed by fire in 1852. The entire diocese, embracing the State of Ohio, then comprised sixteen so-called churches, few of which, however, deserved the name, as they were mostly blockhouses or constructed of logs, in the pioneer style, or, at the best, plain frame structures. These have long since disappeared, and given place to larger edifices and buildings more in accord with the Catholic idea of a house dedicated to the worship of the Living God. Late in the fall or winter of 1836, during a session of the Ohio College of

Teachers—a body of learned gentlemen whom our Bishop's love of encouraging literature induced him to join—there arose the spark out of which sprung the celebrated debate between Bishop Purcell and Alexander Campbell.

The Archbishop, to which title and power he was advanced in 1850, was a great favorite at Rome, and for many years had more influence with the Pontiffs than any other American Bishop. He made many visits to the Eternal City, and was always received with marked favor. His first visit was in 1835 to give an account of his diocese. Having been appointed Archbishop in 1850, he went to Rome the following year to receive the Pallium from the Pope's own hands. Pius IX was then on the throne, and his attachment for Archbishop Purcell led him to send his private carriage to meet him on his arrival, a distinction accorded to no other prelate. On his return from Rome in 1851, the citizens of this city had in readiness, and presented him with, a fine carriage and a team of coal-black horses. In the following year, 1852, the number of inmates in the Orphan Asylum had increased to such an extent that funds were required to buy bread for the little ones, and the tender, warm-hearted Archbishop, who had always been a father to the fatherless, sold his horses and carriage and gave the money to buy bread for the hungry orphans. In 1862, by invitation of the Pope, he visited Rome to be present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs.

The Pope, in 1850, wishing to make the Archbishop a prelate of the throne, created his mother, Johanna Purcell, a Roman countess. The Archbishop thus became a Roman count, and being of the nobility, was eligible to the appointment of cardinal. The distinguishing title and honor was greatly appreciated by the Archbishop's aged mother, then in this country, and the son frequently jested affectionately with the venerable lady about her being a "Countess." He was from the first eminently popular and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, without regard to differences of creed. During his debate he was championed by Hon. Charles Hammond, one of the brightest intellects of Ohio, and editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1837. Dr. Daniel Drake, Judge James Hall, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Hon. Bellamy Storer, in the years 1833 to 1840, and, in fact, almost all our leading citizens, from time to time took a pride in being the especial friend, as they were the admirers, of Bishop Purcell. Gen. Harrison, on his invitation, attended in 1837 or 1838 the commencement exercises held at the Athenæum, Sycamore street, and sat down to dinner for the occasion with the Bishop, clergy, and other invited guests. Archbishop Purcell died July 4, 1883. With the death of the Archbishop his immediate family became extinct. The father died at Mallow shortly after the great famine of 1846-47, and the mother and her two daughters then came to Cincinnati. Mrs. Purcell and her daughter, Kate, went to Martinsville, Brown Co., Ohio, close to the Ursuline Convent, where they lived with a Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Purcell was here when she received the title of Countess from the Pope. She died April 15, 1857, in her ninety-second year. Kate, before this, came to Cincinnati, and died at the Orphan Asylum, in Cummins ville, March 11, 1879. She was buried by the side of her mother in the Ursuline graveyard, Brown county, and was followed one year later by her brother, Edward. Margaret Purcell married a Mr. Pugh, and removed with him to New Orleans, where her brother, Edward, practiced law for a short time. She died a few years before the Civil war.—[Abridged from *History of Mt. St. Mary's of the West*.

MOST REV. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER, D. D., archbishop of Cincinnati, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1819, and is a son of Basil and Elizabeth Miles (Snowden) Elder. In his father's family there were ten children who reached majority, of whom he was the ninth. His father, who was born near Emmitsburg, Md., removed in 1802 to Baltimore, where he was a grocer and forwarding commission merchant, and where he died in 1869, lacking but a few days of having completed his ninety-sixth year. Basil Elder's father, Thomas Elder, emigrated with his family to Bards-



Scott Bouhauw.

town, Ky., where he lived the remainder of his life. William Elder, who was the father of Thomas Elder, emigrated from England, and was one of the first settlers in Maryland. During the anti-Catholic ascendancy of the colony in the first half of the eighteenth century a law was passed prohibiting the celebration of the mass, but it was not approved of by the King until it was so changed as to allow citizens to have mass said in their own houses. To aid in alleviating this state of affairs, William Elder built a large log house about two miles south of Emmitsburg, in part of which he resided; and a large portion of which was occupied by one large room, extending to the roof, in which, as was the purpose of the builder, the Holy Sacrifice of the mass might be attended by a large number at a time. The building was occupied as a dwelling by the grandchildren of the first owner as late as 1842, and was but recently torn down. Thus we find the family actively engaged in caring in its infancy for the religious freedom and progress of the colony, which laid the foundation of Catholicity in America, and patiently sharing the controversies and persecutions which had now reached the New World, in defence of that religion which one and a half centuries later was to make the name of Elder famous.

In 1831 Archbishop Elder entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., then presided over by Rev. John B. Purcell, D. D., who was subsequently the second Bishop and the first Archbishop of Cincinnati. After a thorough course of six years he was graduated in June, 1837, and entered the Seminary for the fall term. In 1842 he left the "old Mountain" for the Propaganda, Rome. He was ordained Priest on Passion Sunday, 1846, and, returning to his native diocese, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology in Mt. St. Mary's. He also assumed at the same time the onerous position of director of the Seminary. In 1855 the See of Natchez became vacant by the death of Rt. Rev. J. O. Van De Velde, D. D., and Dr. Elder was chosen to succeed him. There was nothing to commend the diocese of Natchez to the worldly-minded. This diocese embraced the entire State of Mississippi, the people were few, poor and scattered. Bishop Elder was consecrated at Baltimore by Archbishop Kenrick, on the 3d of May, 1857, and immediately departed for Natchez, where he arrived on the eve of Pentecost. Not very long after the Bishop's arrival in Mississippi the war for the Union broke out. Some pastors left for the field of battle, and some congregations were scattered.

The first years of his life there were ones of arduous labor and many privations, but his cheerful spirit of self sacrifice, one of the strong traits of his character, won him the love of his people. Catholics and Protestants were everywhere won by the gentleness of his disposition and the determination of his character. The apostolic zeal and charity of Bishop Elder showed themselves strongly during the fever epidemic which desolated the South in 1878. All who could do so fled from the infected districts, but Bishop Elder remained at his post, to encourage the priests and nuns who rendered such heroic services to the victims of the terrible pestilence, some of them at the sacrifice of their own lives. The Bishop, whose courage in attending the sick inspired his priests, was himself smitten with the dread fever, and for a time his life was despaired of; but Providence seems to have designed him for greater accomplishments than he had yet performed, and he recovered to the great delight of his devoted flock, and that of the entire country, which had become acquainted with his heroism and loyalty to duty.

The following year the Holy See, wishing to testify his admiration for Dr. Elder, offered him the Archbishopric of San Francisco. Bishop Elder did not show any spirit of refusal, but pointed out that it would be very inadvisable to withdraw from the diocese when it was in such a deplorable condition. The Pope refrained from ordering him to accept the proffered promotion, and the Natchez Diocese retained its beloved prelate for two years longer. But the day of separation was to come. Early in 1879 the financial troubles which marked the closing years of Archbishop Purcell's life caused that venerable prelate to petition Rome for a coadjutor. The

choice fell upon the Bishop of Natchez, who was accordingly appointed January 30, 1880. Few men would care to assume the enormous responsibilities that Bishop Elder was compelled to assume when he accepted the coadjutorship of Cincinnati; but Bishop Elder was too brave to refuse the cross that was now offered him. The administration of diocesan matters devolved upon Bishop Elder as soon as he came to Cincinnati. Archbishop Purcell, broken-hearted, retired to St. Martin's Convent, Brown county, leaving his auxiliary to manage affairs as best he could.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS S. BYRNE, D.D., fifth bishop of Nashville. The subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, July 19, 1842. His parents were among the first settlers of this thriving little town, and their memory is still fresh in the minds of the older inhabitants. Their home was a hospitable resort of the visiting clergy, and it was, no doubt, owing to the presence of so many of these reverend gentlemen that young Thomas Byrne became enamored of the priestly life.

His father dying when he was but nine months old, his good mother strove to give him the best education possible under the circumstances, and accordingly he was sent to the local schools. Every morning found him ready to serve the daily Mass of Father Daniel Hallunan, brother of the first rector of Mount St. Mary's, and he frequently served in the Mass of Father Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States. At the age of eleven he left school and went to work; but the resolution still remained to be at some time an educated man; and it was with this purpose that he became a machinist, firmly determined to save enough to pay for his education. His industry enabled him at the age of eighteen to give up his position, and take to the more congenial toil, that of the class room. He entered the Preparatory Seminary of St. Thomas, Bardstown, Ky., where, under the guidance of the learned Father Chambridge, he spent some years in the study of the classics. He finished his college course in Mount St. Mary's of the West, under Father MacLeod, being one of the last pupils of this celebrated professor. After one year of philosophy, he and three others were selected by Archbishop Purcell to finish their theology in the American College, Rome. He remained in the Eternal City for three years, and returning in October, 1868, received tonsure and minor orders from Archbishop Purcell on the 16th of the following December; on the 18th he was made subdeacon, and on the 19th deacon. The archbishop now made him a member of the Faculty, with the responsible office of procurator. He was ordained priest in the Seminary Chapel May 22, 1869. During the succeeding years he taught various classes, physics, chemistry, mathematics, Latin, English, geology, etc., and also attended to the duties of chaplain to the Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Joseph's, Delhi. The first volume of Alzog's Universal Church History appeared in 1874. This work was the joint production of Dr. Pabisch, the previous rector of Mt. St. Mary's and of Father Byrne. Its translation occupied six years.

In 1877 he took charge of the little parish of St. Vincent de Paul, Sedamsville, once the charge of his old professor, Father MacLeod, which he attended from the seminary, and subsequently from St. Joseph's Mother House, where he went to reside permanently in 1879. He remained at St. Joseph's seven years, and during that time superintended the building of the present Mother House, and also the one which was destroyed by fire in 1885. When the second building was nearing completion he was called to the rectorship of the Cathedral. When the Springer Institute, one of the finest school buildings of Cincinnati, was almost completed, he was again transferred to the important post of Rector of the seminary, which the Archbishop reopened September 12, 1887. The institution during the first year had an attendance of thirty. The number has continually increased each year, so that at last the diocesan authorities have been constrained to erect a new wing to accommodate all who seek admission. The average attendance for the present year has been ninety-five, while the roll informs us that during the seven years of Dr. Byrne's

incumbency, Mount St. Mary's has given over one hundred priests to the Church in the United States

On May 22, 1894, Dr. Byrne celebrated the silver jubilee of his priesthood. The day was in very truth a family gathering, simple and earnest, heartfelt and sincere, and will ever be remembered by all concerned as a day of peace and enjoyment. On June 7, Dr. Byrne received from Rome the official information of his appointment to the See of Nashville. The Bulls of appointment were dated May 10, 1894. [From *History of Mt. St. Mary's of the West*.

CHRYSOSTOM THEOBALD is pastor of the Franciscan Province of Cincinnati. The Franciscan Order, whose members were the first to evangelize the New World, was founded by St. Francis in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The Order soon spread over all parts of the world, and American history bears abundant testimony to the self-sacrificing labors of its members for the civilization of the aborigines in Maine and the Pacific States within the present border of the Union, as well as in Canada and in South America, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Between the years 1830 and 1850 that incessant stream of immigration, which has since continued with uninterrupted vigor, began to flow into the United States. The number of Germans, swelled by new arrivals from year to year, led the bishops of the various Catholic dioceses founded in different parts of the country to call to their help German priests to minister to the spiritual wants of their countrymen. Repeated urgent invitations of the Rt. Rev. J. B. Purcell, then Bishop of Cincinnati, induced the Franciscans of the Austrian Province of St. Leopold, in the Tyrol, to send Father William Unterthiner to this country. He arrived in 1844, and was installed pastor of St. John's church, Cincinnati, then recently erected. His ministry was so successful, that at the time of his death, January 17, 1857, this congregation was the most flourishing and numerous of the city. Other priests followed him, so that the Franciscans who had meanwhile founded a church and convent in St. Bernard, a few miles northeast of Cincinnati, numbered ten in 1858, and obtained for themselves the erection into an independent CUSTODIA, or Minor Province. Father Otho Jair, then pastor of St. John's church, was nominated Superior or Custos. Now the Fathers opened a college for candidates for the priesthood, which is to this day in successful operation. The Franciscans now have charge of the following churches in Cincinnati and Hamilton county: (1) St. John's church, built 1845, rebuilt 1867, with about one thousand families and one thousand one hundred school children. (2) St. Francis' church, built 1859, with about one thousand families, and one thousand two hundred school children. (3) St. Bonaventures church, built 1868, with about five hundred families, and four hundred school children. (4) St. George's, Corryville, built 1868, rebuilt 1872, with about eight hundred families, and nine hundred school children. (5) St. Clement's church, St. Bernard, Ludlow Grove Post Office, with about three hundred families, and five hundred and sixty school children. (6) St. Francis chapel, Mt. Alverno, with Protectory for boys and thirty families. The Franciscans also attend St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Poor, Clifton, and Little Sisters of the Poor, Montgomery road, and the Catholic in the following public institutions: City Workhouse, House of Refuge, City Infirmary, County Infirmary and Longview Insane Asylum. (7) St. Francis College, a classical training school for aspirants to the priesthood, founded in 1859, is located on Bremen street, near Liberty, opposite St. Francis' church. A splendid new building was erected for it in 1893. Average number of students, eighty. (8) St. Anthony's Convent, near Mt. Airy, the novitiate for the candidates of the Order, was founded 1889. Here the future members of the Order, clerical and lay, are prepared for their future duties, which embrace ministerial work, teaching and household help.—[Contributed.

REV. AUGUSTIN M. QUATMAN is pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Madison and Woodburn avenues, Walnut Hills. Of the church edifices of the Queen City,

St. Francis de Sales, on the corner of Madison and Woodburn avenues, Walnut Hills, ranks among the first.

It was in the "forties," when four Catholic families settled on what is now known as East Walnut Hills. Francis Fortman, Joseph Kleine, H. Westjohn and Fred Kleine, with their families, worshiped in Fortman's barn, on McMillan, opposite Moorman avenue. Subsequently a church was built on the southwest corner of Hackberry and Forest avenues, and the edifice was dedicated November 3, 1850. Up to this time Rev. Jos. Ferneding ministered to the wants of the congregation. After laboring zealously for eight years, the first resident pastor, Rev. I. N. Schmidt, was called to his reward in May, 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. I. M. Menge, who remained until his death in 1873.

Under the pastorate of Rev. A. Fisher, the membership of the congregation increasing rapidly, it was resolved to build a spacious schoolhouse. The present site on the corner of Madison and Woodburn avenues was purchased for the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars by I. B. Enneking, who subsequently transferred the same for the above amount to St. Francis de Sales congregation. The school is at present conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and numbers three hundred pupils. In the same year it was resolved to build a church, and on June 30, of the following year (1878), amid a vast concourse of people the corner stone was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell. Besides the customary articles placed in the corner stone was a phonographic cylinder of the Archbishop's address. The sermon was preached by the Rev. I. Friedland, of Detroit, Mich., and among the many distinguished visitors G. D. Adhamar de Cransac, the nephew of Pope Pius IX.; his honor, Mayor Moore, ex-Mayor Johnston, and the present pastor Rev. Aug. M. Quatman, were present. The edifice was dedicated December 20, 1879. Rev. A. Fisher having been missioned to Springfield, Ohio, Rev. Charles Schmidt labored during the four years of his pastorate with great zeal until his death, which occurred December 14, 1883. On New Year's eve, the Rev. Augustin M. Quatman, having been assistant pastor of St. Peter's Cathedral for fourteen years, assumed charge. A very heavy debt rested upon the church. In a few years the debt was reduced to less than half of the original amount, besides reducing the interest to three per cent. The two bazaars held for the benefit of the church, one in 1890, the other in 1892, at which Governor Campbell and Governor McKinley performed the opening exercises, may be cited as an example of earnest work. Twenty-five thousand dollars were cleared at these bazaars. During his administration the interior of the church was transformed into a marvel of beauty. Besides the exquisite frescoing, and the classic windows, we mention the way of the cross or stations; in point of conception, art and coloring they stand first in the country. The sanctuary is graced by a superb gothic altar of statuary marble. We quote from the *Commercial Gazette* of April 24, 1887: "The altar is of pure white (Rutland, Vermont) marble, not a streak of color, not a dark view in its whole composition, with column and panels of onyx. It is by F. & H. Schroeder, of this city, from designs by A. Kloster, of New York. It is pure German Gothic in style, consistent with that of the cruciform interior of the church. The front of the altar table proper has deeply carved upon it, separated by columns of onyx, which support the table, a head of Christ, *Ecce Homo*, then, in the center the paschal Lamb, and to the right a head of the blessed Virgin, *Mater Dolorosa*. The marble slab of the altar is twelve feet long and two and a half feet wide. Behind and over the table of the altar, to the left of the tabernacle, is a group in relief, The presentation of the Infant Jesus in the temple, showing Mary and Simeon. The outer door of the Tabernacle has, in bronze relief, the blessing of the bread by Christ, and to the right again, in marble, is the last supper, St. Peter and St. John, the well-beloved disciples kneeling to receive the Bread of Life from the hands of the Saviour. This completes the story of the Mass, the offering, the consecration and Communion. On the left and right of this level of the altar

are marble figures of St. Joseph and St. Agnes. The Exposition Niche, over the tabernacle and whose inner door 'I. H. S.' stands in relief, is carved from a solid block of white marble. Marvelously sculptured angels kneel on either side. Above this, in turn, the 'Exposition Canopy,' for use in forty-hour devotions, is another wonder of carving from the solid block. By a happy arrangement of height, looking between the dainty columns of this marble canopy, the eye rests upon the figure of the Saviour of the world in stained glass, in the rear. The gothic pinnacles of marble are all from solid pieces, and as all the carvings named are away up in the realms of high art, beautiful alike in conception and treatment, it will be seen that the new altar is an art treasure, which enriches the community without regard to creed, while it is to the Catholics of St. Francis de Sales a pride forever." To Mr. Joseph and Agnes Kleine, a grand old couple, landmarks of piety and generosity, has fallen the privilege of donating this altar. The rite of consecration was performed by Most Rev. William H. Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati; Rt. Rev. Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, participating; Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., preaching. Besides Rt. Rev. Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, Tenn., about one hundred and twenty-five priests assisted at the ceremony. The choir, under the directorship of Prof. J. Frank Wilson, sang Beethoven's Mass in a most exquisite manner.

The frescoing of the church was designed and executed by artist W. Thien. There is, indeed, a wealth of color and gold against which the soft tints of the reliefs of the stations form a most pleasing contrast. In the windows are represented the Latin fathers of the church; the birth of Christ and the descent from the cross form the groups of the transept windows respectively. The movable properties of the church are of the most exquisite design and workmanship: A carved pulpit of oak, a gothic sanctuary lamp, various statues, and candelabras which are only equaled by those in Trinity Church, New York. Vestments of the finest embroidery, costing thousands of dollars, make up the interior magnificence of this House of God. When it is borne in mind that all the interior ornaments amounting to eighty thousand dollars have sprung into existence by the generosity of kind members of the congregation, and that the debt has been lessened fifty thousand dollars, it will be acknowledged that St. Francis de Sales is a model congregation of which Father Quatman and his able assistant, Father Gerdes, may be justly proud.—[Contributed.]

REV. J. C. ALBRINCK, V.G., is pastor of Holy Trinity Church, West Fifth street. In the western part of the city, on Fifth street near the site of the old Indian mound, stands a great edifice, with its lofty spire holding up the sign of redemption 220 feet above the curbstone. It is the church of the Holy Trinity, the church of the first Catholic German congregation in Cincinnati. The building is of brick, 65x170 feet in depth, and has a seating capacity of over fifteen hundred persons. West of this building stands the splendid parochial school 61x74 feet, having a spacious hall with eight large schoolrooms, with a mansard used as a residence for the janitor. The present church building was erected in 1853, and dedicated January 1, 1854, by the late Cardinal Bedini, while on his visit to the United States. The building replaces the original Holy Trinity church erected in 1834 and destroyed by fire in 1852.

The history of the congregation furnishes an interesting chapter in the history of the Catholic Church in Ohio. It was about twenty years after the settling of Cincinnati that German emigration was directed to the banks of the beautiful Ohio. At first the Catholic element was small in membership and in earthly influence. When in the year 1822 the first Cathedral was opened on Sycamore street by the Sainly Bishop Fenwick, the English and German speaking Catholics worshiped before the same altar. A German priest in the person of Rev. F. Rese, afterward bishop of Detroit, was found to administer to the wants of the German Catholics, and to instruct them in their mother tongue. Thus matters went on until the arrival of

Bishop J. B. Purcell in 1833. He at once saw the wants of his Catholic Germans, and went to work to build for them their own church. He secured for them a lot 70x200 feet on Fifth street, outside of the western limits of the city, for the sum of three thousand dollars. The construction of the building was directed by Rev. S. H. Montgomery, and the corner stone was laid in April, 1834. By October 5, same year, matters had so far advanced that the dedication could be performed by the Rev. Bishop. This was a red-letter day for the Catholics of Cincinnati, and remarkable in the history of the young Church in Ohio. Never before was there such a gathering of distinguished clergymen in Cincinnati. Besides the Rev. Bishop of Cincinnati there were present the Rt. Rev. Benedict J. Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown, Ky.; Rev. John M. Henni, afterward Archbishop of Milwaukee; Rev. H. D. Junker, afterward the first bishop of Alton, Ill., and the eloquent Father Abell, of Louisville, and Father Hilzeberger, of Maryland, besides the local clergy and ten ecclesiastical students. One remarkable feature of the day was the elegant singing at Divine service, and, as the *Catholic Telegraph* of October 10, 1834, remarked, a splendid orchestra entertained the visiting clergy at dinner with choicest of music. Here was the start made in that noble art which has been faithfully fostered by their successors. The pioneer Catholic Germans as a rule were not men endowed with an abundance of earthly goods. They came from Fatherland blessed with a good common-school education, and a deep sense of religion. They came to this country to better their fortunes and to secure their families a home. But in the pursuit of earthly goods they did not overlook higher ends. In January, 1837, the members of the Holy Trinity congregation organized the St. Aloysius Orphan Society, which has continued to flourish ever since, and which in 1894 had a membership exceeding twenty-five hundred. In order to defend themselves against the many attacks on their religion made by adversaries, Rev. J. M. Henni, with the aid of the Orphan Society, established the Catholic weekly paper, *The Wahrheits Freund*, the first German Catholic paper published in the United States, which to this day is in a most flourishing condition, fulfilling well its high mission. The Catholic Relief Union, which for a half century did its good work, was another organization started by these German pioneers. Moreover, as soon as permitted, early in the "forties," these pioneers organized a Cemetery association which now controls three extensive cemeteries—St. Joseph, St. John, St. Mary's—using its revenues for the maintenance of the cemeteries, and relieving the wants of the deserving German poor. To Holy Trinity congregation belongs the honor of having established and maintained the first parochial school in Hamilton county. At first the classes were taught in the basement of the old church edifice, destroyed by fire in 1852. In 1848 the congregation bought an adjoining lot of fifty feet, and erected thereon a three-story school building of six spacious rooms. In order to keep up with the times in 1876, the congregation purchased an additional lot of sixty-foot front for \$21,000, and erected thereon the present beautiful school building, one of the finest in the city, at a total cost of \$50,000. This congregation has been presided over for the last sixty years by Rev. J. M. Henni, the late Archbishop of Milwaukee; Rev. F. X. Huber, O. S. F.; Rev. I. Schonat; Rev. Peter Kröger; Rev. Bernes Hengehold, and Very Rev. John C. Albrinck, V.G., the incumbent in 1894. Although the membership has decreased in consequence of the inroads of public works into its territories and the greater conveniences of our beautiful suburbs, Holy Trinity congregation holds a high place among the numerous Catholic congregations of Cincinnati.—[Contributed.]

VERY Rev. J. C. Albrinck was born January 17, 1830, in the former Kingdom of Hannover, Germany. In the fall of 1836 he emigrated with his parents to America, and ever since has made Cincinnati his home. After attending the parochial school of Holy Trinity, he made his first communion there in August, 1840, and was confirmed in October following. After engaging in various employments to aid his

struggling family, he entered St. Xavier College in the fall of 1844, and graduated therefrom in 1849. He found means of entering the ecclesiastical state, and in August, 1849, was sent to the famous Seminary of St. Sulpici, Paris, France, by the late Archbishop Purcell. After a four-years' course of philosophical and theological studies, he was ordained priest in the Cathedral of Notre Dame May 21, 1853. Soon after he returned to the city of his adoption, and in January, 1854, was assigned to the mission of Pomeroy, Ohio, where the scattered Catholics of Meigs, Athens and Gallia counties, and those of West Virginia in the adjacent territory, were subject to his administration. He filled this position four and one-half years, when, after having built a church in Gallipolis, he was removed to Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Here a new field for his activity was opened for him. During his fourteen years of ministration it fell to his lot to build the present beautiful church, erect a spacious schoolhouse, and enlarge the pastoral residence. He also built the churches of Glendale and Carthage, and for twelve years provided for the spiritual wants of the inmates of the City and County Infirmary. After having provided amply for the wants of the Catholics in this neighborhood, he was in May, 1872, removed by the late Archbishop Purcell to the charge of the Trinity Church, West Fifth street, city. Here a new field was opened for his activity. One of the first acts of his ministration was to purchase a portion of the Brachman lot, and to build thereon the present beautiful schoolhouse. On the death of Very Rev. Otto Jair, O. S. F., in 1887, the Most Rev. Archbishop Elder appointed him vicar-general of the diocese. Besides attending to the arduous duties of his position he found time to assist new congregations in the suburbs, and the now flourishing congregations of Norwood and North Fairmount and Deer Park are indebted to him for their establishment and their first success. In the year 1889 he procured a beautiful piece of property at Cedar Point, erecting thereon St. Gregory's Preparatory Seminary, and for two years he presided over it as rector, when he returned to his first charge as pastor of the Holy Trinity. Although at this present writing he is in his sixty-fifth year, his remarkably good health gives promise of many years of activity.

REV. MAXIMILIAN SCHAEFER is pastor of St. George's Church, Calhoun street, Corryville. The origin of St. George's Church dates back in 1868, when Rev. Otto Jair, of St. John's Church, on the 20th of April bought two lots of 150 by 190 feet on Calhoun, between Vine and Madison streets, on which a substantial two-story brick building was erected to serve as chapel and school. The corner stone was laid July 5, and the building dedicated on the following 18th of November, St. George being selected patron of the congregation. This church was served for two years from St. John's Church, but owing to its rapid increase Rev. Jerome Kilgenstein was appointed resident pastor in 1870. In 1872 he bought a site for a parochial residence, and had plans for a large substantial church prepared, the corner stone of which was laid October 13, 1872. It was finished and dedicated June 28, 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. William Gausepohl.

The church is built in the romanesque byzantine style, of pressed brick, with sandstone trimmings. The two spires rise to the height of 190 feet, the church being 160 feet long and 70 wide. The inside height to the apex of the groined arch is 62 feet, whilst the naves are 47 feet high. The front on Calhoun street measures 78 feet, and has three fine sandstone portals, above the middle of which is a beautiful circular window. The building, exclusive of furniture, cost \$80,000. Later, stained glass windows, altars, bells and a grand organ were added, all of which are works of art, and make St. George's church one of the finest places of worship in the city. Rev. Maximilian Schaefer, O. S. F., is the present pastor.—[Contributed.]

REV. JOHN F. SCHOENHOEFT is pastor of the St. Lawrence congregation, which was founded in 1868 by the resident Catholics of Price Hill, who up to that time had attended Divine services at St. Mary's Seminary. In the year mentioned, under the administration of Rev. I. M. Bonner, the first pastor, a piece of ground compris-

ing about 1.28 acres, and situated at the corner of Warsaw pike and Rapid Run road, was purchased from Jefferson Terry for the sum of \$3,000. On this site a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected, the second story of which was fitted up for church purposes. The dedication of this church took place on Trinity Sunday, June 12, 1870, the Right Rev. A. M. Toebbe, Bishop of Covington, Ky., officiating. In the meantime, in 1869, Rev. Father Bonner was transferred to St. Edward's Church, city, and Rev. H. I. Richter, D.D., vice-president of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, was placed in charge of the present church and pastoral residence, the lot being 250 feet square, and lying opposite. The school property was purchased in 1874 for the sum of \$13,500. The residence of these premises was occupied as a pastoral residence in the year 1881.* In the same year Rev. Dr. Richter was given an assistant in the person of Joseph M. Benning. In 1882 the congregation became free from debt. In 1883 Rev. Dr. Richter was named first Bishop of the new diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich.; he was succeeded at St. Lawrence's by Rev. John Frederic Schoenhoeft, D.D., hitherto assistant pastor at Holy Trinity Church, Fifth street, city. In 1885 the frame dwelling in the rear of the schoolhouse was purchased together with the adjoining lot, for \$3,500. This property was very soon after utilized for school purposes.

The congregation having grown to such an extent that the chapel in the school building was no longer able to accommodate the members, it was resolved in January, 1886, to build a new church. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid by Most Rev. Archbishop Elder, on October 17 of the same year. In order to keep the congregation out of debt as much as possible it was decided for the present to build the basement only, and to roof this in temporarily and use it for Divine services. The cost of building the basement was about nineteen thousand dollars. The dedication of the basement chapel took place on Sunday, May 22, 1887, Right Rev. Bishop Richter, the former pastor of the congregation, conducting the ceremonies. The interior is 125 feet long and 68 feet wide, 16 feet high, and has a seating capacity of about six hundred. Rev. Joseph M. Benning having accompanied Bishop Richter to the diocese of Grand Rapids in 1883, Rev. Bernard Bottmann was appointed his successor, and remained at St. Lawrence until 1877. In that year he was assigned to temporary charge of St. Henry's Church, city, his place being taken by Rev. B. Miggeel. In the year 1891 the congregation was again free from debt. On March 9, 1892, the steeple of the school building was destroyed by fire. Owing to the steady growth of the congregation it was found necessary, in 1893, to resume work on the new church, and push it to completion. It is expected to have the church ready for occupation by the end of August of this year (1894). When completed it will be one of the handsomest church edifices in the diocese. The plans and specifications were drawn by A. Drindin, of Chicago, Ill. The church is built in the Gothic style of the XIVth century. The length is 165 feet, the width 72 feet. The front is adorned by two towers, the one being 190 feet high, the other 130 feet. The congregation is in a very flourishing condition, and now numbers about four hundred and seventy-five families.— [Contributed.]

REV. W. F. M. O'ROURKE is pastor of Holy Angels congregation, which was organized and the first church built in 1859. The first church is now used for the parochial school. The second church, the present stone edifice, interiorly most beautifully decorated, was built in 1862-63. The present commodious pastoral residence was built in 1867.

The principal families in the early days of the congregation, and their descendants still connected with it are: The Springers, Peters, Leens, Kellabers, Drionys, Greens, Linskeys, Burks, Dugans, Scanlons, Maloneys, Daily, Kelleys, Doomis, Burns, Nolans, Hines, McCarthys, Redmond, Roachs, Highlands, Morans, Fowlers, Sullivans, McCormacks, Conlons, Tobins, O'Connells, Fallons, Butters, Haleys, Monoghans, Hughes, Farrels, Welshs, Bradleys, O'Neils, Halls, Collis, Blands,



PATRICK POLAND.

Earlys, Delaneys, Sweeneys, Kennedys, Gills, Farringtons, Hollingers, Molloyes, Williams, McGreveys, Bradys, Flynn's, Hessions, Gleasons, Churchills, Conners, Diskins, Courtneys, Foys, Gannons, Ryons, McCluskeys, Mullens, McManus, Rear-dons. The lay officers of the church during the past nine years have been Messrs. J. H. Redmond, P. A. McCarthy, Patrick Foy, J. Delaney, J. Steinmetz and P. Monaghan. The present officers are: Messrs. M. D. Leen, E. Sweeney, H. M. Rice, E. J. Denny, M. Dugan, M. Burns, M. Kelley, M. Maloney, B. Early and P. Courtney. The first pastor of Holy Angels Church was Rev. M. O'Sullivan, 1859-60; the second was Rev. T. F. Walsh, 1860-63; the third was Rev. E. P. Corcoran, 1863-65; the fourth was Rev. M. O'Neill, 1865-85; the fifth (1885) is Rev. W. F. M. O'Rourke, the present incumbent.—[Contributed.]

Father O'Rourke was born in central Pennsylvania, March 21, 1836, was removed in childhood to Pittsburgh, thence to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1839. At the age of twenty-three years, having been reared on a farm, and having had a fairly good education in the common branches of school instruction, he, in 1859, entered the Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's of the West at Cincinnati. At this seat of learning he pursued his studies of humanities and theology for seven years, and was ordained to the Holy priesthood by Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, on St. Patrick's Day, 1866. He celebrated his "silver jubilee" in the priesthood in the church of Holy Angels in 1891. It was admitted on all sides to have been the most magnificent celebration of the kind ever thus far accorded to a priest in the archdiocese of Cincinnati.

REV. PETER LOTTI, rector of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, was born in Florence, Italy, August 6, 1864, and is the eldest of four children of Savino and Josephina (Pieri) Lotti, both natives of Florence. The father is still living, and resides in Florence; the mother died in 1866. The brothers of our subject are all living, and reside in Florence; the youngest at the present time is being educated for the priesthood at Saint Miniato College, Florence.

The Rev. Father Lotti was educated at the Abbey of Fiesole, Florence, and in 1887 was ordained priest by Right Rev. Del Corona (Dominican), Archbishop of Florence. The Rev. Father came to the United States in 1890, landing at New York; from there went to Bridgeport, Conn., and for a short time was pastor of a small congregation there. He came to Cincinnati in 1892, and was at once appointed rector of Sacred Heart Church. The corner stone of this church was laid by Right Rev. Archbishop William H. Elder, on the first Sunday in October, 1892, and dedicated by Monsigneur Francis Sattoli, of Rome, August 27, 1893, being the first church dedicated by him in America. The Church of the Sacred Heart is also the only Italian church in Cincinnati; it has a congregation numbering some eight hundred families, and it is the intention of the congregation to build a parochial school at a very early date. Rev. Father Lotti is a member of the order of St. Charles Barrome.—[Contributed.]

REV. CHARLES BERTOIELLI, assistant priest, Church of the Sacred Heart, was born in Placentia, in the north of Italy, December 15, 1868, son of Galsano and Ferrari Lingia (Boskie) Bertoielli. He was educated in Cardinal Alberoni College, Placentia, and was ordained to the priesthood November 1, 1892, by Right Rev. Archbishop Scalabuni, of Placentia, and founder of the Order of St. Charles Barrome, of which the Rev. Father is also a member. Both of the Rev. Fathers are held in very high esteem by the members of their congregation and are indefatigable in their efforts to minister to the spiritual wants of their people.

The Sisters of Notre Dame.—Among the institutions of learning and academies established in Cincinnati and Hamilton county, for the education of young ladies, the houses of the Sisters of Notre Dame have held a most conspicuous place for more than half a century. The grey old convent of Notre Dame, situated on the south side of Sixth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, has quite an interesting h

tory; and, although, at the time of its planting in the rugged soil of the New World, this congregation of Religious appeared like a tiny mustard seed, it has never ceased to grow in power and to spread out its branches, till now the blessing of its influence in the domain of education is enjoyed over the vast and flourishing territory between New England and the Pacific coast. The Sisters of Notre Dame came to Cincinnati in 1840, at the urgent request of Bishop John Baptist Purcell, direct from the Mother House in Namur, Belgium. During the year previous, this pious and cultured prelate, while on a tour of Europe, desired to call on the Baroness de Copens, whose sister, a Religious, he had met in America. Arrived at her residence in company with the Abbi Brassac, it was ascertained that the Baroness was absent, attending a retreat, in the Convent of Notre Dame at Namur, and thither they went. This convent, which is known as the "Mother House" of the Sisters of Notre Dame, was founded in 1807 by the Venerable Julia Billiard, and at the time of the good Bishop's visit, in 1839, was governed by Mother Ignatius. The latter received her visitors most cordially, and after inspecting the various departments of the institute, Bishop Purcell was so impressed with the holy rules of the Religious, and their admirable educational methods, that he, there and then, determined to establish a House of this Order in Cincinnati, which was then a city of about forty-five thousand inhabitants, with, comparatively speaking, few institutions for the complete and high education of girls and young ladies. In the following year (1840) the good Bishop was enabled to carry out his project. The Rev. Mother Ignatius, at the request of his Lordship, sent eight Sisters of Notre Dame on the important mission. These zealous missionaries, whose names are held in benediction to this day by thousands of grateful pupils in this city, and in many parts of the United States, were: Sister Louis de Gonzague, Superior; Sister Louise; Sister Xavier; Sister Ignatia; Sister Rosine; Sister Melanie; Sister Humbeline and Sister Mary Pauline. The Sisters set sail from Antwerp, September 9, and entered the harbor of New York, October 19, 1840. They donned secular dress here, and traveled according to the usual custom of those pioneer days by boat and stage to Cincinnati, arriving on the eve of All Saints. They attracted much attention both on the streets and in the Cathedral at divine service; and were soon known as the "accomplished French ladies." The first house occupied by the Sisters was on Sycamore street, opposite the old cathedral (now St. Xavier). It was soon found too small for the growing wants of the community and school. About a dozen yards from their humble abode there stood a house and garden, once the property of Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, pastor of the adjacent Methodist Church. The street on which this property was situated had originally been called Gano street, in honor of Judge Gano, but its name had been changed to Sixth street. The house and garden of Mr. Spencer, with its rare plants and beautiful trees, was considered one of the most elegant and desirable pieces of property in the city. The Sisters purchased this property from Josiah Lawrence, the owner, at the time of their coming to Cincinnati. Mr. Lawrence was a staunch member of the Methodist Church, but his niece, who was largely instrumental through her kind, personal efforts, in procuring this property for the Sisters, had the happiness, subsequently, of becoming a Religious of Notre Dame in this very house. Christmas morning found the little community settled in their new home, and here their first school was opened January 18, 1841. The foundation prospered beyond the fondest hopes of any of its projectors. The pupils of the Sisters were from the most refined and wealthy families, and many were Protestants. In a few months boarders and day scholars numbered sixty, and the records of the first years continually make mention of buildings, erected or enlarged, for the accommodation of the increasing number of pupils and Sisters. But it was not for the wealthy classes that these good Sisters had come so far. A parting injunction of their Mother Superior had been to help the poor to their utmost ability, and indeed the Institute of Notre Dame had been established by the Venerable Mother Julia Billi-

art "to instruct the poor in the most abandoned localities." It was on this account, that they might labor among the poor classes, that Sister Superior Louise rejected an offer of the Right Rev. Bishop Purcell, by which they would have come into possession of the beautiful estate, in Brown county, afterward presented to the Ursuline Nuns. The Sister Superior of Notre Dame alleged, as her reason for declining the offer, that their rules did not permit them to commence a Foundation in a locality where they could not instruct and educate the poor as well as the rich. Classes for those unable to pay for their tuition were opened at the same time as the boarding school, and the delighted teachers soon saw the pupils in the parochial school surpass in number those of the academy. This free school has developed into the present "St. Xavier Girls Parochial School," taught gratuitously by the Sisters of Notre Dame for fifty-three years, twelve teachers being employed at present, thereby saving the State thousands of dollars yearly. In the course of time, twelve other schools were opened in the city, and are conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame to this day. St. Xavier's School was established in 1840; St. Mary's, Thirteenth street, 1847; Holy Trinity, Fifth street, 1848; St. Paul's, Pendleton, 1850; St. Philomena's, Pearl street, 1853; St. Joseph's, Laurel street, 1855; St. Augustine's, Bank street, 1862; St. Anthony's, Budd street, 1864; St. Ann's, New street, 1867; St. George's, Corryville, 1877; St. Henry's, Flint street, 1878. Colored children are taught at St. Ann's school. A school in which deaf mutes are instructed in the ordinary branches of education was opened in 1889. Many sodalities for young and married ladies have been flourishing under the care of the Sisters for years, while the "Tabernacle Society for the Relief of Poor Churches" is the latest gem that has been added to the crown of glory which encircles the fair name of Notre Dame.

MT. NOTRE DAME, Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, one of the most famous boarding schools and institutions of learning for young ladies, in the United States, was founded in 1860. The number of boarders could no longer be accommodated at Sixth street, on which account a tract of land, containing about eighty acres near Reading, nine miles from the city, was purchased. A fine church and spacious convent now grace the famous "Mt. Notre Dame," which, during the thirty-three years of its existence, has become the cherished *alma mater* of hundreds of ladies—Catholics, Protestants and Jewesses—who are distinguished leaders in their respective Churches, and in society, throughout the western and southern States.

THE COURT STREET ACADEMY, corner of Court and Mound streets, Cincinnati, was established for the day scholars, who resided at the west end of the city. Later, schools and academies were founded in other parts of the State, notably in Toledo, Dayton, Hamilton, Chillicothe and Columbus. Schools and academies were also opened in other States, mostly, however, in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California. In 1893, the statistics of the Sisters of Notre Dame showed that they have firmly established thirty-eight houses or convents, besides one novitiate at Sixth street, Cincinnati, and another at Waltham, Mass. One of their largest boarding schools is at San Jose, Cal. The Sisters have at present 22,236 pupils enrolled in their parochial schools; besides 404 boarders, and 1,618 select scholars in their academies; furthermore, there are 12,949 girls in their Sunday-schools, and 19,614 in their sodalities. The congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame in the United States numbers 1,104 members. Fifteen of their schools sent exhibits to the World's Fair Educational Department, at Chicago, and all were judged worthy of awards, four receiving special mention. As is well known, this remarkable educational exhibit commanded the admiration of the most learned and the leading educators of the world.

The success and popularity of the Sisters of Notre Dame, as educators, are to be ascribed to their own excellent beginning; the sublime Christian motive that actuates them in all their undertakings; their self-sacrificing devotion to duty for the glory

of God and the good of others; their simplicity and practical method of teaching, and their firm yet gentle discipline. The Sisters of Notre Dame, and the pupils whom they have taught, are everywhere noted for their charming simplicity, combined with breadth of mind and freedom from little feminine weaknesses which so often mar the completeness of an otherwise excellent training. The aim of the Sisters of Notre Dame is to form good women, useful at home and admirable in society. The latest and grandest achievement of the Sisters in the cause of education is the erection of the convent and academy on Grandin road, East Walnut Hills, popularly called "Our Lady's Summit." This enterprise was begun in 1890. It will be known as the "Mother House" of the Sisters of Notre Dame in the United States, and will serve the triple purpose of a novitiate or training house for postulants and novices, a home for invalids and superannuated Sisters, and a select day school and academy. The new convent stands on a proud eminence, near the intersection of Grandin road and Madisonville pike, and is surrounded by a park of ten acres. It commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country; at the foot of the hill, the beautiful Ohio river, and, beyond, the blue hills of Kentucky; to the west, the busy city; both north and east, the green fields and wooded vales, with here and there a quiet, nestling hamlet—a view indeed for painter's pencil and poet's song. The new convent is six stories high, built of red pressed brick and stone trimmings, having a frontage of 320 feet, and a depth of 85 feet. The chapel in the rear is a large and beautiful structure, 141 x 52 feet, of Gothic architecture, with a seating capacity for 500 people. While the designs are beautiful and the dimensions magnificent, there has been no extravagance, and everything has been constructed with a view to practical utility.

Sister Louise, the first Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame in Cincinnati, after a long life of usefulness in the cause of charity and education, passed from the scenes of her arduous labors December 3, 1886. "She was a remarkable woman" (writes a pupil of Notre Dame); "from her earliest youth she had been devoted to the care of the poor. She was of stately and dignified presence. Gentleness and firmness, modesty and transcendent ability, utter unworldliness, joined to wonderful discernment in reading character, were in her singularly blended. She possessed a rare charity; only the God, whom she loved and served from the cradle to the grave, will ever know her benefactions." Sister Louise was succeeded in the office of Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame in the United States, by Sister Julia, one of the first pupils in America, and for many years the Superior of the convent in Philadelphia. At the time of the death of Sister Superior Louise, the loss seemed irreparable, but it must be confessed, now, that in the person of the present Superior-General, Sister Julia, the Sisters of Notre Dame have received from Divine Providence a most worthy Mother, a woman of rare intellectual ability, and splendid executive talent; one imbued with the true, religious spirit of self-sacrificing charity, under whose wise direction and maternal influence, the noble object of the institute, the moral and intellectual education of the young, will be successfully accomplished. —[By Rev. Francis Xavier Lasance.

REV. JOSEPH KLOSTERMANN is pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church. The Congregation of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help" was first organized by the Franciscan Fathers in the year 1878. An old school building situated on Sedam street, 133 feet north of Lower river road, was purchased and the upper story fitted out for a place of worship, and the basement assigned to the parochial school and teachers' residence. On account of the frequent inroads of the Ohio river by floods, it was deemed necessary to look for a higher locality. The priest's residence had already been built on Delhi avenue. Several vacant lots were secured for a new church adjoining the parsonage and fronting on Orchard street, at present Steiner avenue. On June 10, 1888, the corner stone of the new church was laid by Adm. Rev. J. C. Albrinck, V.G.; on May 5, 1889, the new church was solemnly dedicated

to the service of God by Most Rev. W. H. Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati. The church is situated on an elevated plateau, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding sceneries of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills. The edifice, when completed, has a length of 145 feet, and width of 51 feet, transept 70 feet, surmounted by a tower 170 feet high. The basement, large and airy, is used for school purposes. The church is heated by a hot air furnace. It has a chime of four bells, and has a large pipe organ. Fully equipped with all necessary and ornamental church furniture, it presents a pleasing appearance, inside as well as outside. In 1890-91, a spacious and commodious parsonage was built. The Sisters of St. Francis, who teach the children of the parochial school, occupy the old residence. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Klostermann.—[Contributed.]

UBALD WEBERSINKE is pastor of St. Clement's Church, St. Bernard, Ohio. This parish was formed well nigh fifty years ago, and from the very beginning was attended by Franciscan Fathers, who have remained in charge of it ever since. It was in the latter part of the "forties," when the two families that then constituted St. Bernard assembled in a private residence on Sundays to attend Mass and sermon which were given them by one of the Fathers then stationed at St. John's Church, Green street, Cincinnati. Ere long a frame structure was erected, which was used as a church, while its basement served as a pastor's residence. Under the direction of Rev. Edmund Etschman, Order of Franciscan Fathers, a neat brick church was built in 1850; whereupon Rev. Auselin Koch, O. S. F., was designated to be its first resident pastor, whom the pioneer members of the parish still hold in grateful remembrance. In his own little house he established a school for children, and he himself was its teacher. Soon, however, a spacious two-story schoolhouse was constructed in the rear of the church, and for many years it was the only one in the village. Because of its quiet seclusion, the place was deemed especially suitable for a novitiate, where the young postulants of the Franciscan Order might be trained in spiritual life. By the munificence of a parishioner the Fathers were, in 1863, enabled to build the monastery which stands beside the church, and still serves as a study-house of the Order. Rev. Nicholas Wachter, O. S. F., was then in charge of the parish. In the year 1870 the church, that had been built twenty years ago, was replaced by the present beautiful edifice, which was erected on the same site at a cost of fully forty thousand dollars. Rev. Juvenal Eiberger, O. S. F., was at that time the energetic pastor, but died, much regretted, soon after its completion. Only a few years later, in 1877, it was found necessary to build a new and larger schoolhouse. An adjoining lot was purchased, and the stately building fronting on Carthage pike was constructed at an expense of \$11,000, under the pastorate of Rev. Gregory Fangman, O. S. F. Numerous improvements, some of them involving heavy expenditures, have since been made upon the church property. Two hundred and sixty-five children now visit the parochial school, and the parish probably contains about two hundred and seventy-five families, over whom Rev. Ubald Webersinke, O. S. F., presides as pastor, with Rev. Francis S. Schaefer, O. S. F., as assistant.

From these meager statements an estimate can be formed of the spirit of munificence that has ever been a characteristic of St. Clement's parish. Besides those already mentioned, the following priests have held appointments at this church: David Widmann, Louis Haverbeck, Sigismund Koch, Pirmin Eberhard, Dennis Abareth, Austin Bayer, Ambrose Sanning, Jerome Kilgentein, F. X. Gangel, Daniel Heile, Albert Steigerwald, Lucas Gottbehoede, Bernard Hurre and Angelus Hafer-teper.—[Contributed.]

JOHN P. EPPLY, funeral director and embalmer, was born at York, Penn., January 9, 1818. His grandparents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America about 1760, settling in York county, Penn., where his parents were born. In 1830 his father purchased a large farm and mill property about five

miles south of Gettysburg, upon which, in 1863, Gen. Meade rested his army during the night, preceding the opening of the celebrated battle of Gettysburg.

The family removed thither, and our subject was engaged in work upon the farm until 1836, when he became an apprentice to the house-carpentering trade. In November, 1837, he arrived in Cincinnati with a cash capital of \$1.50 in his pocket. He found work at his trade at once at \$1.25 per day, and commenced to attend night school. In April, 1848, he engaged with the undertaking firm of P. Rust & Son, as bookkeeper and assistant, and continued in this capacity until 1851, when he found himself in possession of one hundred dollars, savings from his slender wages. With this sum he started in business on his own account. In 1853, he constructed the first glass hearse ever put in use in the United States, and some years after purchased in New Haven, and introduced into Cincinnati, the first Clarence coach used here. About this time, too, he secured the first oval glass hearse known in this section of the country. He was the first to bring into use the metallic burial case, and is the only undertaker in Cincinnati who has kept up a regular supply house of undertaking goods. He was a member of the original fire department of Cincinnati, "running with the machine," and contributed largely toward raising this important municipal institution to its present excellent condition. He is a Republican in politics, has never been an aspirant for office, but has served the city as a member of council, and of the board of education. For many years he was actively identified with the I. O. O. F. Mr. Epplly has been twice married, his first wife being Celina A., daughter of William Burke, who was in the employ of the government in the Cincinnati Post Office for thirty-one years. Of this marriage there is no surviving issue. His second wife is Harriet L., daughter of William Mansur, one of the pioneer residents of Delaware county, Ohio, and who donated to its trustees a considerable portion of the tract of land upon which is built the Delaware University. Of the six children born of this marriage, four survive.

Of these the eldest, Charles M. Epplly, is successfully engaged in the same line of business as his father, on Walnut Hills. He has been twice married, his first wife being Ella, daughter of John Medary, an old resident of Cincinnati. Three children born of this marriage survive. They are Charles Clifford, Lillian May and Lurinda, all of whom are graduates of Woodward High School. His second wife was a Mrs. Annie Edwards, widow of Thomas Edwards. They have no children. The second son, William H. Epplly, is unmarried. He is a resident of Chicago, where he is engaged in a lucrative brokerage business, and is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The third child is Ella G., wife of J. H. Hoover, a merchant of Lima, Ohio. The fourth child is Belle M., wife of Charles J. Foust, secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati Incandescent Light Company. He has two children, Charles Ellis and Aline. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Epplly reside at No. 147 Dayton street, and are members of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

CAPTAIN PRESTON LODWICK was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 25, 1810, son of Col. Lodwick, who served in the war of 1812. In 1824 our subject engaged in the dry-goods business with his brother James at Portsmouth, Ohio, continuing until 1828, when he removed to Cincinnati and became a member of the dry-goods firm of Bar, Lodwick & Company. In 1832, in partnership with Thomas Huff, he purchased the store of Graham & Close, on the corner of Main and Second streets; several months later they removed their stock to a store boat. This was Capt. Lodwick's first introduction to river life, in which he afterward achieved great success. He soon purchased the steamboat "Argo" from Armstrong & Barkley, the former being the John Armstrong so well known to river men of the olden times as the pioneer commander of the mail line service between Cincinnati and Louisville, this being the first regular established mail line along the river. Capt. Lodwick took the "Argo" south and entered her in the Natchez and Shreveport trade. After a successful season he returned to Cincinnati, and shortly afterward sold the boat to

Texas parties. He then purchased the "Sylph," and afterward sold a one-half interest to Capt. Preston, they running her between Louisville and Owensboro. This venture was very profitable, and they were compelled in a few months to purchase the "Gallant," a larger boat, to meet the demands of their business. Capt. Lodwick bought an interest in the Northern Line, and was captain of several of the large boats of that company. Later on, he was sent by the company to Madison, Ind., to superintend the construction of the "Northern Light." Disposing of his interests, he returned to Cincinnati, and, with David Gibson and others, built the "Prince of Wales," which was subsequently sold and used in Southern trade, afterward captured by Rebels and burned in the Yazoo river to prevent her again falling into the hands of the Federal forces. Capt. Lodwick then bought the steamer "Kentucky," and ran her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. While commanding this boat the Confederates pressed him into service, using the steamer as a transfer between Memphis and Columbus, the latter place being headquarters of Gen. Polk. After a time he escaped and returned north, leaving his elegant steamer in the hands of the Rebels, for which loss he never received a dollar by way of indemnity. He then purchased an interest in the "Bostona" of William McLelain. This boat burned and another was built which bore the same name, and which the Captain commanded until sold. His next purchase was an interest in the Burgess Steel and Iron Works, a venture which proved a heavy loss to him. He then commanded the "Ohio" for a while, and in 1874 built the "Eldorado." In 1880 he commanded the Kansas packet, "Virginia Lee," for a season, and from that time on until his death he devoted his time to real estate. The following is a list of boats owned or commanded by him: "Argo," "Sylph," "Gallant," "Rotary," "Sante Fe," "Swallow," "Ben Campbell," "Dr. Franklin," "Galena," "Nominee," "Lady Franklin," "Royal Arch," "Alhambra," "City Belle," "Dora," "Belvidere," "Rob Roy," "Granite State," "Northern Bells," "Northern Light," "Prince of Wales," "Kentucky," "Sultana," "Monsoon," "Henry Atkins," "Mattie," "St. Nicholas," "Bostona No. 3," "Bostona," "Ohio No. 4," "Eldorado," and "Virginia Lee." Capt. Lodwick was married in 1864 to Sarah C. Halsey, who survives him and resides at the old homestead in Sedamsville. Their only child, C. Ross Lodwick, is an undertaker and embalmer. The Captain was a man of the highest integrity, honest and upright in all his dealings, whose word was as good as his bond, and he was beloved and respected by all. He died January 17, 1888, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

C. ROSS LODWICK, undertaker and embalmer, No. 1909 West Sixth street, Sedamsville, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, November 19, 1865, the only child of Preston and Sarah C. (Halsey) Lodwick. His grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-six. Another member of the family, Aunt Jane E. McCabe, still survives, and although she has reached the age of eighty is hale and hearty. The subject of this sketch came to Cincinnati with his parents when only six months old, and has resided here ever since. He received his primary education in the public schools, and later on attended the Collegiate School on West Fourth street, kept by William S. Ricks. After leaving college he was engaged for a time as telegraph operator and agent, after which he was employed in the commission business with W. J. Lykins & Co., at No. 6 West Front street. Mr. Lykins died recently and Mr. Lodwick is administrator of the estate. Severing his connection with the commission house, he embarked in undertaking and embalming, which he has ever since followed. Mr. Lodwick was married September 16, 1892, to Laura F. Zins, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Foster) Zins. She is a relative of Seth C. Foster, a cotton manufacturer, of the firm of Stearns, Foster & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Lodwick have one child, Preston L., born December 25, 1893. Mr. Lodwick has few if any superiors in his business. Embalming is made a specialty, and particular attention is given to the preservation of life-like expressions. He

supplies everything necessary for a funeral, from the laying out of the body to its final disposition in the ground. He has one of the best appointed establishments in Cincinnati, keeps his own horses and carriages for funeral purposes, and is a live and prosperous business man, highly esteemed for his ability, keen intelligence, and unswerving integrity.

W. A. WATKINS was born in new Richmond, Ohio, June 3, 1837, and reared and educated at the place of his birth. His father was a native of New Jersey, his mother of Ohio; they were both of English descent. Their family consisted of five children, four of whom still survive: Maggie, widow of the late Thomas F. Donham; W. A.; Charles, and Thomas Edgar. The father was a pork-packer and dry-goods merchant, and the son worked with him in the store until the breaking out the Civil war. He promptly entered the service, and was commissioned captain of Company G, Fifty-ninth O. V. I. At the close of his service, he returned home and commenced business as a tobacco manufacturer, which he followed for three years. He then engaged in the coal business, conducting same three years, at the same time handling grain, coal and supplies for The Roberts & Mores Distillery, of New Richmond, Ohio. Since quitting the foregoing branches of trade Mr. Watkins has conducted an undertaking establishment in connection with the livery business in Cincinnati for the past twenty years. He has been twice married, first time, in 1858, to Cornelia D. Walker, who died in 1863, leaving two children, Fannie and William C. His second wife was Miss Louise, daughter of J. R. Corbly, of Clermont county, Ohio, and the issue has been three children: Frank, Nellie, and Lewis.

FRANK SEIFKE is the senior member of the firm of F. & W. Seifke, undertakers, whose offices and places of business are situated on Charles street, between Central avenue and Plum street, and also at No. 452 Eighth street, corner of Linn.

Mr. Seifke was born in Cincinnati, and is the eldest of the six surviving children born to Henry and Katherine (Tapen) Siefke. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and also attended the St. Francis Xavier College. After leaving this institution he worked for a number of years for his father in the retail grocery business, after which he engaged in the livery business on his own account, carrying same on for over twenty years. Two years ago he added to this the undertaking business, and he has now one of the best appointed establishments of the kind in the city, being tastefully and appropriately fitted up, and provided with all the latest improved appliances for the successful prosecution of the business. Mr. Siefke was married in 1882 to Elizabeth Schlichte, daughter of Frederick and Lazetta Schlichte, both natives of Germany. They have had born to them two children, one of whom, Lazetta, is yet living. Our subject enlisted for ninety-days' service during the Civil war under Col. Louis Wallace in Company 6, Capt. Parshall, commandant. In his political views he is a Republican, and he and his family attend the Roman Catholic Church.

The parents of our subject were natives of Oldenberg, Germany, but for a number of years previous to her marriage his mother resided in Toledo. The father came to Cincinnati in the early "forties," and here resided up to the time of his death. For seventeen years he was employed with F. H. Lawson, on Main street, in the tinners' supply business, and later on engaged in the retail grocery trade. He received his papers of citizenship March 28, 1844, and passed away on February 4, 1893, after an active life of seventy-seven years; his widow followed him within a month, dying March 1, 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years. The surviving members of the family are as follows: Frank; William; Emma H., wife of Jeremiah Bud-dikee, a dry-goods merchant of Cincinnati; Edward, George, and Clara, wife of James Costello, of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM E. MOTSINGER is a member of the firm of Hill & Motsinger, the most prominent undertakers and liverymen in Clermont county. Their office and stables are located on Water street, Milford, just outside of Hamilton county nevertheless



John L. Epply

their interests are closely identified with this county, and owing to their establishment being fitted up with the latest and most improved appliances for the successful prosecution of their business, together with their courteous manner and good business qualifications, a large share of the patronage of Hamilton county has been gained for them.

W. E. Motsinger was born in Miamiville (near Clermont), and is the second eldest in the family of five children who blessed the union of Felix Jackson and Lydia (Young) Motsinger, the father a native of Ohio, the mother of New Jersey. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after leaving school worked at farming until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed until embarking in the undertaking and livery business at his present location. He was united in marriage in 1879 to Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Haud) Hill, whose father was a native of North Carolina, and mother of Milford. Mr. Motsinger is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the Knights of Pythias; he has held the position of trustee of Stonelick township, and councilman of Omensville, Clermont county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is an active member of the Prohibition party. They have no children. The father of our subject is a prominent farmer, and resides with his wife on the farm near Miamiville. The remaining members of the family are Charles W., residing in Norwood; John B., of Miamiville; Laura, wife of P. K. Applegate, of Loveland, and Mollie M., with her parents at home.

PHILIP OLIVER STARK, senior member of the firm of Stark & Bundy, undertakers and liverymen, office and residence, corner of June street and Reading road, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, January 12, 1864, a son of Oliver and Margaret (Mare) Stark. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and after leaving school worked on the canal for about four years. He then went to work for the Cincinnati Buggy Spring Manufacturing Company, and later on moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he worked at same business for about a year. He then returned to Cincinnati, and went into the furniture car business which he carried on for about three years. About four years ago he went into the livery business, and about a year ago added to that rapidly increasing business the undertaking and embalming branch. About three months ago he received Mr. Bundy into partnership, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of Stark & Bundy. Their establishment is tastefully fitted up and provided with all the latest improved appliances for the successful prosecution of their business, and contains as fine an assortment of funeral furnishing goods as can be found in any similar establishment. Besides this feature of the business, well-appointed equipages for private hire, carriages for theaters, balls and parties, buggies for pleasure driving, and well-trained saddle horses are kept constantly on hand. Mr. Stark was married December 8, 1887, to Mary V., daughter of Lindsay and Jane (Mills) White, and to them has been born one son named Clifford Oliver.

The father of our subject was born near Louisville, Kentucky, and is a mechanical engineer by profession. The mother was born in Virginia, and they removed to Mercer county about 1850, thence, nearly forty years ago, to Cincinnati, where they still reside. They had born to them twelve children, nine of whom survive, viz.: Clara; Mary (wife of Joseph Butler); Frank; Margaret (wife of Charles Greenup); Harry; Laura; Philip O.; Levi, and Louise. The parents of our subject's wife were born in Liberty, Bedford Co., Va. Mr. Stark is a member of the Methodist Church, his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of P., Lodge No. 2416, I. O. O. F., and the U. B. F.

THOMAS BENJAMIN ESTEP, undertaker, southwest corner Eighth and John streets, Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1833, son of Thomas Cartwright and Sophronia E. (Littell) Estep. The father was born in Maryland in 1808,

crossed the Alleghany Mountains in a wagon, and came down the Ohio river in a flatboat which he called "Broad Horn." He was a cabinet maker, learning his trade in Maysville, Ky., and came to Cincinnati about 1826. He died August 29, 1871, aged sixty-five years. His first wife, born in 1811, died in 1840, was the mother of the following children: William H., who is living in the Twenty-fifth Ward, is by trade a river engineer and molder, was for eight or ten years connected with the volunteer fire company, saw service in the war of the Rebellion, and is now with the City Fire Department as engineer in charge; Thomas B., Mary Jane, living in Cincinnati; Emma, now Mrs. J. G. Weaver, of Covington, Ky., and a son who died in infancy. Thomas C. Estep was married, the second time, to Mrs. Sarah Young Smith, by whom the following children were born: Endore; Laura, wife of John B. Clancy, freight agent of the Q. & C. Railroad, Cincinnati; Ella, widow of George C. Eagles, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Enoch Freeman, residing in the West.

Thomas B. Estep was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati, which he attended until his twelfth year. He then clerked in a grocery for three years; was employed by the Andress Wall-paper Company on Main street, about one year; worked in wood and willow ware, and at the bench, in his father's place, until he entered a mercantile college, from which institution he graduated in 1851. He then entered the employ of Megrue & Lyon as bookkeeper and clerk, remaining there until they sold out to Deman & Wiltsee. He remained with this firm until they dissolved partnership, and for sometime after that was with Mr. Wiltsee. About 1854 he entered the house of Sullivan & Riley, and in 1860 he went to J. P. Epply as bookkeeper and assistant. He served in the militia twelve years, in the Rover Cadets, Crocket Rangers and Continental Battalion, and in the Cylonian Battalion after the war. In 1862, under order of the War Department, Gen. Lew Wallace commanding, he formed the color Company C, Eleventh Cincinnati Regiment, and although officially excused he went with his company and served as orderly sergeant under Capt. Charles Cramsey of the Tenth O. V. I., as colonel, and did duty over the river; afterward was commissioned captain, and assigned to charge of a district until duty over the river ended, and he was dismissed after serving altogether about six months. In 1867 he formed his present partnership with Gustav B. Meyer. During this time the firm, in unison with other undertaking establishments, have exerted every energy possible to ease those in bereavement by bringing to their aid promptly everything needed, so far as it could, and working steadily in conjunction with the State and City Boards of Health to prevent and stay the inroads of devastating diseases at all times, feeling it to be in their line of duty. There have been many serious scourges during the past forty-three years, among which were the smallpox devastation, the typhoid epidemic of 1864, the cholera of 1857-65, and, later, the smallpox of 1872, followed by the introduction of the yellow fever, in a small way, by the steamer "Wallter," all of which was outside of the great duty performed by them in caring for the remains of those noble martyrs for the cause of Freedom and good government during the war, the importance of which was admitted by the national government, when, in calling out the troops for the defense of Cincinnati, they excused from service, among other occupations, the undertaker and his first assistant.

Mr. Estep was married February 26, 1857, to Margaret Esther Robinson, daughter of Capt. William E. and Gertrude E. (Arnold) Robinson, natives of Ohio. They are the parents of three children: William Cartwright, educated in Chickering Institute, and graduated from Bartlett's Commercial College, is an undertaker in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Bertha Letitia, educated in the common schools, and studied in Cincinnati College of Music, becoming quite an expert on the piano and in music generally, is now giving private lessons, and Gertrude, who died at the age of four years. Mr. and Mrs. Estep are members of the Universalist Church, while William C. and Bertha L. are Episcopalian communicants. Mr. Estep is a Repub-

lican in politics, though he would never accept a political office when tendered a nomination. He is a member of "Wilkey Encampment" No. 1, I. O. O. F.; Magnolia Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F.; McMillan Lodge No. 141, F. & A. M.; Damon Lodge No. 8, K. of P.; Ruth Lodge No. 575, K. & L. of H.; Imperial Order of Muscovites, and Damon Lodge No. 42, A. O. U. W. He was also a member of the grand trustees of Ancient Order of United Workmen one term, and grand protector of Knights and Ladies of Honor two years, during which time a number of good Lodges were instituted.

W. C. NOLAN, florist, Woodburn and Forest avenues, Walnut Hills, was born in Cincinnati, and is the eldest of seven living children born to James and Margaret (Navin) Nolan. His parents were born in Ireland, came to Cincinnati via New Orleans in 1850, and now reside on Madison street, Covington, Ky. The names of the brother and sisters of our subject and their residences are as follows: Julia, wife of Benjamin Berning, Covington, Ky.; Margaret, wife of Andrew Anderson, Elm street, Cincinnati; Fannie, wife of Vincent Duffner, Covington, Ky.; Nellie, wife of Joseph Lynch, Newport, Ky.; Mollie, residing with our subject, and James, residing in Covington, Kentucky.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati. He was married in 1878, in Rochester, N. Y., to Fannie, daughter of Eben Watson and Annie (Frost) Carr, of that city, who was separated from him by death June 24, 1890. Mr. Nolan is one of the most popular florists in Cincinnati. He has been in the business ever since he was thirteen years of age, and has made a careful study of it from a scientific standpoint; has built his greenhouses on the most improved plan, and stocked them with every plant known to horticulture. The premises he occupies are spacious and tastefully arranged, covering an area of some seven thousand square feet of glass. Mr. Nolan has achieved a reputation, as a designer of floral designs for funeral or wedding purposes, that extends to a more than local territory. He is esteemed in mercantile circles, a gentleman of unmistakable ability and keen intelligence, and is widely known as a leading financier and thorough business man.

C. J. JONES, JR., florist, office and residence State street, Walnut Hills. One of the leading houses in Cincinnati devoted to the culture of plants and flowers is that owned by the subject of our sketch. The greenhouses, which contain over sixteen thousand square feet of glass, have been built with great care and expense, and are filled with the choicest plants and flowers.

Mr. Jones was born in Campbell county, Ky., near Newport, and is a son of Charles J. and Mary (Holland) Jones. He was educated in the public schools of Newport, and has been engaged in the florist business ever since the time of his leaving school; in fact, we might say he is a natural born florist, his father having been engaged in the same occupation. He was married, November 24, 1886, to Dora Nolte, daughter of J. B. and Carrie (Auperly) Nolte, and to them has been born one son, Charles B. The parents of our subject were of English and German origin. The father died in 1893, and the mother still resides in Newport, Ky. They had born to them seven children, five of whom survive, viz.: M. J., superintendent of Evergreen cemetery, Newport; C. J., Jr., our subject; William, residing in Newport; Margaret, wife of Lieut. Bishop, of the Newport police force, and Susan, wife of Newton May, of Newport, Ky. Mr. Jones is one of the most popular florists in Cincinnati, and has studied the business thoroughly from a scientific standpoint. He is an old resident of this vicinity, and is esteemed in its mercantile circles as a gentleman of unmistakable ability, keen intelligence and unswerving integrity. He is recognized in financial circles as one of the solid business men, is universally respected, and his rapidly increasing business is proof that the people of this city and vicinity thoroughly appreciate his excellent qualities.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE ORTLIEB, senior member of the firm of Ortlieb & Motz, florists, whose place of business is situated on May street near Oak, resides on

Symmes street, Walnut Hills. He was born March 20, 1865, in Dayton, Ky., and is the eldest of eight surviving children who were born to Constance and Catherine (Smith) Ortlieb.

Our subject was educated in the Roman Catholic school of Dayton. Leaving school at the age of thirteen he worked on his father's farm for about five years, and when eighteen years of age went to Madison, Ind., where he learned the florist business. The greenhouse of this firm has all the latest improved heating appliances and other facilities in service. They have a large and splendid assortment, including select cut flowers, fresh and fragrant roses, wreaths, nosegays, bouquets, etc., also potted plants, grasses, mosses, fern roots, bulbs, rustic baskets and emblematic floral designs, harps, anchors, etc. Appropriate designs are also furnished to order for funerals, weddings and all occasions of floral display. Mr. Ortlieb is a thoroughly practical florist and gardener, and possesses a minute knowledge of the business in all its branches. He is gentlemanly and courteous to his patrons, and is rapidly building up a business which bids fair to assume large proportions. Mr. Ortlieb was married, November 26, 1890, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Record) Semon, natives of Germany, but residents of Indiana, and to them has been born one child, named Edward. The father of our subject, who is a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when only about four years old, and is a prosperous farmer, residing on his farm near Dayton, Ky. His mother died July 25, 1889. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom survive, viz.: William L., Frank, John, Mary, Edward, Catherine, Harry and Charles. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and our subject is a Republican.

JOHN B. PEASLEE was born September 3, 1842, at Plaistow, Rockingham Co., N. H. His father, Reuben Peaslee, was educated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1835; was a leader of his party, as a member of the State Legislature, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and, as chairman of the most important committees, drew many articles of the Constitution. Mr. Peaslee's ancestors, both maternal and paternal, were Quakers, dating as far back in this country as 1640. Mr. Peaslee's mother was Harriet Atwood Willetts, a native of New York City.

John B. Peaslee was educated in the schools of his native township, in the Atkinson and Gilmanton Academies, and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in the class of 1863. Shortly after graduation, on the recommendation of Dr. Lord, president of Dartmouth College, Mr. Peaslee came to Columbus, Ohio, to assume the principalship of the North grammar school. One year later he removed to Cincinnati to accept the first assistantship in the Third District school. During the three years he held this position Mr. Peaslee studied law, graduated at the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the Bar. In 1867 he was promoted to the principalship of the Fifth District school, and in 1869 to that of the Second Intermediate, where he remained until 1874, when he was chosen superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, a position to which he was elected twelve times. While Mr. Peaslee was superintendent he originated many reforms, some of which have spread over the entire country, from Maine to California. His method of teaching addition and subtraction to primary grades, known as the "Peaslee method," but which he called the "tens method," has attracted wide attention among educators and has been adopted in many other places. He was one of the first, if not the first, to write on the subject of "orthoepy," and to call the attention of the public to the importance of introducing the diacritic marks into the school readers, and the first to introduce into the examination of teachers for certification the subject of orthoepy as a distinct branch of study. Mr. Peaslee was the first to introduce into the Cincinnati schools a systematic and graded course of gem-selections from English literature, which he made the basis of moral and literary training. The book containing gem-thoughts of great authors, adapted for use at home or in school, entitled, "Graded

Selections for Memorizing," compiled and edited by Mr. Peaslee, has received the most flattering notices from the public press and from distinguished authors. In honor and memory of American authors, statesmen, soldiers, etc., Mr. Peaslee originated the celebration of authors' birthdays; planned and inaugurated the celebration of "Arbor Day," by the planting and dedicating, by public schools and others, of memorial trees, with literary and other appropriate exercises. 'Authors' Grove,' planted by school children of Cincinnati, in beautiful Eden Park, at the organization of the American Forestry Congress in 1882, is the first grove ever planted to American authors. This beautiful custom has been adopted by thirty States of the Union, in Canada, has crossed the ocean into England, and last year even in Austria memorial trees were planted after what is called the "Cincinnati plan." In this connection it should be mentioned that Mr. Peaslee prepared a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entitled "Trees and Tree-planting, with exercises for the Celebration of Arbor Day," which was first published under the auspices of the Ohio Forestry Association and afterwards by the United States Government.

In 1879 the Ohio University conferred upon Mr. Peaslee the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in recognition of his services. He was four years president of the Ohio State board of examiners for teachers; for nine years a trustee of the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio; for over fourteen years director of the University of Cincinnati; is a life member of the National Educational Association, and ex-president of one of its departments; is also a member of the National Council of Education; is ex-president of the Ohio State Teachers Association; was a director for nearly twenty years of the Ohio Humane Society. Mr. Peaslee is president of the Ohio State Forestry Bureau; was one of the projectors of the American Forestry Congress; the Citizens Memorial Association of Cincinnati; the Ohio State Forestry Association; one of the incorporators of the Ohio State Archæological Society; one of the incorporators of the National Fraternal Union, a beneficial organization, of which he is president; an incorporator and president of the Custom House Building & Loan Association of this city. Mr. Peaslee is a 32° Mason, and prelate of Hanselman Commandery, of which he is also past eminent commander. Besides his book entitled "Graded Selections for Memorizing," and his pamphlet on "Trees and Tree-planting, with Exercises for the Celebration of Arbor Day," heretofore referred to, Mr. Peaslee has published twelve reports of the Cincinnati Public Schools; a pamphlet on "Moral and Literary Training in Public Schools;" a pamphlet on "School Celebration of Arbor Day;" a poem entitled "Now and Then," and a hymn entitled "Converted to Jesus." Three of the above have been republished by the United States Government. He has also written many articles for educational journals.

Mr. Peaslee married, April 25, 1878, Miss Lou Wright, daughter of Hon. Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati, and on the occasion of his marriage was presented by his fraters of Hanselman Commandery with one of the most beautiful and elaborate Masonic jewels ever manufactured in this country. Mrs. Peaslee is one of the most popular ladies of Cincinnati. She was one of the associate commissioners of the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnati in 1888; is one of the directors of the Free-Kindergarten Association, and is deeply interested in all humane and charitable work. Mr. Peaslee is at present time clerk of the courts of Hamilton county.

HON. STEPHEN H. BURTON, who was one of Cincinnati's most successful business men, was born June 25, 1816, in Albany, N. Y. He received his education in the private schools of his native city, but at the age of twelve years he was placed in business and never again returned to school. When fourteen years old he left home to seek his fortune, and at the age of nineteen went to Texas, where he engaged with the band of Col. Fannin in the deliverance of that State from Mexican dominion. This was a career of great excitement and danger. Young Burton and several others were taken prisoners by the enemy at Goliad, but escaped in the following

manner, as given in his own language in 1861: "Miller's command was not included in the massacre. He was saved by the interference of the wife of Alvarez, the Mexican officer by whom we were taken; she was a most noble woman, who persuaded her husband to spare us. Santa Anna subsequently dispatched orders for our execution, but we had so happily won the esteem of the Mexican officers that they united in a petition in our behalf to Santa Anna. In the meantime occurred the victory of San Jacinto, and Santa Anna was himself a prisoner. Our men were soon released, but the Major and myself were conducted to Matamoras, and after an imprisonment of three months escaped from them on horseback, in the disguise of Mexican officers, and in this way passed through the ranks of several of their corps on their march thither.

"The morning of the massacre was slightly foggy. Without understanding wherefore, we of Miller's command were ordered to tie a white band around our left arms; some of us tore pieces from our shirts for that purpose. This was to distinguish us from Fannin's men, who alone were doomed. We were conducted out to a peach and fig grove, in front of the church, and in sight of two of the three parties into which Fannin's men were divided; the third being out of view behind the church, near the river bank. When the firing began, boy as I was, I was impressed by the varied expressions in the faces of our men, thus made unexpected witnesses of the awful tragedy. Surprise, horror, grief, and revenge were depicted in the most vivid lines. At first all were startled; some became at once horror-stricken, others wept in silent agony, still others laughed in their passions, swore, clenched their teeth, and looked like demons. Now, at the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, I can never think or talk of that dreadful scene with any degree of composure. Some of the poor fellows attempted to escape, and of course outran the Mexicans; but then the cavalry! Just as one of those men of Fannin's had got fairly clear of his pursuers, a mounted Mexican from close by me at once started on the chase, and catching up with him, cut him down. Never did I so want to hamstring a horse. Those not killed outright were deliberately butchered by the Mexicans, men and women, and stripped. This over, some of them, even the women, as they passed by us on their return laden with plunder, insulted us by the grossest vulgarities, shook their fists in our faces, swearing in taunting tones and the vilest words—"Your turn, to-morrow."

"The stripped bodies of the slain were collected and placed in piles. Those of the wounded who had been massacred at the fort, Fannin's among the rest, were chucked stark naked into carts, like so many dead hogs, carried out and dumped on top of the others. Brush was then piled over the whole and set on fire. It took several days' successive burnings to consume them. Nightly the prairie wolves gathered to feast on the half-roasted bodies, and kept up their howlings through all the long hours, and as the day dawned their execrable screams increased, in rage at being thus driven by the morning light from their horrid banquet!" Thirty-eight years later the appreciation of his services in this struggle was shown by the special act of the Legislature of Texas, which gave him a pension of \$1,000. He then returned home and went to Troy, N. Y., where he took a clerkship in a hardware store, and remained seven years. In 1844 Mr. Burton came to Cincinnati and engaged for a short time in business with a Mr. Lockwood, but soon entered into partnership with Mr. Miles Greenwood, with whom he was connected for nearly thirty years, but he retired from active life in 1869. Mr. Burton was an enthusiastic student and a great reader, which accounts for the extensive store of substantial knowledge which he acquired through his own efforts. Mr. Burton was a director of the Ohio Valley and National Lafayette Banks, of the latter upward of twenty years, and also served as a member of the board of directors of the Cincinnati Gas-light & Coke Co., and many other important institutions of Cincinnati. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the progress of which he

took a lively interest. He was one of the founders of the Union Chapel, perhaps the first pewed Methodist church in the West. During the closing years of his life Mr. Burton travelled to a considerable extent, and did much with his means and influence for the advancement of the many noble public and charitable institutions of which Cincinnati is so justly proud. Early in April, 188—, Mr. Burton received a telegram that his brother, Francis C. Burton, of Albany, N. Y., was seriously ill and not expected to recover. He immediately started for that city, but was stricken with paralysis shortly before reaching his destination, and had to be carried from the train. His brother died soon after his arrival, and Mr. Burton died a few days later, on the 10th of April.

Mr. Burton was married in Troy, N. Y., in 1839, to Miss Martha Whipple, by Rev. Noah Levings, who ten years later, while on an official duty for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, died at the home of Mr. Burton, in Avondale. Of Mr. Burton's children two survive, Stephen R. and Casper H., of Cincinnati. In 1849 Mr. Burton became a member of the Cincinnati Lodge, F. & A. M., and in May, 1863, was made a Royal Arch Mason in McMillan Chapter, No. 19. In his political views Mr. Burton affiliated with the Republican party, to which he rendered much valuable service. He was elected to the State Senate in 1873, and also served as mayor of Avondale and a member of the village council.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GOODMAN, president of the National Lafayette Bank (Bank of Commerce), Cincinnati, was born November 22, 1822. His parents, Timothy S. and Amelia (Faxon) Goodman, removed to Cincinnati from West Hartford, Conn., in 1817. Mr. Goodman's paternal ancestors date back to a very early period in American history, one John Goodman having been one of the passengers on the "Mayflower." His father was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade in Cincinnati until 1840, when, in company with a brother, H. H. Goodman, who had been a banker for some years, he engaged in the same business, under the firm name of H. H. Goodman & Company. The remainder of his active career was devoted to this vocation, from which he retired but a few years before his death, which occurred in 1873.

Our subject was a student at Woodward High School and at Marietta College, where he finished his education. On leaving college he at once joined his father and brother in banking, and remained with them until 1858, when he was made cashier of the Bank of Ohio Valley, with which he was connected until 1871, having been for several years prior to that date its vice-president. In that year the bank was merged into the Third National, and Mr. Goodman was made its vice-president, which position he held until 1876. He then organized a new bank, known as the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$300,000, of which he became president. In 1879 the consolidation of his bank and the old Lafayette National was effected, which new corporation has since been known as the National Lafayette, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, afterward increased to six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Goodman became its president, which responsible position he now honors. Schooled and trained from boyhood in all the departments connected with banking, and having spent his entire active career in this vocation with great success, he is recognized as one of the leading representatives of the banking interests of Cincinnati. By virtue of his long experience and his natural mental capacity, he is enabled to grasp and solve the complex questions and problems which necessarily arise in the financial world. There is no business name in the commercial directory that demands of those who administer its affairs higher business qualifications than does that of banking. To this fact alone can the great majority of failures in this department of commerce be attributed. The great success that has attended the various banks in which Mr. Goodman has held leading official position certainly evinces excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of his business. He is recognized as one of the keenest financiers in Cincinnati, than whom there is none who

is more honest or stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Goodman is a man of unassuming manner, retiring in habits, and conservative in opinions. In his address he is dignified, yet exceedingly agreeable to all, a perfect gentleman both by nature and education. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years, and for several years junior warden of same. In politics he was originally a Whig, but is now independent, leaning rather to Republicanism. He has never allowed himself to mingle in public affairs, or to accept any public office.

HENRY G. SKIFF, who has become popular with Cincinnatians as assistant city auditor, is a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and was born July 2, 1846. His father, Stephen D. Skiff, and his grandfather were both also born in that quaint little old Massachusetts locality. The former, who was a man of much enterprise and considerable attainments, married Eleanor Davis. In 1849 he went with others from the old "Bay State" to California, making the tedious journey by water and doubling Cape Horn. The scenes and adventures in which he then participated have become historical, and he has since often referred to them with much interest. His worthy wife has been dead about twenty years, but her memory is treasured by many who knew her and admired her for her many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

Henry G. Skiff received a common-school education in his native town, and coming West at the age of eighteen located in Cincinnati. He was alone and among strangers, but he was a resolute lad with a purpose to get on in the world, and a self-reliance which vouchsafed to him a reasonable measure of success. He was as genial then as now, and though he for a time sought vainly for remunerative employment, he found no difficulty, after he had become a little acquainted, in gaining influence which secured him employment with the Consolidated Street Railway Co. After a short period of service with this company, he found employment as assistant bookkeeper with one of Cincinnati's pioneer furniture houses, and subsequently became head bookkeeper. He was thus engaged until he became a member of the firm of Herrick & Skiff, retail grocers, and after the dissolution of the firm he returned to bookkeeping. In 1880 began his connection with the city auditor's office. His position at first was a comparatively unimportant one, but he discharged its duties so diligently and faithfully that he was soon advanced until he gained the place in which he has become so deservedly popular, and where he has served uninterruptedly for fourteen years. Mr. Skiff was married, in 1871, to Miss Florence Stewart, whose parents died when she was quite young. Children have been born to them as follows: Stephen Clifford, Frederick B., Charles J., Henry G., Jr., Abner D., and William Albert, two of whom, William Albert and Stephen Clifford, are deceased. Mr. Skiff takes a most earnest interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and development of Cincinnati and the advancement of all her important interests. He is popular as an official, partly because of his innate and whole-hearted friendliness, but more because of his absolute fidelity to every trust, and because his position as an advocate of good, honest and economical government is unassailable. Without seeking rapid advancement, he has richly earned such as has been conferred upon him, and his record in office and out of office is such an one as any man might be proud of.

GENERAL BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN was born at Moorefield, Harrison Co., Ohio, August 15, 1831, a son of the late Benjamin Sprague Cowen and Anne Wood, both natives of Washington county, N. Y. Benjamin Sprague Cowen was born September 17, 1792, and died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, September 27, 1869. He was a physician, but came to the Bar in 1831; was a Whig member of Congress in 1842-43; member of the Legislature in 1845-46; and judge of the court of common pleas, 1846-52. He fought in the war of 1812, and was United States commissioner of military prisons during the war of the Rebellion. He was the youngest brother of



J. H. Munster.

Esek Cowen, of the New York court of appeals. His wife, whom he survived four years, was a daughter of Judge David Wood, of New York. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Cowen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin Rush Cowen was educated at a private school at St. Clairsville, and at the St. Clairsville Classical Institute; took a regular course in medicine; learned the printing trade, and became the editor and publisher of the Belmont *Chronicle* from 1848 to 1857. In 1857 he removed to Bellaire, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was chief clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1860-61. He was also at this time engineer-in-chief of Gov. Dennison's staff, with the rank of colonel, which position he resigned to enlist in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861. The following month he was appointed first lieutenant and A. C. S., and on June 1, same year, paymaster U. S. A. In January, 1864, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Ohio by Gov. Brough, and was re-appointed to the same position by Gov. Cox in 1866. Three brevets were conferred on Gen. Cowen by the President for organizing the "hundred-days' men" in 1864. He was elected secretary of the State of Ohio in 1861, which office he resigned in May, 1862, and returned to the field. After the close of the war he was engaged in nail manufacturing and coal mining at Bellaire until 1869, when he came to Cincinnati and engaged in the grain business. In 1869 he was appointed supervisor of Internal Revenue for California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, and in 1870 was transferred to the Southern District of Ohio in the same office. In April, 1871, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Interior, which office he held until the close of Grant's administration. In 1883 he became editor-in-chief of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, which position he left in December, 1884. November 28, 1884, Gen. Cowen was appointed clerk of the United States circuit and district courts of the Southern District of Ohio, which position he now holds.

He was married, September 19, 1854, to Ellen, daughter of the late Matthew Thobrun, of Belmont county, Ohio, and sister of Bishop Thobrun, of Calcutta, India. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in 1881 in London, England. Gen. Cowen is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R.

WILLIAM J. MUNSTER, public accountant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 19, 1850. He is a son of the late Herman J. and Christine (Garrell) Munster, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany, and came to this country with their respective families, both families locating in St. Louis. The elder Munster was a contractor and builder. He died in 1861, having survived his wife several years.

W. J. Munster completed his education at the St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated in 1867. He then learned short-hand, and was employed for some years as stenographer for the Life Association of America. From 1871 to 1875 he was chief clerk of the Board of Revision of Army Tactics under Gen. Schofield. In the latter year he came to Cincinnati, and assumed the bookkeepership of the Cincinnati Coffin Company, finally becoming its secretary and sales manager, and remained with this company until 1884, when he embarked in business as a public accountant. Since then his work has embraced the investigation of the books of the City Infirmary Board, and of the Board of Public Works, resulting in the upheaval of both of these bodies. His work has also included other valuable services to this community in the investigation of the books of the State, city and county offices generally, and of a great many of our leading manufactories and wholesale houses. He originated the system of accounts and vouchers now in use by this and other municipalities. On June 1, 1893, he formed a partnership with Allen W. Dunning, late auditor and treasurer of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company.

Mr. Munster was married, March 16, 1872, to Catharine Layman, by whom he has five children: Clara, Edwin, Oliver, Bessie and Howard. The family reside in Bellevue, Ky., and are members of the Methodist Church.

HON. MELVILLE E. INGALLS, president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, was born at Harrison, Maine, September 6, 1842. He was reared on a farm, alternating from home duties with attendance at the district school, throughout the period of his boyhood. He early evinced great fondness for study, and formed the ambition of securing a liberal education. At the early age of sixteen he presented himself before the school committee of an adjoining town, and on examination received a teacher's certificate. He was equally successful in his application for a school, and for six consecutive winters taught with great satisfaction to his patrons, and a considerable addition to his own store of experience and knowledge of human nature. His early plans and ambitions had not been relinquished, however; he fitted himself for college at Bridgton Academy, and when seventeen years old entered Bowdoin College, in his native State. In the meantime he had formed the desire of entering the legal profession, and, with but limited means at his disposal, he deemed it best to begin the study of law without completing his college course. Accordingly he entered the law office of A. A. Stront, of Harrison, Maine, and afterward, in 1862, Harvard Law School, and graduated in the following year, receiving one of the prizes offered for best dissertation. In 1864 he returned to his native State, and opened an office in the town of Gray. A provincial town offered but limited opportunities for the development of his talent, however, and the same year he entered the office of Judge Woodbury, of Boston, one of the most distinguished members of the Massachusetts Bar. His advancement in his profession, and in public confidence, was rapid. In 1867 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Sixth Senatorial District, and served one term, but declined a renomination, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his profession. His practice constantly increased, and in success and profits surpassed his expectations. He was made counsel for several large and influential corporations, and continued in that capacity until 1871, when he was requested by the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway Company to move to Cincinnati, and assume entire charge of its affairs as receiver. He did so, and in three years the property was in such condition that a reorganization was successfully consummated. He was then elected president, continuing in that office until 1876, when the Company was once more thrown into bankruptcy. Mr. Ingalls was again appointed receiver, and in this trying position his transcendent abilities as a financier were more clearly manifested than ever before. Nothing daunted or discouraged, he undertook with renewed energy the task of saving the almost ruined Company. He obtained voluntary subscriptions from the stockholders, and with money thus raised paid the debts of the company, and secured the release of the railroad from litigation. In February, 1880, his arduous work was completed, and he organized the company under the name of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company, of which he was immediately elected president; a position for which he was most thoroughly qualified by guiding its affairs through the intricate difficulties of financial embarrassment. Mr. Ingalls retained the presidency until 1889, when this company was consolidated with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, popularly known as the "Big Four," of which he has since been president. Under his management, the "Big Four" road has been entirely reorganized, and its offices placed in first-class working order. A glance at the phenomenal growth of this system affords the most ample proof of Mr. Ingalls' wonderful executive ability. It began with one hundred and seventy-five miles of railway; to-day it comprises 2,300 miles, with ten thousand operatives on its pay rolls, an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000. Even in this age of phenomenal development,

a similar record of such marvelous development can scarcely be produced. Mr. Ingalls was also president of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company from 1881 to 1883, and has been president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company since 1888. The wide range of his responsibilities, the uniform success of his career, justly entitle him to characterization as a man of remarkable talents and responsibilities. His distinguishing qualities are quick perception, acute penetration, accurate judgment, a magnetic and enthusiastic temperament, and a disposition thoroughly kind and affable. He is always accessible to the humblest employe of the road, and is prompt and thorough in the investigation of every grievance presented to him. As a public speaker, his language is fluent and forcible, and on frequent occasions, when he has been called upon to deliver addresses, his words have given evidence of the painstaking studiousness that characterized the New England boy, and the careful diligence of the student.

In the public affairs of his adopted city Mr. Ingalls has always manifested a commendable interest. He was one of the founders of the Art Museum, having taken an important part in the proceedings relative to its establishment, and has been president for several years of that institution, of which the people of Cincinnati are so justly proud. He also served as president of the Cincinnati Exposition in 1880, and delivered the address at the dedication of the City Hall, in 1893. On January 19, 1867, he married Miss Abbie M. Stimson, of Gray, Maine, and to this union four sons and two daughters have been born. They have a beautiful home at East Walnut Hills, surrounded by a noble park of sixteen acres, a delightful retreat from the cares and perplexities of railroad financiering. Mr. Ingalls is a Democrat in politics, but the multitudinous cares of his business life have not permitted active participation in political affairs during his residence in Cincinnati.

FRANK D. COMSTOCK, treasurer of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, was born June 23, 1856, at Fox Lake, Wis., son of L. M. and Julia B. (Dunham) Comstock, natives of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in which a member of the Comstock family was the first white child born. His parents were of English origin, and his father was a merchant. They had two sons, Frank D. and Clarence C., the latter a merchant at Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank D. Comstock was educated at the public schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and at Humiston University, of that city. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the oil business, and then traveled for the Morehouse Oil Company, Cleveland. In 1881 he entered the freight department of the Bee Line, at Cleveland, and was employed there a year and a half. For five years he was assistant general bookkeeper, and on February 1, 1887, became chief clerk in the office of the car accountant. He was paymaster from July 1, 1887, to July, 1892, when he became treasurer, which position, one of the most important in the railroad service at Cincinnati, he has since filled. On July 31, 1878, he married Margaret G. Cogley, and they are the parents of one child, Marguerette J. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock attend the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican. They lived at Cleveland until 1892, when they removed to Cincinnati, and now reside on McGregor avenue, Mt. Auburn.

WILLIAM GIBSON, superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, was born August 23, 1856, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is the son of William and Agnes (Wilson) Gibson. His father died in 1871. His mother still lives in London, England.

Our subject was educated in the Royal High School and Watt Institute of his native city. He began railroad life in August, 1872, in the local freight office of the Caledonian railway, where he remained until 1874, when he accepted a position in the freight claim office at Liverpool Street Station, London, of the Great Eastern railway, and in 1881 became chief clerk in the traffic superintendent's office. In the same year he came to the United States and entered the employ of the Cincin-

nati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad at Cincinnati. He was soon made chief clerk to general superintendent, and subsequently secretary to the president. In 1888 he was appointed trainmaster of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and a year later car service agent of the C. H. V. & T., where he remained until March, 1890. He then accepted position as chief clerk to general manager of the "Big Four" railroad, and on February 1, 1892, was appointed to his present position. Mr. Gibson was married, August 17, 1886, to Miss Eliza Henderson, by whom he has one child, William Lawrence Gordon. This gentleman and family worship at the Episcopal Church, and reside at Hartwell. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Caledonian Society, and president of the Robert Burns Club, of Cincinnati. In politics he is a Democrat.

PAUL AUSON HEWITT, auditor of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, December 15, 1848, and is a son of William and Frances (Wright) Hewitt, natives of New Brunswick, and of Irish and Holland ancestry. On account of poor health his education was obtained chiefly by private instruction, but he also attended public schools at Troy, Penn., and Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Hewitt first entered railway service in May, 1872, as clerk in the auditor's office of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company. In 1873 he was made paymaster of that company, to which office were afterward added the duties of general bookkeeper. In February, 1875, he was made auditor, secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling railroad, combining these duties with that of general passenger and ticket agent. In January, 1881, he became freight agent of the C. C. C. & I. railway at Cleveland, and in October of the same year auditor of the Ohio Railway Company. Mr. Hewitt was promoted to the auditorship of the C. C. C. & I. Railway Company in May, 1882, and in the following October the jurisdiction of his office was extended over the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway. Upon the consolidation of these lines he was appointed to his present position, which he has since filled in a manner which shows him to be a thorough railroad man.

Mr. Hewitt was married, July 9, 1871, to Miss Jeanette R. Bacon, of Canville, Kans., and the issue of this marriage was six children, four of whom are living: Harold Rexford, Paula, Donald Wright and Douglass Dale. Mrs. Hewitt died in 1891. Mr. Hewitt was married, April 28, 1892, to Miss Nellie May Thompson, of Hudson, N. H. He and his family worship at the Christian Church of Walnut Hills, where they reside, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

ALBERT S. WHITE, general freight agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, was born October 4, 1844, in Washington, D. C., while his father, whose name he bears in full, was a member of the United States Senate. His father was also a successful railroad man, and was the first president of the Lafayette & Indianapolis and the Wabash railways. The elder Mr. White was a native of Orange county, N. Y., and of early English ancestry, and his wife, Harriett (Randolph) White, was of the Randolph family so prominent in the early history of Virginia. The family consisted of four children, of whom our subject is the eldest.

He received his education in the public schools of Orange county, N. Y., and Lafayette, Ind., and at the age of seventeen enlisted as volunteer in the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, in September, 1861, becoming sergeant-major, and serving until disabled. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business in Mankato, Minn., and was located there until 1869, when he entered the freight office of the Winona & St. Peter Railway, at Winona, Minn. In the same year he was made cashier of the local freight office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in St. Paul, Minn., and next took service with the West Wisconsin railway at Hudson, Wis., in 1872, serving in various capacities until 1875, at which time he was appointed agent of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

After five years' experience as a "line freight" man he was, in 1880, appointed local freight agent of the "Bee Line" at Indianapolis, and in less than a year was promoted to the office of general agent of the same company at the same place. Mr. White's ability as a freight man was recognized by his appointment in 1885 to the office of assistant general freight agent of the "Bee Line," and he performed the duties of this office in the cities of Cleveland, St. Louis and Cincinnati, respectively, until January 1, 1892, when he was appointed general freight agent.

Mr. White was married, April 20, 1881, to Miss Julia Cox, of Indianapolis, whose father, Jacob Cox, was an artist in that city for a period of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children, Albert S. (3d) and Arthur Cox. The family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church of Wyoming, Ohio, where they reside. Mr. White is a member of Ranson Post, G. A. R., of St. Louis, and in his political views he is a Republican.

WILLIAM GARSTANG, superintendent of motive power of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, was born at Wigan, Lancashire, England, February 28, 1851, son of Robert and Ellen Garstang. His father occupied a position corresponding to that of road master in this country, to which he immigrated in 1857, followed by his family in 1859. He located at Toronto, Canada, and laid the track of the Grand Trunk railroad, east of that city. He died in 1871, at the age of forty-eight. His family numbered seven children, five of whom are living in America.

Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at a drawing school in Cleveland. He began work as water-carrier for his father on the railroad, and in 1863 entered the Cleveland shops of the Lake Shore road, remaining there six years, after which he was machinist and gang foreman in the shops of the Atlantic & Great Western for eleven years, at Galion and Kent, Ohio. He was thus general foreman in the locomotive and car department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad three years, at Cleveland and Wellsville; division master mechanic on the old "Bee Line," between Cleveland and Cincinnati, eighteen months, and between Galion and St. Louis three years; and superintendent of motive power on the Chesapeake & Ohio five years, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., after which he assumed his present position, with residence at Indianapolis. Mr. Garstang married, in October, 1873, Mary L., daughter of John Zerbee, of Kent, Ohio, and they are the parents of four children: Reginald W., Wilfred R., Mabel L. and Virginia M. In politics Mr. Garstang is a Republican.

M. DEWITT WOODFORD, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, was born October 27, 1838, in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Melancthon Smith and Harriet D. (Wheat) Woodford. The Woodfords were early English residents of Massachusetts and Connecticut, whence the grandfather of M. DeWitt removed to Vermont, and from that place his father came to Chautauqua county, N. Y. The Wheat family were early Welsh settlers of New England. Melancthon Smith Woodford was a merchant, and died in 1890 at the age of eighty-one years. His family consisted of five children: Julia, deceased wife of Philo H. Stevens, a merchant at Fredonia, N. Y.; Walter R., general manager of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad; Caroline, wife of W. S. DeWing, lumberman and general manager of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw railway; Julia, wife of Frederick S. Powers, of Cleveland, Ohio, and M. DeWitt.

The last named received his education at the public schools and academy of his native town. Having learned telegraphy, he entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, with which he continued three years and a half, in charge of stations at Rutherford Park, N. J., Jersey City, and elsewhere. During the last year of his connection with the company he was chief operator of the eastern division. His reputation as a railroad operator was now established, and in response to advances from the officials of the Michigan Central he located at

Detroit, and introduced the telegraph system on the road, of which he was chief train dispatcher and superintendent of telegraphs sixteen years, with headquarters at Kalamazoo. He was the first train dispatcher in the western States. For three years he resided in London, Ontario, as assistant superintendent of the Great Western railway, of Canada, and was then assistant treasurer of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, with headquarters at Muskegon, Michigan. He now retired from railroad service for a time, having become interested in the Michigan Telegraph Company, of which he superintended the construction, but which was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company soon after its completion. After this Mr. Woodford was, successively, superintendent of the Canada Southern, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, three years; general superintendent of the Ft. Wayne & Jackson, with headquarters at Jackson, Mich., three years; general manager of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad; general superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, a few months, and then for two years vice-president and general manager and receiver; after the reorganization of the property, he was general manager, vice-president, and president three years. His connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton began in June, 1889, when he became vice-president and general manager, and a year later he was elected president; his administration has been eminently satisfactory to those whom he directly represents, as well as to the important and diversified interests with which the lines of these roads are so closely associated. In March, 1893, he was elected president of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, which position he still holds. In 1894 he and his associates in the ownership of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton purchased of Baron Erlanger the controlling interest in the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, and the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Woodford married Helen M., daughter of William Sprague, of Kalamazoo, Mich., on January 3, 1861, and they are the parents of one child: Edith, wife of George R. Balch, purchasing agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. The family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church of Clifton, where they reside. In politics Mr. Woodford affiliates with the Republican party, but he has never accepted or been a seeker of political distinction.

EUGENE ZIMMERMAN, vice-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, was born in Vicksburg, Miss., in December, 1845, a son of Solomon and Hannah J. (Biggs) Zimmerman, natives of Ohio and Mississippi, respectively, the former being of Dutch extraction. His grandfather, who had been a colonel in the regular army of Holland, emigrated to New York in the early part of this century, and soon after removed to Philadelphia. His father was a man in good circumstances in Vicksburg and retained his business relations there after removing to Clifton in 1856. Two years after taking up his residence in that beautiful suburb of Cincinnati he died, leaving a wife, who survived him but three years, and three children. There was some property, consisting of slaves and a foundry that the father had operated, and a guardian was of course appointed for the orphans, but he could not do much. The war came on, the property was burned by the soldiery, and the slaves joined in fighting for their freedom. The outcome of the matter was that at the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch was informed that everything had been destroyed or otherwise plundered, and that he would have to look out for himself.

As may be imagined, the information that came to the student at Gambier was not of a comforting nature. He had been sent to Cincinnati at the age of thirteen to attend Farmers' College at College Hill, and later he went to Gambier to prepare for Kenyon College, but his college career was never entered upon. When the news of the misfortunes that had befallen the little patrimony reached Gambier, several of the boys were making preparations to join the army. The fever was catching, and

in less time than it takes to tell it Eugene made up his mind to "go along." He had no money, but this did not deter him from going to the front. He had been told that he would not get another penny, at least for a time, so with all his belongings and his capital in his pocket he set out for Cincinnati, walking part of the way from Gambier. He had but fifty cents when he left Gambier, but by careful husbandry he managed to traverse the long and weary way to the Queen City. He met his guardian, made application to join the navy, and was refused on account of his youth, but later, accompanied by his guardian, he made a second application, this time with success. Joining the navy, however, was not all a mere mechanical business. The youthful soldier saw advancement ahead, and it did not take him long to discover that he could get promotion if he could pass an examination. Fresh from school, he resolved to try, and in a week startled the old tars by donning the shoulder straps and sailing out as a master mate. This appointment he secured through the result of his examination. Admiral Porter was about this time in front of Vicksburg, and thither the young volunteer was sent, and in a few short weeks was industriously engaged in shelling his old home.

It might be well to explain why Mr. Zimmerman took the Northern side in the great contest, when his father was a former resident of Vicksburg, and he was Southern born. It is sufficient to state that his father came from Ohio, and though a slave owner was a Northern man in sentiment. Had Mr. Zimmerman's father lived he would have undoubtedly joined the Northern cause; he was a free man for all that word was worth in those days. The first engagement was with a guerilla party. It was followed by an expedition up the Yazoo river. The stream had been blockaded with torpedoes, and Master-mate Zimmerman was dispatched with a boat and crew to clearup the path for the steamer. Here the youthful soldier came near losing his life, as the boat struck a torpedo, that exploded, tearing the frail craft to atoms and killing several of the men. Mr. Zimmerman was thrown into the river but was rescued. This was in 1862, when he was in his seventeenth year. The expedition ended by the attack on Haynes Bluff. The next engagement was the capture of Arkansas Post. The charge on the fort was successfully made, and for gallant conduct Mr. Zimmerman was promoted to ensign. Next followed the St. Charles and Duvall's Bluffs engagement on White river; then the siege at Vicksburg. The fleet was divided, and Mr. Zimmerman was placed in command of a mortar boat that went up the Yazoo river; the orders were to get to the head of Yazoo river if possible, but the expedition did not come out as successfully as could be wished, and the mortar boat fell back and took part in the Fort Pemberton engagement. Then he returned to Vicksburg, running the blockade in April. He participated in the Grand Gulf engagement in May, 1863, and also assisted in the attack on Vicksburg, which was captured July 4, following. For gallant behavior at various times Mr. Zimmerman was again promoted, this time being made acting master and executive officer of the U. S. S. "Ouachita." This position placed him next the commanding officer, and was a great distinction for a lad of eighteen. The Red river expedition, so famous in history, next engrossed attention, during which Mr. Zimmerman engaged in the attack on Fort DeRussy. He was also in the Black and Ouachita river expeditions, and assisted in the capture of Trinity and Harrodsburg. The rebel ram "Webb" was one of the prizes captured about this time, and later the rebel ram "Missouri" suffered the same fate. About this time the war drew to a close, but not before Mr. Zimmerman had been promoted to the position of volunteer lieutenant, in command of the "Ouachita." He was still in command of the vessel when he resigned from the navy.

The war ended, Mr. Zimmerman resigned his place and was honorably discharged. He was not yet twenty, but he had risen from the ranks to the command of a ship, and he enjoyed then, and to-day enjoys, the distinction of being the youngest officer of his rank in the United States Navy. This is an enviable distinction. Some time

after the war he was an officer and one of the organizers of the Zouave Battalion, which later became the Ohio National Guard. With nearly all his navy pay in his pocket, Mr. Zimmerman returned to Cincinnati, and looked about for something to do. A gentleman at Hamilton, Ohio, made an offer of a partnership in a planing-mill and lumberyard, which was accepted, and for some time this industry was followed. In 1870 came the beginning of the oil business. Mr. Zimmerman was a partner, and subsequently traveled considerably for his firm. Here he made money, and finally sold out to the Standard Oil Company, retaining, however, a considerable interest, which is very valuable. Railroad construction next engaged the attention of the energetic young business man, then about thirty years of age. He built a railroad to a coal field in Kentucky, and sold the road to C. P. Huntingdon. The transaction was a fortunate one, and it was followed by an engagement with Mr. Huntingdon to look after considerable interests of the capitalist in this region, railroad interests being the chief matters for concern, and the C. & O. bridge another. Various other interests crowded to the front, and Mr. Zimmerman became known as one of the leading lights in the financial and railroad world. He interested himself in coal fields, and became an operator, which he still is.

A very interesting period in Mr. Zimmerman's life must always be his connection with the C. H. & D. R. R. After becoming a director, he, with others, worked out a reorganization of the road, the aggressive policy then begun has been ever since pursued, and the C. H. & D. railroad stands as a solid pillar in the stock world. It is said that Mr. Zimmerman's interest in the C. H. & D. alone reaches nearly a million dollars. He is also largely interested in the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, and the Chesapeake & Nashville railroad; the last named of which he built, besides several other railroads. In the recent acquisition by several of the chief owners of the C. H. & D., of the C. N. O. & T. P. R. R. and Alabama & Great Southern he took a prominent part, and is one of the largest stockholders. Mr. Zimmerman is largely interested in railroads in the South, and is president of the Chesapeake & Nashville. He is a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company. This was just after the close of the war, and then it was that he laid the foundation of his great wealth. As a partner in the Standard Oil Company he started with a limited amount of money, but his connection with the institution has much to do with its marvelous success. When he retired from active management in the Company, his financial genius and persistent toil had already born luscious fruit. It does not fall to the lot of every man to make a fortune, and even young men with a competency to start with seldom achieve a position they can be proud of; yet here is a man whose unsupported efforts have made him a millionaire. With no one to aid him, and with discouragements in early life that would wreck all but the invincible, he toiled forward and upward till his name is synonymous with wealth and honor. His railroad interests alone undoubtedly aggregate more than a million, while he is besides the largest owner of coal fields in the State of Ohio. His recent acquisition of the Cincinnati Southern railroad was as startling and unexpected as any of the deeds of Napoleon Bonaparte, and capitalists here and in other cities are still nonplussed at the remarkable tact displayed in the transaction.

Mr. Zimmerman was married, in 1876, to Miss Marietta A. Evans, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth M. (McKensie) Evans, of Urbana, Ohio. Mrs. Zimmerman died in 1881, leaving one child, Helena. Laying aside business and looking at Mr. Zimmerman as a man of the world, it can be stated that, while he enjoys life, he is not after the many petty honors that engross most of the time of the average citizen. He never held an office, and was never in politics. Some years ago he was nominated for the Legislature, but declined to accept. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, and, as a matter of course, is a member of the Loyal Legion by reason of his naval service. Personally Mr. Zimmerman is easy to approach. He wears his honors lightly, and disregards no man, however humble. He is a traveler of



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John Hauck

considerable note, having made excursions through Europe and Africa, and he has also invaded many of the remote parts of the world. He works systematically, and retains the reputation he acquired in the navy, that of a rigid disciplinarian, and a believer in hard work. Mr. Zimmerman is a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He has a fine residence in Mount Auburn, and has surrounded himself with elegance and beauty.

WILLIAM MILBURY GREENE, general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was born in Athens, Ohio, October 15, 1858, and is a son of Milbury Miller and Martha K. (Gould) Greene. His grandfather, David Greene, was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of boots and shoes upon an extensive scale, founding a factory at Auburn, Me., in 1839. The original location of the Greene family, however, was in New Hampshire, where they were among the earliest settlers. Milbury Miller Greene was born May 11, 1831, in Lewiston Falls, Me., where, after completing his education, he entered the employ of Joseph D. Davis & Co. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Walter H. French, a railroad contractor from New Hampshire, whose employ he afterward entered. In 1852 the firm of French, Dodge & Co., of which Mr. Greene was a member, was awarded a contract in the construction of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, amounting to nearly four million dollars. After the completion of the contract Mr. Greene purchased a salt-works property in southern Ohio; and it was while following this business that he conceived the idea of building the Hocking Valley railroad, which he began in 1865. As president of this road, he afterward built the Columbus & Toledo, and Ohio & West Virginia lines, which were consolidated in 1881, becoming the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company. Mr. Greene continuing as president until June 30, 1886, when he resigned on account of ill health, after a railroad service of thirty-eight years. Mr. Greene was married in 1853, united with the Presbyterian Church in 1857, and died June 26, 1887, surviving his mother, Lyntha (Miller) Greene (born in Kennebunk, Me., October 2, 1796, and died in Athens, Ohio, November 5, 1884), but three years. The family consisted of five children: Minnie S., who married John G. Deshler, a banker of Columbus, Ohio; Martha K. (deceased), who married Frederick W. Prentiss, who is also engaged in banking in Columbus; William M., who is the subject of this sketch; Jennie B., who married David T. McNaghten, attorney at law, Columbus, and David, secretary and treasurer of the Case Manufacturing Company, of Columbus.

Our subject was graduated from the Wooster University in 1879, but he had been variously employed as clerk in the general freight and passenger office of the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad since 1873. In July, 1879, he was made president's clerk of the same road, which position he held until May 20, 1880, when he accepted the secretaryship of the Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company. On September 10, 1881, he became secretary of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company; on December 1, 1882, he became purchasing agent, and in January, 1885, vice-president and treasurer, holding the last position until July, 1887. From October 1, 1887, to October 1, 1888, he was assistant to the president of the C. I. St. L. & C. R. R. Co., and from the latter date to July 1, 1889, general manager of the same road. He was assistant to the president of the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. from July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890, from which date to July 1, 1891, he was general manager of this road. In 1893 he accepted his present position with the C. H. & D. road, entering upon the duties of his office on the first of August. Mr. Greene was married December 16, 1880, to Miss Jennie D. Donnelly, of Wooster, Ohio, and they have three children: Milbury Miller, Helen and Orland S. Mr. Greene is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a Republican, but he has given no more attention to political matters than is in keeping with good citizenship. The family reside in Clifton.

RALPH BRUNT TURNER, superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was born at Cassopolis, Mich., January 14, 1850, son of George Brunt and Harriet (Monroe) Turner, natives of Virginia and Michigan, respectively, and of Irish descent. George Brunt was adopted, in Virginia, by Sterling A. Turner, whose name he thereafter assumed. He was a lawyer by profession, but was engaged in the real-estate business at Cassopolis. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: Ralph B., and Sterling B., a jeweler at Cassopolis.

Ralph B. Turner was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian, Mich. He began his business life as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and in 1868-72 was employed in a real-estate office at Chicago. From 1872 to 1875 he was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company as telegraph operator, and, from the latter date to 1880, he was chief clerk in the trainmaster's office at Jackson, Mich. He was then car distributor in the assistant-general superintendent's office until January, 1883, and general car distributor during the following year. From January, 1884, to July, 1887, he was agent for the Michigan Central at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and from July, 1887, to May, 1891, at Buffalo, N. Y. On the latter date he assumed his present position with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Mr. Turner was married April 9, 1874, to Flora L. Wright, of Jackson, Mich. Socially he is a Knight Templar, politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES NEILSON, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was born in Harford county, Md., July 19, 1849, son of James C. and Rosa (Williams) Neilson, and grandson of James W. Williams, United States senator from Maryland, and minister to Paris in 1830. The Neilson family migrated from Sweden in 1500, and located near Dublin, Ireland, where several of its members achieved prominence in the legal profession. James C. Neilson was an architect and engineer by profession.

His son Charles, the subject of this sketch, was educated under the tuition of a private tutor. In 1869 he entered the railroad service in the humble capacity of brakeman on a gravel train, on the Northern Pacific railroad. For one year he was conductor, then he took the position of civil engineer on their road, and in this capacity was employed on the completion of the Minnesota division. In August, 1873, he became superintendent of the motive power department of the Erie railway, with which he was connected in various capacities—fuel agent, clerk in the office of the general superintendent, etc.—until 1882. In 1882-83, he was superintendent of the Delaware division of the Erie railway; in 1883-85, superintendent of the Buffalo and Rochester division of the road, and also of the Buffalo railroad, and joint superintendent of the Niagara Falls branch of the Erie, for the Erie, Lehigh Valley, and West Shore roads. In 1885-86, he was assistant president of the Lafflin & Rand Powder Company, and during the past seven years he has been general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. On October 22, 1878, Mr. Neilson married Elizabeth Holmes (Harrison), daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Philadelphia, member of the firm of Harrison Brothers, manufacturing chemists of that city. Three children have been born to them: George Harrison; Rosa, who died at the age of two and one-half years, and Sarah Crosby. Mr. Neilson resides at Glendale, and is connected with the Episcopal Church of that place. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM P. WALKER, JR., freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, was born in Newport, Ky., September 3, 1850, son of Capt. William P. and Eliza Lee (Stewart) Walker, natives of Kentucky, and descendants of early Virginia families. Capt. Walker ran the first regular packet between Cincinnati and Memphis, Tenn. He has two children: William P., and Clifford S., general south-

ern agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. He now resides at Maysville, Ky., at the advanced age of seventy-four; his wife died in 1886 at the age of fifty-nine.

Our subject received a Cincinnati public-school education. During the Civil war he was in the transport service with his father. After a year's clerkship in the wholesale department of Robert Clarke & Company's bookstore, he became clerk of the steamer "Sam J. Hale," a boat which his father built in 1866. He followed the river for twelve years as clerk and captain, and was in command of the "Celeste," "Dardanelle," and "Thomas H. Allen," all of which were engaged in the cotton trade on the White, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, and during four years, 1874-78, chief clerk of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway steamers between Cincinnati and Huntington. In August, 1878, he left the river to enter the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, as ticket agent at Cincinnati. In 1880 and 1882, he was general freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Big Sandy Packet Company at Cincinnati. In 1883 he was agent at Cincinnati, in charge of the general interests of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and then, until 1886, he had charge of the Cincinnati office and Covington terminals of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and Kentucky Central. In 1886, he was made general manager of the Kanawha Dispatch fast freight line, which position he held until appointed to his present responsible office, March 10, 1890. Capt. Walker resides in Cincinnati. On November 26, 1877, he married Maggie H., daughter of Capt. Samuel B. Hempstead, of Hanging Rock, Ohio, and they have one child: Stuart H. Mrs. Walker and her son are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Captain is a 32° Mason and a Knight Templar, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine; in politics he is a Republican.

SYDNOR HALL, manager of the Kanawha Dispatch, Fast Freight Line, operating over the Chesapeake & Ohio and Big Four railroads and connections, was born in Farnham, Va., October 30, 1858, a son of C. J. and Eudora (Sydnor) Hall. His ancestors, who were of pure English extraction, were among the pioneer settlers on the tract of land granted to Lord Fairfax. His father, who is a school teacher by profession, is now located in Campbell county, Ky. The family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living, and of them Sydnor is the eldest. He received his education in his father's private school, and at the age of seventeen years entered the telegraph office at Marshall Station on the Kentucky Central railroad, in Mason county, Ky., where he remained two years. He was then made telegraph operator and clerk at Maysville, Ky., which position he held three years. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, in New York City, where he remained until 1882, when he was made clerk, and afterward local freight agent of the Kentucky Central railroad at Covington, Ky. On January 1, 1887, he became chief clerk of the Kanawha Dispatch, and on April 1, 1890, was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Hall was married November 11, 1884, to Miss Ida Dobyns, of North Middletown, Ky., by whom he has one child: Carey D. Our subject is a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club; he resides in Covington, Kentucky.

SAMUEL MORSE FELTON, president of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 3, 1853, son of the late Samuel M. Felton, who was for many years president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, who, in 1633, came to Salem, Mass., from Great Yarmouth, England. His family has had many distinguished representatives in the eastern counties of England. Nathaniel's great-grandfather was, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, the leading man of the borough of Great Yarmouth, and was three times chosen chief magistrate of the town. He was twice elected to Parliament in Queen Elizabeth's time, once in 1592, and again in 1596. His second son, Nicholas Felton,

a distinguished scholar and churchman, was master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and a translator of the Bible during the reign of James I. He enjoyed many high preferments in the Church, and died, in 1626, Bishop of Ely.

Mr. Felton's uncle, C. C. Felton, was president of Harvard College in 1869. His father was, for a period of more than fourteen years, perfecting one of the great railroad lines which contribute to the prosperity of Philadelphia, and for more than twenty years his energies were devoted to the advancement of manufacturing as president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the earliest establishment in the United States for the manufacture of steel rails, as a business. Mr. Felton, who died in 1889, was born in West Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., July 17, 1809, and was son of Cornelius Conway and Anna (Morse) Felton. When only fourteen years of age he became clerk in a Boston grocery store, sustaining himself by his work, getting the rudiments of a practical business education, and devoting his scanty leisure to study, with an idea of entering college later. In 1827 he became his brother's pupil at Geneseo, N. Y., and there completed his preparations for advanced standing in Harvard College, the Freshman class of which he entered in 1830, graduating in 1834. Although having to labor hard to support himself while in college, such were his natural talents and his habits of application, that he distinguished himself as a scholar in a class containing a number of men who became eminent in science and literature. After graduating, he took charge of a select school for boys at Charleston, and at the same time studied law, but, impaired health warning him against this double work of a sedentary nature, he took up the more active profession of civil engineering, for which he was peculiarly fitted. In 1835 he entered the office of Loammi Baldwin, and succeeded to his business upon his death three years later. In 1841 he built a railway from Boston to Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, and in 1843 commenced the construction of the Fitchburg railroad, followed by the Vermont Central and other connecting lines. He became superintendent of the Fitchburg railroad on its completion, and held that position until 1851, when he was chosen president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, just then in very poor condition, unprofitable, in need of extensive repairs and of complete reorganization in all its departments. Mr. Felton thoroughly studied the situation, and laid careful plans for restoration of prosperity, and, although he encountered serious opposition in the execution of his plans, and had to overcome obstacles seemingly insurmountable, he maintained his purpose, and the exercise of his wisdom and energy resulted in making the line a great thoroughfare for travel, second to none in construction and equipment, and a safe and profitable investment for capital. Few men in the country endured a heavier strain than did Mr. Felton during the fourteen years ending about the close of the war, in which he was the responsible head of this corporation. In 1861 the road, being the only direct means of communication between the northeastern portion of the country and the National Capital, naturally became an object of attraction to the secessionists, and the president's unslumbering vigilance was demanded at every point. A plot had been formed for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on his way through Baltimore just prior to his inauguration in 1861, and it is a matter of history that this skillfully planned conspiracy was thwarted by Mr. Felton's watchfulness, foresight, skill and promptness of action. One biographer of our subject, while apologizing for the omission of the detailed narrative of this achievement, as we must for lack of space, says: "It deserves and can hardly fail to secure a permanent place in history of the country. Suffice it now to say that no greater service was rendered to the loyal cause during the war, and that Mr. Felton's part in it evinced a keenness of penetration, a command of resources, and an intensity of will power, which in a more conspicuous field would have won for him extended and enduring fame." On his mother's side Samuel M. Felton is a descendant of John Lippitt, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and also of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence plantations.

Mr. Felton was educated in the English branches at the private schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen was appointed rodman on the Chester Creek railroad. In 1870 he was appointed leveler and assistant engineer on the Lancaster railroad, and the following year entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, graduating in 1873. In that year he was made chief engineer of the Chester & Delaware River railroad, and in August, 1874, was appointed general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, by Col. Thomas A. Scott. During the railroad riots at Pittsburgh in July, 1877, Mr. Felton was in personal charge of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and by his coolness, daring and promptitude saved a large amount of property. After removing the office records and all other movable property, he organized a guard to protect the remainder, and by his display of personal bravery and cool judgment inspired the majority of his men with loyalty, succeeding in restoring order at Pittsburgh, the influence of which was immediately felt in other directions. He held the position of general superintendent of this road until 1882, and during this period the Cincinnati, Muskingum Valley and the Little Miami railroads were added to his charge. The great improvements in the physical condition, and in the results of the operation of these roads, were largely due to his intelligent and efficient work. In 1882 he became general manager of the New York & New England railroad, and soon after was made assistant to the president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, with special charge of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and in 1884 was chosen general manager of the latter. On January 15, 1885, he was elected vice-president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, was placed in charge of the traffic of the Erie lines, and on October 15, following, was made vice-president of the entire system. During his administration the traffic has largely increased, and it is now one of the best equipped and best managed roads in the country. In November, 1890, he severed his connection with the Erie railroad to accept the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroads. He is a man of great personal popularity, beloved equally by his associates and subordinates from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Felton was married October 21, 1880, to Miss Dora Hamilton, daughter of George P. Hamilton, who previous to his decease was a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar.

HENRY HAMMOND TATEM, secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, and secretary and auditor of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway, was born in Cincinnati February 6, 1841, and is a son of Henry Lea and Sarah Ann (Hall) Tatem.

His father, who was a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born in Trenton, N. J., August 12, 1802, and came to Cincinnati in 1812. From the beginning of his business life he was for many years associated with his father, Charles Tatem, in the iron foundry business, but for several years previous to his death, which occurred August 10, 1853, he was in the plumbing business at No. 157 West Fifth street. When Miles Greenwood came to Cincinnati he brought a letter of introduction to Charles Tatem from a mutual friend in Pittsburgh, and through this medium became established in the foundry business, which for so many years was among the most prominent of the manufacturing industries of the city. The mother of our subject was of Maryland ancestry, and was born in Cincinnati March 19, 1809; she died in the city of her birth, March 31, 1893. Thus it will be seen that the Tatem and the Hall families were both prominent among the first settlers of Cincinnati, and were of that class of citizens who by their social standing and business ability gave an impetus to the growth and development of the Queen City during its infancy and days of trial. Charles Tatem and his son, Henry L., commanded the highest respect of their fellow-citizens, and were both at various times elected to positions in the municipal government. Prominent among the founders of the Methodist Protestant

Church of Cincinnati was Ezekiel Hall, the maternal grandfather of our subject; nor was his good wife Elizabeth lacking in doing her share of a work which was to benefit all the coming generations of her city. She was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and a member of its board of managers from its organization until the date of her death. James C. Hall, son of the venerable couple mentioned immediately above, was for four years postmaster of Cincinnati; he was also a member of the State Senate, and the first president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. The immediate family of which H. H. Tatem is a member consisted of four sons and two daughters, two of whom are living. Three died in infancy, and Ezekiel H., who was for years prominently connected with the editorial staff of the daily morning journals of Cincinnati, yielded his life for his country's cause in the war of the Rebellion as captain of Company D, Sixth O. V. I. The other surviving child is Miss Janet Ridgeway Tatem, of Cincinnati.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from Hughes High School in the class of 1857. All of his business life has been passed in Cincinnati. His first position was in the fish, oyster and game store of D. Greene, after which he became chief clerk to Mahlon H. Madeira, blank agent of the Cincinnati Post Office Department during the postmastership of Dr. John L. Vattier. He then became shipping clerk and afterward bookkeeper for the grain and flour commission house of Foulds & Campbell, and their successors, Thomas H. Foulds & Company, and Foulds & Wright. His next position was entry clerk, and later bookkeeper for the wholesale hardware house of McAlpin, Hinman & Company; was then, for a time, clerk at the works of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company. He was then elected auditor of Cincinnati for two successive terms of two years each, after which he was elected secretary of the Board of Trade, and on July 6, 1869, he was elected secretary of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway, a position he still holds. In the meantime he had been secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern railway. At the time of the lease of the Cincinnati Southern railway to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, October 11, 1881, he was elected treasurer of the company, and May 29, 1882, was in addition elected secretary, which position he still holds. He is also treasurer of all the roads which constitute the "Queen and Crescent Route," except the Alabama & Vicksburg, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Tatem was first lieutenant of Company D, "Benton Cadets" (infantry body-guard of Gen. John C. Fremont), from September 15, 1861, to January 8, 1862, and captain of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh O. V. I., from May 10 to August 20, 1864. Mr. Tatem was married September 17, 1867, to Miss Anna Dioneia Cohan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Cohan, of Dayton, Ohio, natives respectively of Mifflin county, Penn., and Dayton, both being of American parentage. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, deceased, and three sons, living: Harry Hall, trace clerk in the local freight office of the C. N. O. & T. P.; Clifford Ross, who graduated from Hughes High School in 1892, and now in the second year of the electrical course in the University of Michigan; and Lea Brandon, now attending the intermediate school of Hartwell, Ohio. Mr. Tatem and family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a generous supporter. He is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio, and honorary member of the Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree A. A. Scottish Rite Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A.; is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. Mr. Tatem is a Republican, and, in addition to the public offices already mentioned, was from 1867 to 1891 a member of the union board of high schools of Cincinnati, and twice president of the board. He has been, since 1866, a trustee of the estate of Thomas Hughes, by whom Hughes High School was endowed; was appointed a director of Longview Asylum, October 5, 1889, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Theodore Marsh, and in April,

1891, was reappointed for a regular term of five years; he was the president of the board in 1890, and has since been its secretary. On June 22, 1885, he was elected a member of the first board of education of Hartwell, where he resides, by whom the present school edifice was erected, and retired from the board April 16, 1888, having served it as clerk and president.

MAJOR FRANK JOHNSTON JONES, president of the Little Miami Railroad Company, was born at Cincinnati April 22, 1838, in a house that occupied the location of his present office No. 59 West Fourth street. His father, John Davies Jones, was a native of Berks county, Penn., whose immigrant ancestor, John Jones, came to Pennsylvania in 1703. John Davies Jones came to Cincinnati as clerk in 1819, and subsequently engaged in the dry-goods business, from which he retired in 1867. He died in August, 1878, at the age of eighty-one years, and three months later his widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Johnston, died at the age of seventy-one. Her father, John Johnston, who was of Huguenot descent and a native of the North of Ireland, was born March 17, 1775, and came to America in 1793. While a young man, he was a clerk in the War Department under Gen. Dearborn, and later he was for forty years in the government employ as Indian agent and factor, traveling extensively among the Indian tribes, with whose languages he had a wide familiarity. When the peace commission met at Washington, in 1861, he went thither, and was found dead in his bed at the "Clay Hotel," Sunday, February 18, 1861, at the age of eighty-six. John D. Jones married Elizabeth Johnston, who was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1807, and they were the parents of thirteen children, of whom two survive, Frank Johnston, the subject of this sketch, and Walter St. John, president of the Miami Valley Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

Frank Johnston was educated at the classical school of E. S. Brooks, and at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1859. He then entered the law office of Rufus King of Cincinnati, and in September, 1860, became student at Harvard Law School. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he returned to Cincinnati, and enlisted in Company A, Sixth O. V. I., as a private. In June, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service in West Virginia that year. His regiment was a part of Gen. Hill's command at Cheat Mountain, in West Virginia, crossed the mountains and was in the battle of Gallia Bridge under Gen. Rosecrans in September, 1861. In November, Lieutenant Jones was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and made adjutant of his regiment, which was in the campaign against General Floyd in December, 1861, after which it became a part of General Mitchell's division of Buell's army called the army of the Ohio. After the capture of Nashville the regiment was transferred to Crittenden's division, with which it participated in the battle of Shiloh. During this engagement, however, Lieutenant Jones was detailed as acting assistant adjutant on the staff of General William Sooy Smith. He was in active service in the campaign that resulted in the fall of Corinth, after which he was detailed as assistant adjutant on the staff of General Lovell H. Rosseau, commanding the Third Division, army of the Ohio, with whom he served until October 9, 1862, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Perryville. Three months later he was exchanged, and joined the army after the battle of Stone River. In February, 1863, he was promoted to captain and aid-de-camp by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty on the staff of General A. McDowell McCook, commanding the Twentieth Army Corps, army of the Cumberland. In this capacity he served through the summer of 1863, participating in the battle of Chickamauga. In August, 1864, he resigned his command and returned to Cincinnati. May 10, 1866, he was appointed, by President Johnson, brevet-major of United States Volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He also had two brothers in active service, Colonel William G. Jones, a graduate of West Point, who was killed at Chickamauga, and Charles D. Jones, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, who served under Admiral Farragut, and was found dead

in his bed at the "Tremont House," Boston, Massachusetts, in December, 1865, after returning from a long cruise.

After the close of the war, Major Jones resumed his legal studies under Mr. King, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1865, and was at once admitted to practice. In 1869-73, he was associated with Samuel Fosdick in the manufacture of cotton, and subsequently, in 1874, resumed the practice of his profession. In 1878, he entered the directory of the Little Miami Railroad Company, of which he became vice-president in 1885, and president in 1889, and is at this time the president of said company. He is also a director of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, and of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association; a trustee of the Ohio Medical College, the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and the University of Cincinnati, and a director of the National Lafayette Bank, the Niles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio, the Cincinnati Street Rail Road Co., and the Jones Brothers Electric Supply Company. May 30, 1866, Major Jones married Frances Dearing Fosdick, daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Wood) Fosdick, natives of New London, Connecticut, and of Maryland, respectively. Five children have been born to them: Anna F., wife of E. H. Ernst, secretary and treasurer of the Fred J. Myer Manufacturing Company of Covington; Charles Davies, a recent graduate of Yale College; Samuel Fosdick, Frances L'Hommedieu and Edmund Lawrence. The family is connected with Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Jones is junior warden; also is member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and in politics is a Republican.

HENRY C. URNER, secretary and treasurer of the Little Miami railway, was born in Cincinnati January 30, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Keyser) Urner. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where the families were early settlers, and were of Holland and Swiss origin. He is a descendant of Leonard Keyser, who was burnt at the stake for heresy. Benjamin Urner, who was a merchant, removed from Pennsylvania to Maryland, where he remained a short time, and thence in 1825 came to Cincinnati. He continued merchandising and gave some of his time to the insurance business until his death, which occurred in 1857, when he was at the age of sixty-two. His widow lived until 1878, reaching the age of eighty years. The family consisted of seven children, three of whom are living: Henry C., Benjamin, a publisher in New York City, and Lathaniel D., a literary and poetical writer, also residing in New York City.

Our subject was educated in the old Cincinnati College, and in the boarding school of M. Hazen White. In the spring of 1849 he went to California, where he remained four years, and engaged in digging gold, merchandising, etc. Upon his return to Cincinnati he was elected president of the National Insurance Company, which position he filled for thirty-seven years, and in March, 1892, accepted his present position. He was a member of the committee who built the Chamber of Commerce, and was twice president of that institution. After the burning of the courthouse in the riot of 1884 he was appointed by Gov. Hoadly to rebuild it, which he did with entire satisfaction. He served four years as United States Marshal under Cleveland's administration, and was once a member of the tax committee. During the floods of 1883-84 he was first president, and later treasurer of the relief committee which succeeded in raising in all nearly four hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the destitute. Mr. Urner was married, February 13, 1872, to Miss Maria, daughter of John P. and Emily (Kimball) Harley, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. The issue of this marriage was three children: Eloise Stettinius, Henry and Martin H. This gentleman is a thirty-third degree Mason, a Democrat in his political views, and was for many years president of the Queen City Club.

IRA G. RAWN, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, was born August 20, 1855, at Delaware, Ohio, son of Peter and Sarah



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

Henry Foss.

(Huston) Rawn, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a general merchant, has reached the advanced age of eighty; the mother died in August, 1892, at the age of seventy-four. The family is noted for longevity.

Our subject received a public-school education, learned telegraphy in his native town, and entered the service of the old "Bee Line." In 1871-72 he was at Pittsburgh and Columbus in the employ of the "Panhandle," and in 1872-87 was train dispatcher and trainmaster on the "Bee Line" between Cincinnati and Delaware. He was then master of transportation on the Kentucky Central until January, 1889, and superintendent of the Cincinnati division; and was superintendent of transportation on the Chesapeake & Ohio until February, 1890, when he entered upon the duties of his present position. Mr. Rawn resides at Madisonville. He married, October 5, 1880, Florence, daughter of William W. Willis, of Delaware, Ohio, and they have three children: Bessie, Katherine and Florence. The family is connected with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Rawn is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and F. & A. M.

DANIEL DAWSON CAROTHERS, engineer maintenance of way of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, was born August 21, 1860, in Cutler, Washington Co., Ohio, and is the son of Reason and Elizabeth Baine (Dawson) Carothers, natives of Pennsylvania, the former being of Scotch-Irish origin and the latter of English ancestry. The family emigrated first to Maryland, and later to Pennsylvania. His father, who was a millwright, and later a contractor and superintendent of railroad construction, still lives in Cutler. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are living, and of whom Daniel D. is the sixth.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Bartlett Academy of Washington county, completing his education by taking a special course in engineering at Lebanon College. Before entering Lebanon College, however, he had taught three years in the public schools of Washington county, and had acted as rodman and assistant engineer in the engineering corps of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad for nearly a year. Soon after he left college he went to Columbus, Ohio, as assistant engineer of the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland railroad, where he remained until 1885, when he was made chief engineer of that road, to which the duties of trainmaster were added in 1889. In June, 1890, he accepted his present position. Mr. Carothers was married, September 20, 1888, to Miss Carrie E., daughter of Charles E. Leland, of Lewiston, Maine. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madisonville, where he resides. He is a Republican in his political views, and was a trustee of the board of water works of said village during the construction of its water works in 1892.

SAMUEL HUNT, president of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company, was born in August, 1849, in Warren county, Ohio, son of Dr. Samuel P. and Eliza (Thomas) Hunt, natives of Connellsville, Penn., and Barnesville, Ohio, and of English and Welsh descent, respectively. The Hunts were early settlers near Alexandria, Va. Dr. Hunt died in 1884, at the age of eighty-three; his wife died in 1851, aged forty-three. Their family numbered eight children, six of whom are living: Thomas; John E., of Little Rock, Ark.; Eliza, widow of W. R. Hoel, deceased, of Warren county, Ohio; Martha, of Kennedy, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Rachel and Samuel.

The last named was educated in the public and private schools of his native county and learned telegraphy. He began his business life as an operator at Chicago, on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad; was assistant station agent at Lexington, Ky., one year; division superintendent on the Cincinnati Southern, with headquarters at Danville, Ky., several years; superintendent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, between Rome and Macon, Ga., with headquarters at Atlanta, two years; superintendent for the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction Company in the construction of the Denver, Markham & Atlantic railroad, now

part of the Missouri Pacific system; superintendent of the Ohio & Northwestern railroad one year, and subsequently receiver and agent for this property until the organization of the present company in 1871, when he became president. Mr. Hunt resides at Walnut Hills. He was married, in 1876, to Martha Trotter, of Xenia, Ohio, and they have two children, Harry and Philip. Mr. Hunt is descended from a Quaker family, and his wife is a Presbyterian, but both attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD WOODRUFF WHITE, vice-president of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad Company, was born September 17, 1857, in Lancaster, N. H., son of William A. and Ellen C. (Wolcott) White. Mr. White is a great-grandson of Moses White, who distinguished himself in the war of 1776, being a major under Gen. Hazen. He is also a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, of Massachusetts, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Our subject is the sixth in a family of eight children, four of whom are living. He received his education in the public schools of Lancaster and Littleton and graduated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1876. From that date until 1879 he was engaged in various occupations, principally as assistant station agent on the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad at South Lancaster, N. H. He then came to Cincinnati and entered the paint and glass house of George Meldrum, where he remained one year. From 1880 to 1885 he was employed in the general offices of the "Big Four" in various capacities. In 1885 he became general freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad, of which he was made vice-president and general manager in 1891. On April 8, 1885, he married Lila S. Cram, of Montgomery, Ala., and they are the parents of one child, Mabelle Clare. Mr. White resides in Fern Bank. He is a Unitarian in religious faith, and a Republican in politics.

THOMAS HUNT, secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company, was born January 22, 1834, in Belmont county, Ohio. He obtained a public-school education, attended Robert Way's Academy, and was a student at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, 1851-52. For thirteen years he was agent and telegraph operator for the Little Miami railroad at Morrow. He then entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, for which he was agent at Lexington, Ky., one year, and at Danville four years. For two years he was ticket agent for the Cincinnati Southern at Cincinnati. His first official position with the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia was that of train dispatcher, which he filled in 1890. In 1891 he became secretary and treasurer, which office he has since held. Mr. Hunt is a Quaker in religious faith.

WILLIAM D. GRAY, auditor of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company, was born September 17, 1862, near Mt. Orab, Ohio, son of Leander and Susan (Day) Gray, early settlers of Brown county, Ohio, and of English origin. His father was a farmer, and died in 1878, at the age of forty; his mother still lives in Cincinnati. They had eight children, seven of whom are living: Mollie, wife of Thomas Dowden, San Bernardino, Cal.; William D.; Frank, of New Vienna, Ohio; Edward W., druggist, Fifth and Main, Cincinnati; George C., clerk with J. Foster, Rhodes & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Lucy and Elizabeth. Alonzo died in 1889, at the age of seventeen.

The subject of this sketch received a public-school education in his native town, where he entered the service of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad Company as telegraph operator. For two years he was thus employed, and then for the same length of time he was station agent and operator at Winchester, Ohio. He next entered the auditor's office as clerk, and in 1886 was appointed auditor, in which position he has since been employed. Mr. Gray resides with his mother and two sisters on East Third street. He is one of the youngest railroad officials in Cincinnati, but his ability and efficiency are fully recognized.

EUGENE F. GRAY, general freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company, was born November 23, 1854, at Owego, New York, son of William W. and Sarah J. (Farrar) Gray, natives of Massachusetts, and of Scotch and French descent, respectively. His father was a shoe manufacturer and merchant at Rochester, N. Y., but in 1865 went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he conducted a hotel and was subsequently engaged in the oil and insurance business. He died in 1872 at the age of fifty-five, and his wife in 1870 at the age of forty-five. They had six sons and three daughters, and of this family Eugene F. was the fifth in order of birth.

Eugene F. Gray received a public-school education at Rochester, N. Y., and Titusville, Penn., graduating from the high school of the last named in 1871. His spare time and school vacations were spent in a machine shop in which his father was interested, where oil-well torpedoes were manufactured. His eldest brother being a locomotive engineer, he very early developed a fondness for railroading, and was mail agent on the Oil Creek railroad for one year, being subsequently employed as fireman on the same road for about the same period. Wishing to see more of the country, he resigned and drifted west, stopping at Dennison, Ohio, two years, where he was employed in a railroad hotel, and later secured an interest in a restaurant. The next four years were spent with a mining expedition in the West and South. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1879, he engaged in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and torpedoing of oil wells. In 1882 he superintended the manufacture of nitro-glycerine for the Aetna Powder Works at Miller, Ind. In 1883 he returned to his old love, railroading, accepting a position with the Scioto Valley railroad at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until 1887, when he accepted the position of chief clerk to General-freight-agent C. H. Goodrich, of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad, having headquarters at Cincinnati. In 1889 he was appointed freight agent for the same Company at Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1890 he resigned to accept the agency of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern at that place. October 26, 1890, he was appointed general freight agent, and in February, 1891, general freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad. In 1893 he was also appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati railroad, and May 1, 1894, traffic manager of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago railroad, which positions he now holds. In 1881 Mr. Gray married Ella M. Bailey, of Bradford, Penn., and they have two children, Eugene Francis and Mabel Ruth. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Gray is a Methodist. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is a Republican in politics.

FRANK LORD McQUISTON, superintendent, master mechanic and car builder of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad, was born at Marion, Ind., April 10, 1862, son of John C., ballast inspector for the K. C. S. M. R. R., and Frances A. (Bailey) McQuiston. He was educated in the public schools of Greensburg, and from early manhood has been identified with the railroad industry, having been successively employed in issuing supplies for the "Big Four" at Greensburg; as clerk for his father in the road department; as brakeman on the "Big Four" road; as night yard clerk at Greensburg and yardmaster at that place; as yard clerk at Indianapolis, and Springfield, Mo.; as division baggage agent at Kansas City and Springfield, and as passenger brakeman and baggage conductor. He then engaged in the grocery business at Springfield, Mo., one year; was paneling contractor for one season, and taught stair building and roof framing one year. In July, 1890, he entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad; in 1891 he became master car builder; January 14, 1893, master mechanic, and on July 1, 1894, general superintendent, which positions he now fills, and for which he is abundantly qualified by a long and varied experience. On October 5, 1884, he married Mrs. Josephine Florence Seitz, of Greensburg, Ind., daughter of Henry and

Ruth (Ford) Doles, and widow of Charles Seitz. They are the parents of two children: Walter Scott and Jennie Amanda. Mr. McQuiston is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M., and is Democratic in his political affiliations.

LOUIS C. FRITCH, engineer maintenance of way of the Ohio & Mississippi railway, with office in the Grand Central depot, and residence at Delhi, Ohio, is a native of central Illinois, and was born August 11, 1867. His parents, Joseph and Margaret (Mather) Fritch, settled in that State about 1860. He was educated in the University of Cincinnati, and in 1886 accepted a position as assistant engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi railway, which position he held until October, 1892, when he was promoted to his present position.

JAMES D. WELSH, general agent of the Union Pacific system, Carew building, Cincinnati, was born July 24, 1834, at Quarryville, Lancaster Co., Penn., son of John and Catherine (Groff) Welsh, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They had two children, James D., and Jacob H., foreman in a car factory at Middletown, Penn. The mother died in 1883, and the father in 1888.

James D. Welsh was educated in the public schools, and at an academy in his native county. After teaching two years he became connected with John Bare & Company, proprietors of York Furnace, as superintendent, retaining this position a year and a half. In 1861 he entered the quartermaster's office at Philadelphia, and was in charge of the transportation department until 1869, when he took charge of the Star Union Fast Freight line of the Pennsylvania Company. He conducted this until 1876, and was then Boston agent for the Kansas Pacific railroad one year. December 1, 1877, he came to Cincinnati, as freight and passenger agent for this company, retaining his position when it was merged into the Union Pacific, and under the different changes of management which that road has experienced to the present time. Mr. Welsh resides at Hartwell. On April 16, 1861, he married Mary E. Boyd, of Chestnut Level, Lancaster Co., Penn., and they have three children: Laura E., wife of Henry E. DeCamp, of Cincinnati; Augustus T., bookkeeper with Belding Brothers, and Carrie B. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; he is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of Hartwell village council eight years.

JOHN C. MCQUISTON, ballast inspector for the K. C. S. M. R. R., was born at Madison, Ind., August 17, 1823, son of John C. and Eleanor (Craven) McQuiston, natives of Pennsylvania and Scotland, respectively. His father came to Cincinnati in 1811, and was for many years a brewer. He was the father of nine children, two of whom are living: John C., and William, a merchant in Chicago. He died at Greensburg, Ind., at the age of ninety-six.

Our subject was educated at the Cincinnati public schools, and at the private school of John Talbwit, near the old Medical College. He learned the distilling business with David Gibson, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and was successively employed at A. P. Hull's distillery, and with T. & J. M. Gaff at Aurora, Ind. For two years and a half he was in partnership in the malting and forwarding commission business at Madison, Ind., with his brother. When the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railroad was built, he ran the first locomotive, the "General Anthony Wayne," over that line, and continued as engineer six years. He was then conductor until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he recruited Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, of which he was captain, and served fourteen months. He was then appointed by the President provost-marshal of the North Indiana District. In 1863 he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel by Gov. Morton. Soon after entering the service he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with which he participated in the Atlantic Campaign, until the fall of Atlanta. He then returned to Nashville, went to Washington by rail, and took ship

to Fort Anderson, on the Cape Fear river. From this point, he marched through North Carolina, and at Goldboro rejoined Sherman's army. After the fall of Richmond he returned to Indiana, and was mustered out with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. Three days after reaching home he resumed work as passenger conductor on the "Big Four," but was soon appointed to the charge of a division. When Mr. Ingalls became president of the "Big Four," he was appointed roadmaster of the main line, which he completely remodeled as to track, bridge building and water service. In the spring of 1884 he became connected with the Missouri Pacific railway. For two years he was employed in laying track on the Cincinnati branch of the Union Pacific, and was then made roadmaster of the western division of that line, with which he was connected nearly five years. For one year he travelled as agent for Fred C. Weir, manufacturer of railroad frogs, Cincinnati, and in May, 1890, assumed his present responsible position.

Col. McQuiston was married, January 16, 1844, to Frances A., daughter of George Bailey, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and ten children were born to this union, seven of whom are now living: Eliza Jane; Fannie; John C., Jr., city passenger agent at Kansas City, for the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroad; Brandt, local engineer on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad; Frank, who is superintendent of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad; Walter and Wilbur, freight conductors on the road. Eliza Jane married Thomas Trimn and they had one child, Maud; after Mr. Trimn's death she married Benjamin H. Kehl, and they have one child, Thomson. Fannie married Jacob Jaffaga, now deceased, and three children were born to them, Jessie, Brandt and Maude. Mrs. Kehl and Mrs. Jaffaga reside at Springfield, Mo. Mr. McQuiston is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Republican in politics.

EZEKIEL W. WOODWARD was born in Westmoreland, N. H., December 14, 1828. His parents, Ezekiel and Mary Woodward, were industrious farming people among the New England hills. The son worked on the farm until about seventeen years old, except such time as he attended the common schools of the vicinity. His railroad experience began about this time in the early survey of the line of the Cheshire railroad in New Hampshire, with which, and the construction of the road, he was connected as rodman and assistant civil engineer until early in 1850, when he came to Cincinnati and for a time assisted in laying the first "T" rail on the Little Miami railroad in place of the old "strap" rail then in use. After this he was engaged as assistant engineer in the location and construction of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and made the preliminary surveys of the Dayton & Michigan railroad. In the summer of 1851 he commenced the location of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad, in the construction of which he held the position of chief engineer. Leaving this road in the early part of 1855 he was part of that year superintendent of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad. Leaving this he made the survey of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad and other surveys extending to St. Paul and Lake Superior. Upon the completion of this road to LaCrosse he went to the Ohio & Mississippi railroad as civil engineer in charge of improvements, and later became superintendent of the Eastern division. In June, 1860, he became connected with the Little Miami railroad as superintendent, and in 1867 was elected president of that road, serving as such until July 1, 1868. He next took a prominent part in the organization of the Cincinnati & Newport Bridge Company, and later in the construction of the bridge as consulting engineer. On March 22, 1871, he was elected president of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad, which position he occupied until July, 1875. Soon after this he was appointed agent for the receivers of the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railroad Companies, and on December 20, 1878, as commissioner appointed by the United States court, sold the St. Louis bridge, after which he held the position of vice-president of the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railroad Companies as organized until October 8, 1881,

since then he has not been actively connected with railroad affairs, and has lived at his country home near Morrow, Ohio. Soon after the completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, at the solicitation of the trustees, "E. W. Woodward and Associates" organized a company which leased and operated the road for some time. In 1855 Mr. Woodward was married to Harriet Miller, daughter of William Miller, a merchant of Circleville, Ohio. He has two children, Charles W. Woodward, who resides on Walnut Hills, and a daughter, Miss Miriam Woodward.

RICHARD CARROLL, general manager of the Queen & Crescent Route, was born in Ireland, March 14, 1847, son of Patrick and Nancy (Kelly) Carroll, who came to America in 1849, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where the mother died before the Civil war, and the father in 1873. They were the parents of three children, of whom Richard is the only survivor. He received a public-school education, and entered Western Reserve Institute, then under James A. Garfield. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war, during the last two years on detached service as clerk of the Department of Ohio. After the conclusion of the war he was brakeman one year on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and then conductor on different roads until November, 1881, when he became trainmaster on the Queen & Crescent Route. He became assistant superintendent of the same in January, 1882; superintendent July, 1883, and general manager in February, 1889, and is recognized as one of the leading railroad officials of Cincinnati. In February, 1889, Mr. Carroll married Mary Loudon, of Henry county, Ky. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS P. EGAN. Some men may rise by the force that is in them, and several of this class are residents of Cincinnati, one of the most prominent being Thomas P. Egan, president of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, manufacturers of wood-working machinery.

Mr. Egan was born in Ireland—just where he does not recollect, as his father and mother crossed the Atlantic when the now millionaire was a mere infant of nine months. The father, who was a farmer of limited means, located near Hamilton, Canada, where he died at the age of eighty-four years.

Thomas P. Egan was born November 20, 1847, and was precocious and energetic from the first. He received a common-school education at the Canadian schools, and at the age of fourteen graduated from the Central Public High School of Hamilton, Canada. On the evening of the graduating exercises he was employed by D. Smith, a dry-goods merchant, still living in Hamilton, to work at two dollars per week. This position the youth kept for two years, and then he turned his eyes toward the United States. The "Stars and Stripes," with the universal freedom and liberty it guaranteed, inspired the youthful employee, and he determined to try his fortunes in the South. He had a sister living in Cincinnati, and here was his objective point; and, having a few dollars saved up, with a stout heart he bid good-bye to home and friends and took the train for Detroit. There he tried to find work, but failing hurried on to Cincinnati that he might arrive before his limited purse was exhausted. He came and found his sister, and in casting about discovered that it would not take him long to get work. Had he remained at the little dry-goods store he would at the end of ten years have received the highest wages paid, which was seven dollars per week; before ten years had passed he was receiving in Cincinnati a salary of thirty-five dollars per week. Thus it will be seen that two dollars per week was not wages enough for a youth of sixteen, and he determined when he secured a new position that he would get more money. He did; for William Kirkup, the brass worker and manufacturer, took the ambitious boy in, and paid him at the rate of three dollars per week. His duties were chiefly confined to running a lathe; but tiring of this monotonous work at the end of three months, he looked around for another position. He had received no increase in wages, and he

thought he should take a step forward. The desire was then to get \$3.50 per week and to go to work on iron. One evening, dressed in his working clothes, he made the rounds of the various machine shops in the city, and at last walked into the office of Steptoe, McFarlan and Company, one of the earliest manufacturers of wood-working machinery in the United States, and at that time contemporaries of the J. A. Fay & Company, which was beginning to rise in the mercantile world. "What do you want a week?" asked John Steptoe. "I am receiving three dollars per week now, and I want fifty cents more." That was about all the conversation held, and in a few moments the sturdy boy was told to come prepared to take a position the next week. He did come, and remained with the firm twelve years, or till his twenty-eighth year. Mr. Egan had been working but two weeks when an accident happened to impair his physical powers to a certain extent, though it did not cause him to stop work. The loss was that of the left arm. While many people deliberately take advantage of such an accident to lie down and mourn, Mr. Egan did not pause, though the loss of the arm rendered it impossible for him to do hard manual labor as heretofore. The firm gave him an office position, and here came in the high-school training. He had studied bookkeeping for awhile, and now that he could not labor he determined to fit himself for his new life. To this end he entered the commercial college kept by a Mr. Gundry. The school was at night, and during the day the books of the firm were kept. This process was kept up for several months till every point in bookkeeping was mastered, and still the salary remained the same, three dollars and fifty cents per week. About the time a new suit of office clothes had been worn out Mr. Steptoe suggested that Thomas' salary be raised to five dollars per week. The move was made, and with the five dollars the young man was content for over a year. Matters ran on, and when he arrived at the age of manhood his name was down on the books as drawing eighteen dollars per week. One day a member of the firm made the remark to the young bookkeeper, "I think you need a rest." "Well," was the reply, "let me try my hand at selling on the road." "So far as I am concerned you can try it," was the answer.

The members of the firm held a consultation, and only Mr. Steptoe was in favor of letting an inexperienced man go out. The heads of the firm had to that time done most of the traveling, and they did not see how a young man who had never even traveled for pleasure, and who they thought knew nothing of the country, could do any good on the road. Finally, to carry his point, Mr. Steptoe agreed to guarantee the firm any loss they might sustain by putting Mr. Egan forward. With this understanding the young man went to work on a new line. The fact that his expenses were guaranteed by an individual member of the firm encouraged him to get about and sell. He worked harder than he otherwise would have done, visiting Chicago, Indianapolis and Lafayette. He sent his orders in, not knowing just what was expected of him, but confident that he was doing the best he could. When he came home he found that his sales exceeded those of every other salesman, and, in fact, were the largest in the history of the firm. He was now sent out on the road, and stayed there seven years, his salary being raised to thirty-five dollars per week.

In his twenty-eighth year, being tired of traveling, and though offered forty dollars per week to remain, he resigned, and determined to start in business for himself. He had saved \$5,000, and with \$1,500 of this he commenced housekeeping, having married Miss Alma E., a daughter of Rev. Dr. Frederick Haase, pastor of an Evangelical church at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Haase, *née* Miss Theresa Von Bedenstadt, was a daughter of Gen. Von Bedenstadt, who was one of the German allies of England in the war with Spain during the reign of George III. With the \$3,500 remaining he and two other men started to work, entering as equal partners, and renting one room of Steptoe, McFarlan & Company, together with power. The

room was 50 x 30, and the three partners did all the work. This was in the latter part of 1874, just when the country was recovering from the great financial panic, and, though it was hard work, the young firm kept their heads above water, and after running six months rented a warehouse across the street. Each man drew \$20 per week, and it will be seen that Mr. Egan sacrificed nearly half his income for the pleasure of being his own boss. He declared, and does to this day, that no man can get rich on a salary, and he wanted to be rich. Though drawing but limited salaries the firm, known as the Egan Company, found that at the end of the year they had made the Dutchman's one per cent—that is, their profits were ten thousand five hundred dollars, or, in common parlance, one hundred per cent on the investment. This was so encouraging that Mr. Egan and his partners determined to branch out on a larger scale, and so in 1881 was incorporated the Egan Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators were: Florence Marmet, Samuel C. Tatem, Frederick Danner, Edwin Ruthven and T. P. Egan. The last named was made president at once, and practically conducted the affairs of the company. Meantime, however, the one room occupied for a year and a half had been abandoned, and the firm removed to Front street, between Central avenue and John, where they rented an old mill 30 x 80, three stories high. As business progressed an addition to this was built. It was 40 x 80, four stories. On more business coming along a second addition, 40 x 80, same height, was erected. Then came a destructive fire that leveled to the ground the old mill. This was rebuilt, and later a lot 180 x 100 was secured from Robert Mitchell and built upon. This gave the firm all the square on Front street between Central avenue and John, with the exception of thirty feet. The building now is reputed one of the best equipped and most expensive factories in the bottoms, and, in fact, in the United States. From employing themselves the three partners, all members now of the Egan Company and associated with the J. A. Fay Company, on the 1st of January last had on the pay roll four hundred men, and from a weekly stipend of \$20 as his own master and thirty-five dollars as an employe, Mr. Egan now counts his weekly income by the thousands. From a small firm doing almost local business the Egan Company worked up a trade that is world-renowned. Contracts are being made constantly in South America, Europe and Africa, while some of the sales have been of great amounts.

Across the street from the Egan Company was the J. A. Fay & Company, the rivals. From the first the Fay Company, established for years in a profitable business, tried to squeeze out the young but ambitious rival. Lawsuits sprang up almost from the start over certain patents to such an extent that the two firms' representatives were scarcely on speaking terms, and would not think of doing business with each other. Suits after suits had been brought, and each firm spent in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars trying to break each other up. The Egan Company took one case and carried it successfully through all the courts of Ohio, and finally won in the United States Supreme Court in 1889. This demonstrated to the firm that they were amply able to take care of themselves, and they became more and more aggressive. Mr. Egan was in the thick of the fight, and was determined that his firm should have a fair show at the world's trade if it took every dollar he was worth. He and others of the firm had 175 patents, but still the Fay Company held 200, and while the two firms separately controlled nearly all the wood-working patents in the country they were fighting each other. Finally in February, 1893, David Jones and H. B. Morehead laid their plans to capture both belligerents. They secured an option on the majority of the stock of both companies, and especially of the Fay Company, and then informed both managements that if a consolidation took place both businesses could be run on a more economical scale than formerly, and all litigation could be stopped. The arguments prevailed and articles of incorporation were taken out with a capital stock of two mil-



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

Thos. P. Egan

lion five hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the Company are: Thomas P. Egan, president; Frederick Danner, first vice-president; A. N. Spencer, second vice-president; Edwin Ruthven, secretary; A. F. Herbaleb, assistant secretary; L. W. Anderson, treasurer; George W. Bugbee, master mechanic; S. P. Egan, general superintendent; L. G. Robinson, assistant superintendent, and George W. Passell, assistant superintendent. The directors are: W. H. Doane, W. P. Anderson, Joseph Rawson, David Jones and William A. Procter. Mr. Egan controlled two-thirds of the stock of the old company, while most of his investments were in Fay stock, and when the management was organized he was chosen president of both concerns. Thus while the companies are under one management they work separately and distinctly, and make and sell their own brands. Recently at the World's Fair both made exhibits, and each took nine awards and one special grand medal, or, in all, eighteen awards and two special grand medals—more than any other firm in the world. The stock of the company is held by the best business men in the city, and with continued prosperity, that now seems assured, it will soon take considerable figuring to calculate Mr. Egan's wealth. It might be stated that the Mitchell annex, spoken of above, cost \$40,000, and the tools to work with in it \$235,000. One engine and boiler cost alone fifteen thousand dollars.

Taking Mr. Egan from his business and looking at him as a private individual, he is extremely interesting. He is not a politician, neither a club man nor a society man, but he is one of the best examples of a home man that can be found in the city. Every evening he can be located at his pleasant home, No. 8 Wesley avenue. There he sips his sherry, smokes his one "Slim Jim," and chats with his family and friends. His amiable wife seems the counterpart of the husband, or, rather, each acts as a counterpart to the other. It is hard to say which has the better temper or the better nature. Both are running over with good humor, and both find the greatest pleasure in life in the enjoyment of each other's company. "Why does a man marry," asks Mr. Egan, "if he does not stay at home with his wife. I belong to no club, no political organization, no secret order. I do not patronize the bar-room nor the hotel. If I should go out at night, where would I go?" It can be stated, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Egan are steady theater-goers, and they are also lovers of the fine arts, every display of note finding them in attendance. A Republican, Mr. Egan has twice thought he would join the Lincoln Club, but the pleasures of club life and the excitement of political strife have not yet been strong enough to lure him from his home. He is surrounded by a family of seven children, three of whom are boys, all anxious to get to work. One daughter, Miss Alma E., is at Bartholomew's College; Fred is a student at the Ohio Military School, College Hill; Clifford, Christine and Edna are in the intermediate school, and Raymond and Virginia are still at home. Mr. Egan's business and family engross all his time, and the outside world scarcely knows him. Recently the fire commissionership was tendered him, but refused. Independent and manly, self-reliant and judicious, he goes his way and cares not for the side issues that usually engross the minds of men. Mr. Egan has never been out of the country since his first arrival, but in May he leaves for Antwerp, Belgium, where he acts as a representative of the United States at the local World's Fair.

One incident is worthy of note, showing as it does the principal characteristic of the man. When John Steptoe, his old employer, was on his deathbed, he sent for an attorney, and also for Mr. Egan. Both sat in the sick room as the will was being made out, and Mr. Steptoe had determined that Mr. Egan should be executor. Mr. Egan, however, had determined that he would not be executor, for he did not want to be put under bond. He was debating in his mind what he should do to get out of the difficulty while the attorney was slowly drawing up the legal document. In the midst of his thoughts the attorney spoke up, "What bond shall I require?" The sick man raised his eyes to the attorney and said, sternly, "Thomas shall give

no bond." This display of confidence so converted Mr. Egan, that he at once decided to acquiesce and act as executor. He did, and, as the will recorded, turned over to the aged widow every cent, and he was discharged by the court with a high compliment.

FREDERICK DANNER, first vice-president of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, was born in Northampton, England, and is a son of John and Ann (Turner) Danner, neither of whom ever left their native country. His father, who followed the shoe business, was born in 1807, and died in 1858; his mother was born in 1815, and died in 1893. The name Danner is German, the family having settled in England during the religious troubles in the time of Martin Luther.

Our subject received his education in the grammar school of his native town, and at the early age of twelve years began working. At fourteen he was duly apprenticed by law to the trade of machinist to serve seven years, but when half this time had expired he ran away, and in December, 1860, enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Regiment of the British army, where he served four years. For the first six months he was located in Ireland, and was then transferred to East India, going by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. They landed in Bombay, and four months later went to Poona, where they remained about a year. This was directly after the mutiny there, and the country was in a very disturbed condition. Nana Sahib, the moving spirit of the mutiny, and the one who was responsible for the massacre at Cawnpore, was reported to be in hiding a few miles out of Poona, and Mr. Danner among others was detailed and sent out on a secret mission to capture him, which they did, but his identity could not be established. The regiment soon after received orders to proceed at once to China, because of anticipated trouble which might arise from the death of the Emperor at a time when the negotiations of the war of 1860 were not completed. The order was countermanded, however, when they had proceeded as far as Bombay. While in the army Mr. Danner found the knowledge which he had obtained of mechanics very useful. He was detailed to work in the armor shops, and when there was no work in that line turned his attention to shoemaking, a knowledge of which he had obtained by working one year with his father. The regiment was next ordered to Kurrachee, Lower Sind, whither they went via Bombay, and while here Mr. Danner worked at wood carving and engraving. From Kurrachee the regiment crossed the river Indus to Hyderabad, on the border of Beloochistan, where they experienced considerable trouble on account of the recent mutiny; soldiers caught alone, out of camp at night, were invariably killed. Here again the versatile genius of Mr. Danner was shown by his working at the tailoring business for a time; he also joined a theatrical troop. All this work was done outside his regular duties as a soldier, and was for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase his discharge. From Hyderabad the regiment went to Aden, Arabia, and thence back to Kurrachee, where Mr. Danner, having finally accumulated the required amount to defray the expenses of his release and return to England, was discharged. Being anxious to return to England as soon as possible, he went on board the ship "Annie Williams," laden with coal, which was lying in the harbor, and bound himself to the captain as a seaman for the trip, which included the unloading at that place, and loading with cotton for Liverpool. The trip occupied five months; by this arrangement he saved three hundred and thirty-five rupees and his board for the five months. On the homeward trip he also painted the interior and exterior of the ship, the latter work being very risky as the ship was making from eight to ten knots an hour.

Mr. Danner arrived in England in good health, went immediately to Northampton, and in two weeks was at work at the old stand where he remained three months. He then made a complete tour of England, and finally married, settling at Leamington, Warwickshire, where he remained four years. In the meantime he engaged in business for himself, but was obliged to abandon it for lack of capital, and in 1869

emigrated to the United States. He made the trip on the old "City of Paris," and landed in New York in December with only five dollars in his pocket. There was a foot of snow on the ground, and he had no work, nowhere to go, and no friends to help him to a position. He finally went to Newark, N. J., where he found employment in a hat factory, and in an hour was a full-fledged hatmaker, keeping time with the rest of the men. He remained in Newark six months, but being laid up with rheumatism during the last six weeks, his earnings were again exhausted. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he sold his watch, and determined to go as far West as this money would take him. Here fortune intervened and gave to Cincinnati one of her most successful business men, and to the Northampton boy a home after his long wanderings on land and sea. His cash had now been reduced to twenty-five cents,⁹ and he immediately hunted about the city for a position. Three were offered him, of which he very wisely chose one in the manufactory of Steptoe & McFarlan, where he remained two years. He then accepted a position with J. A. Fay & Company, where in one year he was made foreman. In 1882 he was one of the incorporators of the Egan Company and held successively the position of assistant superintendent, superintendent, and vice-president, and upon the consolidation of the J. A. Fay and Egan Company was elected to his present office.

Mr. Danner was married in his native country, December 25, 1865, to Miss Sophia, daughter of John and Sophia (Wingrove) Kightley, of Northampton. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and reside in Hyde Park. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Republican in his political views and was elected a member of the council of Home City, Ohio, when he resided in that place.

ALBERT NELSON SPENCER, second vice-president of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, was born April 20, 1856, in Columbus, Ohio, and is a son of Smith and Laura (Chipman-Smith) Spencer, both also natives of Ohio. His father, who was born May 24, 1823, was a carpenter by trade, but for forty years prior to his retirement from business, was superintendent of the Ohio Tool Company, of Columbus, manufacturers of edge tools. His mother was born in Columbus, May 22, 1829. In his father's family there were eight children, four of whom are living, as follows: A. N. Spencer, William S. Spencer and Harry S. Spencer, all of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Harry Bope, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Spencer was educated in the public schools of his native city, and then accepted a position with the Ohio Tool Company, where he remained four years, after which he was in the employ of J. A. Fay & Co. sixteen years, and in 1893 was elected to his present position. Mr. Spencer was married, December 1, 1887, to Miss Ada May Newkirk, daughter of William and Frances (Jacobs) Newkirk, of Piqua, Ohio, and this union has been blessed with one child, Ralph Gage Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Cincinnati Engineers Club, and a Republican in his political views; but close attention to business, together with a natural disinclination, has prevented his ever seeking or accepting an honor from his party.

ADOLPH PLUEMER was born July 9, 1851, in Cassel, Germany, son of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Walternathe) Pluemer. He was educated in his native land, and emigrated to America before attaining his majority, locating at Cincinnati, which has since been his residence. Immediately upon his arrival, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and has sturdily worked his way, until he is now identified with many of the most important interests of his adopted city. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Hosford & Pluemer, extensive dealers in pig iron, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Virginia State Granite Company, whose quarries are located near Richmond, Va. He is a stanch Republican, and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a life member of the Lincoln Club, the North Cincinnati Republican Club, and the Young Men's Blaine Club. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with official positions, both State and National,

but he has never sought political preferment, and has held no public office except that of school trustee. He is prominent and influential in German social circles, and is a leading member of the Order of Cincinnatus. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati School of Technology, and is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of the Associated Charcoal Iron Workers of the United States. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is connected with the different branches of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Mystic Shrine and Knights Templar, and is also a member of the North Cincinnati Turner Society. He is a trustee and president of the public library of Cincinnati. In all his business and social relations, Mr. Pluemer enjoys universal confidence and esteem, the spontaneous tribute of his associates to his admirable executive ability, courteous manners, and pleasing address. His selection as alternate commissioner from Ohio to the World's Columbian Exposition was an honor to which he was well entitled. Mr. Pluemer was married, April 19, 1879, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Adolph and Bertha (Hug) Fischer, of Cincinnati, and a native of Germany; they are the parents of four children: Meta, Gisela, Herbert and Blanche.

The Tudor Boiler Manufacturing Company, steam boiler and tank makers, with offices and works at No. 244 Pearl street, is one of the oldest concerns of its class in the country and its history is an interesting one. The officers of the company are Hugh Tudor, president; William Tudor, treasurer; C. M. Tudor, secretary, and M. J. Tudor, superintendent. The business was established in 1836 at Plum and Pearl streets by Dumont & Tudor. In 1853 the firm became Tudor, Powell & Company, and the works were located on their present site. The style of the firm was changed to R. & W. Tudor in 1856, to R. Tudor & Company in 1858, and in 1868 the concern was incorporated, with William Tudor as president, Richard Tudor as treasurer, and Isaac Greenwald as secretary. William Tudor continued president until succeeded by his son, Hugh Tudor, in 1891. Other official changes have occurred, as indicated by the present list of officers.

WILLIAM TUDOR, the founder of this noteworthy enterprise, was born in February, 1811, in Wales, and, in company with his brother Richard and another young man, came to America in 1828. On their arrival their combined cash capital amounted to one shilling. They secured employment on the Erie canal, in which work they continued until cold weather forced a suspension of operations. They then made their way westward to Ebensburg, a Welsh settlement in the Alleghanies, where they found work for a time, and then came to Pittsburgh, thence to Cincinnati, where they arrived in 1830, and secured employment in the old "boiler yard" of Jediah Banks. After that, in course of events, came the establishment of the enterprise of Dumont & Tudor, which has grown into the present large concern. William Tudor married Sarah Morgans, also a native of Wales, who bore him five children, three sons and two daughters, three of whom died in infancy. Hugh Tudor, the eldest son, was born in Cincinnati in 1840, and was educated in the public schools of the city. He learned the business of boiler manufacturing in all its details in his father's establishment, and acquired an interest in the enterprise upon the incorporation of the company in 1868. He was married, September 19, 1865, to Anna M. Jones, of Welsh descent, and has had born to him the following named children: W. H., M. J., C. M., C. E., Alice, Annetta, Anna and Blanch, all living, and Walter, deceased. Mr. Tudor's sons are some of them connected with the business, and are of the third generation of Tudors in the enterprise. Mr. Tudor has long been an influential factor in municipal politics. He was made a Mason in 1864, in LaFayette Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., and has advanced to the thirty-second degree.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WAIS, senior member and president of Wais & Roos Punch & Shear Company, Nos. 156 to 160 Plum street, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and is the second eldest of four surviving children born to Charles Christian and Catherine M. (Doller) Wais, both natives of Germany. The father of our subject still resides in Stuttgart; his mother died in that city in 1861.

Charles Christian Wais entered the high school of Stuttgart when only five years of age, and later attended the Stuttgart Pyrotechnical College of Engineers, from which institution he was graduated with honors. Mr. Wais was married in Stuttgart in 1870, to Henrietta Swager, a native of that city, and their union has been blessed with four children, named as follows: Lillie, Ida, Anna and Albert. Our subject came to Cincinnati direct from his native land in 1872, and engaged in business for himself three months after his arrival. In 1876 he sold out this business and went with the Ohio & Mississippi railroad as foreman of the machine shops; was also engaged for four years with Simpson & Gault, erecting mills, after which he again resumed business on his own account at the place now occupied by the company. This business is now conducted by C. C. Wais as president; and H. M. Moore as secretary and treasurer, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of punching and shearing machinery. The machinery manufactured by this company is used in almost every rolling mill, ship yard, boiler shop, tin mill and carriage factory in the United States. All work is done under the personal supervision of one of the members of the firm, and the success of this house is ample proof of the excellence of their work.

HENRY PEARCE was born January 9, 1824, in Cornwall, England, and died August 28, 1884, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents with their ten children came to the United States in 1831, and located in Cincinnati. In 1832 seven members of the family, including both parents, died of cholera. At the age of sixteen Henry was taken into partnership with his brother, James, in the manufacture of cotton goods, a business that had been established here in 1817 by John and Henry Pearce, uncles of the members of the new firm "James and Henry Pearce." Subsequently the firm became Gould, Pearce & Co., and is now known as Henry Pearce's Sons. Henry Pearce was one of the water-works board of trustees for nine years, and was president of that board. He served two terms as a member of the city council from the old Sixth Ward, a Democratic stronghold, although he was a Republican. He was one of the originators and treasurer of the Sanitary Commission. He was also one of the originators of the Marine Hospital. He was one of the early members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and a director of the Mechanics Institute. He was a member of the first board of the McMicken University. He was a most successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a consistent member of the Christian Church, with which he united at the age of twenty-one years, and with which he was actively identified until the time of his death. He was philanthropic, giving liberally at all times to public and private charities, and responding quickly to every cry of distress. He left an honored name and record as an inheritance to his children.

SAMUEL E. HILLES, president of The Samuel C. Tatum Company, Water, John and Front streets, residence Delaware avenue, Avondale, was born in Wilmington, Del., and is the son of William S. and Sarah L. (Allen) Hilles, the former a native of Wilmington, Del., and the latter of Attleboro (now Langhorne), Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

William S. Hilles, the father of our subject, was a member of the firm of Hilles & Jones, machine works, now operated as The Hilles & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. In former years the shipyard connected with the works was noted for producing very fast coasting vessels, one of which, the "William S. Hilles," made an unprecedented run from London to Georgetown, British Guiana, but in 1871 was, with some thirty other vessels, destroyed by fire at Riga, on the Baltic Sea. William S. Hilles was also prominent in coal, railroad and banking business, and was for years closely associated with Delaplaine McDaniel, of Philadelphia, a pioneer in the manufacture of American sheet iron. He died at Nice, France, in 1876; his widow still resides at Wilmington, Del. They had four children: Susan H., widow of Isaac H. Shearman; T. Allen Hilles, vice-president of the Hilles & Jones

Company; Samuel E. Hilles, our subject; and Margaret S. Hilles, all excepting Samuel E. residing at Wilmington.

Samuel Hilles, the father of William S. (whose ancestor, Hugh Hilles, came from Ireland about 1748), was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was much interested in education, conducting a very successful school in Wilmington, from which in 1832 he retired with a competency, and lived for fifty years, until his death, in 1873, an active Christian gentleman. He was an avowed Abolitionist, a director of the "Underground Railway" (his barn being one of the recognized "stations"), and an active friend of the Freedmen. His wife, Margaret Hill Hilles, who had shaken hands with and frequently seen Gen. Washington in Philadelphia, was a great-granddaughter of James Logan, the deputy Governor and first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania under William Penn, and also great-granddaughter of Gov. Lloyd, of the same Commonwealth. She died in 1882, a rare connecting link with the past.

Samuel E. Hilles was educated in the private schools of Wilmington, and also at Haverford College, near Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. He then entered the pattern shop of the firm of Hilles & Jones, after which he was a clerk in the machinery establishment of Shearman & Hilles, of Philadelphia, and later with Thomas Baumgardner & Company, miners and shippers of coal at Philadelphia. Removing to Cincinnati in 1878, he became a bookkeeper and cashier for the firm of Samuel C. Tatum & Company, foundry and machine works, which was established in Cincinnati in 1859 and incorporated in 1891, and of which company he is now president. Under his management, and founded upon the high reputation of its founder, Samuel C. Tatum, the business has been greatly widened, and the products of the company, iron castings, copying presses, inkstands, stationers' hardware, office appliances, and mechanics' tools, are favorably known all over North America, and to an increasing extent in other lands. The company ranks as one of the successful concerns of the city, and in some lines of manufacture is the only factory of the kind in the West. Mr. Hilles was married, October 28, 1880, to Miss Amy, daughter of Samuel C. and Eleanor Tatum, who were, prior to their removal to Cincinnati in 1849, also residents of Wilmington, Del. They have one child, William Tatum Hilles.

WILLIAM BROMWELL MELISH, secretary and treasurer of the Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company, was born July 28, 1852, at Wilmington, Ohio, and is a son of Rev. Thomas J. and Maria (Bromwell) Melish, natives of Philadelphia and of Ohio, respectively. Rev. Thomas J. Melish is now rector of St. Philip's Protestant Church, North Side, Cincinnati, and has resided in this city since 1845. His father, John Melish, was born at Paisley, Scotland, came to Philadelphia in 1817, and thence to Wilmington, Ohio, where he died in 1852. His wife's parents, William and Sarah (Davis) Bromwell, came to Philadelphia from England in 1819.

The subject of this sketch is the second in a family of ten children. He attended the public schools, and graduated from Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. In 1869 he embarked in his present business, as clerk and bookkeeper; four years he represented the interests of the firm as traveling salesman; he was then admitted to a partnership, and is now one of the largest stockholders, having been secretary and treasurer since 1885. His father is president of the company. Two factories are operated at Camp Washington, Ohio, one at Dayton, Ohio, and one at Jeffersonville, Ind. While a successful business man, Mr. Melish has also risen to prominence in social and Masonic circles. In 1873 he was initiated as a Mason at Milford, Ohio; his advancement was rapid, and three months later he was a Scottish Rite Mason, and is past grand commander of Knights Templar in Ohio. In the A. A. S. R. he stands prominently noticeable. As a ritualist, it is questionable if a man lives who is his peer in the esoteric working of the thirty-second degree of that branch of speculative Masonry. In the city of Cincinnati his labors have been prodigious—

relieving the distress caused by the great floods of 1883-84, and in the restoration of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, destroyed by fire in 1884. He instituted Syrian Temple, N. M. S., in the city of Cincinnati, and was also largely instrumental in establishing temples at various other points. In 1886 he was elected imperial director for three years; in 1889 imperial chief rabban, and in 1892 imperial potentate, the highest position in the order, in which capacity he presided at the great annual conclave at Cincinnati in 1893. He is also grand standard bearer of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States, and one of the three highest officials of the Grand Lodge of Ohio Masons. On September 16, 1873, Mr. Melish married Sallie H., daughter of Capt. Francis M. and Selina (Barber) Gatch, of Clermont county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: May E. and Thomas G. Mr. and Mrs. Melish are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. FOLEY, senior member of the firm of J. W. Foley & Co., one of the leading foundry and iron manufacturing institutions of Cincinnati, was born October 24, 1837, in Pittsburgh, Penn., and is a son of James and Catherine (Bridle) Foley. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ireland, emigrated to the United States about 1825, when they were children, and were married in this country. His father, who was a contractor in the construction of railroads and canals, chiefly the latter, removed to Cincinnati in 1842, and died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1846, while engaged in business in that vicinity. The family consisted of three sons, of whom James W. is the only survivor.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of thirteen years began working in a rope walk, where he remained about six months, after which he found employment in a candy factory. One year later he entered the music-printing establishment of Peters & Son, where he worked at that trade for over two years. In 1854 he entered the business in which he was destined to achieve success, and which he has since followed. He began as a moulder in the foundry of Adams & Williams, located at Second and Central avenue, but one year later, when that firm discontinued business, he entered the employ of Bird Hollibird & Co., where in the succeeding two years he completed his apprenticeship. His first position as a journeyman was with Lane & Bodley, where he remained from 1859 till the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was among the first to answer to his country's call for troops. He enlisted, April 18, 1861, as private in Company A, Tenth O. V. I., was made first lieutenant May 25, 1863, and mustered out July 17, 1864. He then assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Eighty-first O. V. I., and was commissioned captain of Company D, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His regiment was made a part of the Army of the Cumberland, with which he was connected during his entire army service. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga., and all the other numerous and terrible conflicts in which that noble army was engaged. When peace was restored he returned to Cincinnati and entered the employ of Cordesman & Dierker for a short time; then worked one year in the Charles Kilgour Foundry, and was five years in the employ of Hand & Whitehouse, after which he became an employe and later a stockholder of the Eureka Foundry Company. Two years later, in March, 1873, he sold his interest in the Eureka Company, and with several other gentlemen established a general foundry business on Elm street, above Second, which was removed in November, 1878, to its present location, Nos. 331-339 West Front street. Mr. Foley is the only one of the original firm still connected with the business. The plant covers a space 100 by 300 feet, and is four stories high; the pay roll numbers from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men. The concern does a general jobbing business, and makes a specialty of pulleys, drop and post hangers, journal boxes, and so forth.

Mr. Foley was married, November 10, 1867, to Miss Bridget Donehue, daughter of Patrick Donehue, of Cincinnati. They have seven children: James J., superin-

tendent of the foundry; John W., time-keeper; Leo E., a student at St. Xavier College; Edward; Charles; Marie, and Veronica. Mr. Foley and family are members of the Catholic Church, and reside at Home City, Ohio. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Politically he is a Democrat, but he has given his attention exclusively to business, and has never sought public office.

SAMUEL CANBY TATUM, one of the leading manufacturers of Cincinnati, was born in Wilmington, Del., May 13, 1827, a son of John W. and Mary (Canby) Tatum. When a boy his parents removed to a farm near Wilmington, where for many years they were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Our subject began his education in the schools of his native town, completing it at Haverford College. After one year passed at the home of his childhood, he apprenticed himself with J. Morton Poole, on the Brandywine, to learn the machinist's trade. Here the system and thoroughness which characterized his whole life was inaugurated by his serving four years time in order that he might become complete master of his trade. In 1849 he came to Cincinnati—the regular trip then consuming a week's time—and engaged in the foundry and machinery business, giving special attention to the latter. After ten years of persistent effort, being dissatisfied with the results, he relinquished this enterprise and established a foundry at the corner of John and Water streets. Here he was eminently successful, and the business soon grew to be one of the most extensive in the city. Earnest and untiring in his business, and thoroughly honest in all his dealings, his patronage rapidly grew; and when sudden death came, June 16, 1887, the institution which he had founded was left upon a sound financial basis, and his family in good circumstances. The business, still in full operation, was incorporated in 1891, as The Samuel C. Tatum Co. They are large manufacturers of specialties for the hardware and stationery trade, the territory over which they operate including all North America; they also have a large export trade.

One of Mr. Tatum's predominant characteristics was the strong sympathy which he had for the destitute and afflicted. This was shown in an effective way by many deeds of charity, which were of a strictly private and unostentatious character and can never be recorded in this world; but it is known that many a crying babe was hushed to peaceful slumber; and in many an humble home there blazed a cheerful hearth, by the food and fuel that were of his giving. In 1869 he was a member of the "Strangers' Home Committee" of the Young Men's Christian Association, who rented a large building which they provided with means of gratuitously feeding the hungry and sheltering the homeless, it being a time of great destitution. An active support of this association, and also of the Children's Home, was continued by him for many years. While his natural and well-known modesty prevented his seeking conspicuous prominence in the community, he was always found among those who had the true welfare of the city and its people at heart, and was willing at any time to use his time and means to that end. As a director of the building committee of the Art Museum, much work was efficiently and quietly done by him, and, well posted as he was in many branches of art, scarcely any other interest was, in the closing years of his life, given more of his attention, wise judgment and good counsel. He was one of the founders and a director of the Hall Safe & Lock Company; he was also a director of the J. A. Fay Company, the Egan Company and several other important concerns. Mr. Tatum was married May 19, 1849, to Miss Eleanor Bardsley, of Cincinnati, by whom he had four children, two of whom and his widow survive him. Mr. Tatum and his family were members of the "Society of Friends," and attended the church of that denomination at Eighth and Mound streets, even after they had removed to their beautiful home which crowns, perhaps, the highest point of the fashionable suburb of Avondale.

WILLIAM CARROLL GHOLSON, manufacturer of iron and wire fence, new designs and patents of his own, place of business No. 140 Gilbert avenue, residence No. 455



Engraved by J.R. Rice & Sons, Philada

Fred⁷₁₂ Danner

Gilbert avenue, was born December 11, 1837, in Wayne county, Mo., son of Arustus and Rebecca Kelly Gholson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1807 in Pulaski county, the latter born in 1806 in Wayne county, both of Virginia parentage. He was a farmer and trader by occupation. In 1841 he left home with a servant to sell a drove of horses in Mississippi, and after disposing of the property nothing reliable was ever heard from him. Mrs. Gholson died in 1851. They were the parents of six children, of whom Benjamin F. is a farmer in Parker county, Texas; George W. died in 1870. There were three daughters, of whom two died in childhood, and Mary J. died at the age of sixteen in Newton county, Missouri.

William Carroll Gholson received his education in the public schools of Missouri and Kentucky. He followed farming until 1866, then moved from Kentucky to LaGrange, Ga., engaged in general merchandising, dealing in heavy groceries and plantation supplies until 1880, when his warehouse and stock were destroyed by fire, without insurance. He then engaged in the general brokerage business for a livelihood, during which time he conceived the idea of the improvement in fences, which he has since patented, and came to Cincinnati in 1882 to manufacture them. He was married February 22, 1861, to Sarah Ann Dodson, daughter of Raleigh C. and Elizabeth (Burnett) Dodson, natives of Wayne county, Ky., of Virginia parentage. They are the parents of eight children: Laura C., wife of Rev. A. C. Cantrell; Geneva, wife of Rev. F. D. Cantrell, educated in LaGrange Southern Female College, LaGrange, Ga.; Charles, educated in LaGrange high school; Georgia Lee, Willie May, Marquis C., in the schools of Clifton, Avondale and Cincinnati; Benjamin Hill and George Lenard, now pupils of Windsor street school, Walnut Hills. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gholson is a Prohibitionist; having been convinced from early childhood that intoxicating drink would destroy the vitality of the American people and government, he grasped the first opportunity to vote for their redemption, and resolved to never cast a vote that did not result in a point in that direction.

THOMAS LEE, manufacturer of tin and ornamental galvanized iron specialties, was born April 9, 1852, in New York City, and is a son of Patrick and Julia (Lee) Lee, natives of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland. His parents came to America in 1848, and in 1856 removed from New York to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Three years later they moved to Bourbon county, Ky., and in 1860 to Cincinnati. The elder Mr. Lee was a contractor in the construction of turnpikes, and died in 1886 at the age of seventy-seven years, having survived his wife two years, who died at the age of fifty-six. The family consisted of eight children, three of whom are living: Thomas and Michael, who are engaged in business together, and John, who was engaged with his brother until recently.

Our subject's education was limited to one year in the public schools, but he added largely to his store of knowledge by individual study and reading, while learning the trade of general sheet metal worker with Mr. Michael Lalley at No. 29 Race street. He began his apprenticeship when but thirteen years of age, and has followed the business ever since. In 1879 he engaged in business for himself at No. 57 Race street, in 1883 removed to Nos. 46 and 48, and in 1888 to his present location at Nos. 79-81. The plant occupies a space of 40 by 100 feet, and is part three, part four, and part five stories high. Mr. Lee has had about twenty patents issued him, and a majority of the articles which he manufactures are of his own invention. Mr. Lee was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Whiloemenia Louise, daughter of Henry Brockman, of Cincinnati. This happy union was blessed with children as follows: Matilda L., Julia, Walter H., Robert E., Elsie, Martha, who died in infancy, Irene, and Whiloemenia. Mr. Lee is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has served five years as a member of the board of education, and three years as a member of the board of

managers of the Public Library. He was also alderman in the Eighth Ward one year, and in the Second District one year, and is at present mayor of Home City, where he resides.

VICTOR KNECHT, iron founder, office and place of business Nos. 195-197 Wade street, residence No. 152 York street. This well-known moulder and foundryman was born February 2, 1833, in the city of Nancy, department of Meurthe, France, a son of John Adam and Katherine (Salsman) Knecht, the father a native of Bavaria, Germany, and the mother of Lorraine, France. They had five children, viz.: Mrs. Amelia Pfefferkorn, of Leavenworth, Kans.; John M., varnisher, inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Victor; Mrs. Natalie Mayor, of North Springfield, Mo., and Joseph, deceased.

Our subject was educated in France, and came to this country at the age of twelve years, accompanied by his parents and the rest of the family. At the age of fifteen years he entered the foundry of Mr. Gardner, as an apprentice to the iron moulding business, and finished his apprenticeship in the foundry of Mr. Latrapp. He continued to work as a journeyman in the moulding business up to 1866, when he, with a number of others of like progress, started the foundry known as the Eureka Foundry. After being connected with this company for a year, he retired and bought an interest in the Phoenix Iron Foundry, of which he is now sole proprietor, and which gives employment to at least one hundred men. He married, April 13, 1857, Miss Katherine, daughter of Frederick and Louisa (Windt) Boos, of Bavaria, Germany. Six children blessed this union, all of whom survive, and some of whom are holding positions of trust and responsibility, viz.: Victor E., superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Foundry; John A., manager for the Cincinnati Screw and Tap Company; Peter J., bookkeeper in the office of the Phoenix Iron Foundry; Charles J., machinist; Arthur E., student, and Katherine H., also a student. The wife of our subject died January 9, 1891. Mr. Knecht spent a year in the army, and was in several engagements. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Captain Lane, commanding, and was honorably discharged by the regimental surgeon for disability. He is a member of the French Mutual Aid Society of Cincinnati, and his political views are Republican. In religious faith he and his family are Roman Catholic.

His father and mother came with their family to this country from France in 1845. The father followed the business of a carpenter and millwright, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which took place in 1883. The mother of our subject died a number of years before her husband. Our subject is well and favorably known in this community, and through thrift and integrity he has built up a reputation, in a business and social way, which is an example for the rising generation to follow.

REUBEN E. CHAMPION, superintendent of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, was born November 24, 1832, in Savannah, Ga., and removed with his parents, in 1834, to Columbus, Ohio, when that city was but a village. In 1847 he entered the bookstore of Joseph H. Riley & Co. (who succeeded H. W. Derby), remaining with them until 1850, when he entered the service of the Columbus & Xenia railroad, at that time not yet completed to Xenia. When the Little Miami railroad leased the Columbus & Xenia road, Mr. Champion continued with the new organization under the late W. H. Clement until 1854, in which year he went into the coal business at Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Springfield and other points. He was the first coal dealer in Columbus, and controlled the principal mines in the Hocking Valley and on the Central Ohio railroad. In 1857, during the coal famine in Cincinnati, he, at the solicitation of W. H. Clement, then president of the Little Miami railroad, arranged with the railways to run special coal trains from Columbus to Cincinnati, throwing into the city in a brief space of time several million bushels of coal when it was selling at sixty cents a bushel, selling to those who could buy, and giving to

the poor many entire trainloads of the precious fuel. In 1858, leaving his business in charge of his brother, Mr. Champion left Cincinnati with twenty-one other young men of this city for the "Gadsden Purchase," now known as Arizona and New Mexico. The United States had just purchased that portion of our domain from Mexico, and on the map it was a blank space, marked "unexplored and unknown." The record of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company is a part of the history of our country, and the newspapers of that date tell of the fights with Apaches and Comanches, and the suffering of the Cincinnati boys on that famous trip across the continent. But few white men had ever been in Arizona, and they were the first to make known its wonderful mineral wealth. Mr. Champion was one of the three survivors of that expedition, and bears the scars of Indian arrows on his person. Returning from the West, Mr. Champion enlisted in the army, April 18, 1861, was commissioned captain and quartermaster, and did faithful service for his country in the Civil war. After the war he engaged in planting and steamboating in the South, made a fortune and lost it. He then, in 1869, returned to Cincinnati and again entered the service of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, as secretary of the general superintendent, remaining there eight years, and then accepting an offer from John R. McLean to start and edit the railway column of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. At the expiration of his engagement with the *Enquirer* he entered the service of the B. & O. Express Company, remaining with that company between five and six years. Upon leaving he took charge for the receiver of the J. F. Shumate Company, and on March 1, 1887, resigned his duties in that connection to assume those of assistant secretary of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, from which he has risen to the office of superintendent. Mr. Champion's services in behalf of this time-honored institution have been of such a character as to make him well and favorably known, not only to the educators of Ohio, but to every man in the State who takes an active and helpful interest in human progress and educational advancement.

LOUIS G. FREEMAN, machinist, of the firm of Freeman & Weiland, machinists and millwrights, was born in the city of Cincinnati, and is the youngest of two surviving children born to William and Minnie (Willing) Freeman. Having lost his parents early in life he was reared to manhood by his relatives, and was educated in the private schools of Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio. In 1878 he returned to Cincinnati and learned the machinist business, which he has worked at ever since. For a number of years he was foreman and superintendent of the Ross, Moyer Manufacturing Company, and early in 1893 went into business, in connection with Frank M. Weiland, at Nos. 12 and 14 Ninth street, their present location. He was married, in 1883, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Annie (Gelthaus) Brodfuehrer, residents of Westwood, and they have had born to them five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Annie Louise, Charles Frederick and Benjamin William. The parents of our subject were of German origin, and his sister Frances is a Sister of Charity. The gentlemen comprising the firm of Freeman & Weiland are well and favorably known; they are thorough masters of their business, and, having given a careful study to all its branches, are prepared to give accurate estimates on all matters relating thereto. All work is done under the personal supervision of one of the members of the firm, and their success during the short time they have been in the business is one of the proofs of their excellent work.

A. J. GUNTER, manufacturer of plows, bellows, etc., Nos. 451 to 463 Hunt street, Cincinnati, was born April 10, 1850, in the State of Illinois, and is a son of Richard Raymond and Mary (Gillham) Gunter, both of whom were Americans. Our subject came to Cincinnati with his mother in 1856, and was educated in the public schools of this city, after which he learned the bellows-making business with the firm of C. L. English, with which firm he remained for a period of sixteen years. He afterward started business on his own account, at No. 103 West Second street, also at No. 9 West Seventh street, in the former manufacturing bellows and in the latter

plows and other implements. While here he consolidated the branches of his business and removed to No. 614 Main street, where his business increased to such an extent that he had to seek larger and more spacious quarters in order to keep up with its growth. His present establishment, Nos. 451 to 463 Hunt street, has been newly equipped with all necessary tools and appliances, and a number of skilled workmen are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the business. The trade comes from all parts of the surrounding country, and a brisk business is carried on, in which he has no rival, as he makes the finest bellows in the market.

The business of which Mr. Gunter is now the owner was founded in Cincinnati in 1850 by Raymond, Hunt & Company, later Raymond, Roberts & Company, and still later Raymond, Hilsinger & Co., and in 1884 it came under the control of our subject. He is well and favorably known, and as the head of a manufacturing establishment sustains a high reputation in the community. He married November 15, 1871, Miss Laura A. Malone, of Adams county, Ohio, and three children were born to them, all of whom are dead. This wife died April 17, 1878. He was subsequently married, December 10, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Mary Adloff, and eight children have blessed this union, seven of whom survive, viz.: Elizabeth, Adam Jackson, Nellie, Martha, Augusta, Clarence Arthur and Florence. Our subject and family are members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he is also an elder, and his political views are Republican. The father of our subject farmed in the State of Illinois, where he married Mary Gillham. Six children were born to them, four of whom still survive, namely: A. J., John, Mary and Maggie. The mother of our subject died November 27, 1869. The father married again, and is now living in South Dakota.

SAMUEL FIRST, secretary and treasurer of the Mowry Car Wheel Works, was born October 18, 1825, in Cumberland county, Penn., son of Peter and Elizabeth (Kaufer) First. The father died in 1840, and the mother in August, 1852. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the living are: Samuel, Nathan, Augustus, Abner, and Mary Jane, wife of Moses Harris.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and came to Cincinnati in 1848. In 1852 he began service with the Mowry Car Wheel Works, and gradually worked himself up to his present position of trust and responsibility. It is rare to find a man who has been in the employment of one firm for a period of over forty years, and rarer still to find one who has worked himself up from an humble position to that of secretary and treasurer. Yet such is Mr. First's record with this manufacturing company, and it is a record of which he has reason to feel proud. He was married, May 26, 1866, to Miss Harriet E. Wilcox, who died in Cincinnati in 1877, leaving no issue. He was again married, in 1883, this time to Miss Paulina Atkinson, whose father was born in Pennsylvania, and mother in Ohio. They are Presbyterians in religious belief. Mr. First is a past grand of the I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH PECKOVER was born January 16, 1816, at Chelmsford, near London, England, and was descended from a long line of English bankers. It was the intention of his father to have him (Joseph) enter the bank when arriving at a proper age, but possessing inventive genius and being of a mechanical turn of mind, he displeased his father very much by coming to this country in 1839, where he could pursue the even tenor of his way undisturbed. It was uphill work for years to the young man, but with great energy and indomitable will he arose to the top of the mechanical world, and left the "Alligator" stove, of which he was the inventor and patentee, as a monument of his success. Unfortunately he left no sons or male relatives to carry on the work so nobly begun. He came to Cincinnati in 1852 and soon after formed a partnership with F. C. Adams, and began the stove foundry business on Fourth street, just west of Smith street. Afterward they built the foundry at the southwest corner of Front and Central avenue, and their store at the southwest corner of

Fifth and Elm streets. The firm name was changed to Pomeroy, Peckover & Company, afterward to Peckover, Moore & Company. For twenty-six years he lived on Court street, west of Linn street, with his family, and there died in November, 1878, aged sixty-one years. His wife survived some years; they had two daughters: Adeline, now deceased, who became the wife of Thomas W. Sutton, of Cincinnati, and Josephine, wife of W. G. Williams, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere.

LOUIS JOHN MILLER, mill and freight elevator manufacturer, was born May 20, 1847, in Germany, and is the second of three surviving children born to Lewis Miller by his first wife; the father and mother were both also born in Germany. The father is still living and resides in Cincinnati. The mother died in 1860, and is buried in Vine Hill Cemetery.

Our subject came to this city with his parents when but six years old, and was educated in the public schools. He served his apprenticeship at the machinist business with Messrs. Stanley & Johnson, and afterward worked for the Diamond Mill Company as foreman, going into business for himself in 1872. He was married to Barbara, daughter of Philip and Margaret Heid, natives of Germany; Mrs. Miller was born in Cincinnati. They have had born to them six children: Charles P., Louis, William, Margaret Amelia, Laura and Emma, all of whom are living. The brothers of the subject of this sketch, William V. and Christian, are still living, and reside in Cincinnati. Mr. Miller is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the nonpareil crushing and grinding mill, for grinding all kinds of feed, roots, etc., and is also an extensive manufacturer of heavy and light freight elevators; he employs from ten to twelve men. All work is done under his personal supervision, and the success which has attended his business is a proof of the class of work turned out by him.

FRANK M. WEILAND, millwright, a member of the firm of Freeman & Weiland, machinists and millwrights, whose place of business, located at Nos. 12 and 14 Ninth street, Cincinnati, is referred to in another part of this volume, was born August 7, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany, on the Rhine, and is a son of Michael and Frances (Hammer) Weiland, both natives of Bavaria. Our subject was educated in the schools of Bavaria, and came to America from his native home in 1867, reaching New York on the 26th of June, that year, and came to Cincinnati August 1, 1868. Before leaving his native land he worked at the carpentering business, and also in flourmills, and continued to follow the same occupations in the United States. He worked nine years for Frederick Wolf, three years for Frederick Schultz, six years for the Ross, Moyer Manufacturing Company, and several years for P. W. Keins-hagen previous to going into business in connection with Mr. Freeman.

He was married, May 17, 1869, to Margaret, daughter of John and Josephine (Winstel) Thomas, both natives of Bavaria, and two children have been born to them, one of whom, Carrie Augusta, still survives. Mr. Weiland is an expert in his business, in which he is ably assisted by his partner, Mr. Louis G. Freeman, and the firm enjoy the entire confidence of all who have had dealings with them.

GEORGE HEATLEY, tinner and hardware dealer, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 17, 1843, son of George and Mary (Verner) Heatley. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother was born March 23, 1819. The father's business was that of a tailor, and he emigrated in 1838 to Canada, where he died in 1854. His widow resides in Cincinnati. Their family consisted of the following children: Thomas, John, George, William, Anthony (deceased), and Benjamin.

George, the subject of this notice, was reared and educated in Toronto, and at the age of eleven years was bound as an apprentice to learn the tinner's trade. When a young man he became a member of the "Queen's Own" Rifles, of Toronto, and served in the Fenian Raid of 1866. On September 25, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Martin Crosier, of near Scarboro, Canada, and the fruits of this marriage have been two children, Harry and Mable Pearl,

who both reside with their parents. About 1880 Mr. Heatley removed to Cincinnati, and began business at his present stand, No. 1537 Eastern avenue. Mr. Heatley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and is also a Master Mason. He and his family are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN HOYES MCGOWAN, president of the company which bears his name, was born February 19, 1830, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and is the son of John Henderson and Amelia Hoyes McGowan. His father came to America in 1831, and the following year sent for his wife and John, then the only living child, who arrived in New York in April, 1832. They proceeded via the Erie canal and the lakes to Detroit, in which city the Territorial Land Office was located, where they entered and took up government land in Monroe county, the patent of which, signed by Andrew Jackson, is still in the possession of Mr. McGowan. In 1835 the elder Mr. McGowan, who was a leather tanner and dresser by trade, engaged in business at Monroe, Mich. The tannery was located on the bank of the river Raisin, at the main dam, just above the mouth, but his property was entirely destroyed by the flood of the following year. Thomas McGowan, the grandfather of our subject, was also a tanner by trade and was well-to-do in Scotland. His maternal grandfather, John Hoyes, was a ship chandler, but later emigrated to Monroe county, Mich., where he engaged in farming.

In 1836 John Henderson McGowan left Monroe for Cincinnati, Ohio, and, as there were no regular means of transportation at that early date, most of the trip was made on foot. After reaching his destination, he at once resumed his trade as journeyman. In the following year his wife and four children—John, Theodore, Catharine and Helen—all of whom are now living, came to Cincinnati, via the lakes to Cleveland, and thence via the Ohio and Erie canal to Portsmouth, Ohio. As the stage of water in the Ohio was not sufficient to permit the regular boats to run, the family were compelled to take a flatboat to the point of their destination. They arrived at Cincinnati in the latter part of October, their trip occupying a little over one month. The husband and father of this flock died in 1871, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow, who still survives, lives with her son, John H. McGowan, and is remarkably well preserved at the age of ninety years.

Our subject's education was limited to the meager advantages offered by the public schools of his boyhood, and that only until the age of twelve years. His first start was made at the age of twelve years, his employer being a man engaged in the nursery business, and who at the same time carried on a dairy on a small scale. His duties were to deliver milk about the city during the winter months until work could be resumed in the nursery. The place was located on what is now known as Price's Hill, a little north and west of the present incline. The compensation was \$3 per month and board, which at that time was considered good wages. His employer was a friend of the McGowan family, and was looked upon by young John H. as a thoroughly conscientious man, so he allowed his wages to accumulate in his employer's hands. When entering upon the second year of employment it so happened that John H. learned that his employer was bankrupt and was trying to dispose of his property. He immediately went and requested him to pay him the amount due, not having drawn one cent of pay during the time he was employed. He informed his employer of the report that was circulating regarding his finances, and not being able to secure the money, he informed him that he would take one of the cows as settlement. In less than five minutes his limited stock of clothing was tied up in a bandanna handkerchief, and he was on his way with the cow to his father's home, on Plum street, between Ann and Mason. His family were amazed at this procedure, and upon being questioned by his mother in regard to it, he replied that their old family friend tried to beat him out of his hard earnings, but he was determined to save what he could, so he took the cow to offset his claim. After a

few months at school he was next employed in a grocery and provision store located on the northeast corner of Catherine and Baymiller streets, the salary agreed upon being the same as he arranged with his former employer. The hours of duty at this place were from 5 A. M. until 9 P. M. It was during his employment at this place that he concluded that the tricks of the trade did not suit him, and he determined to make preparations for bettering his circumstances. At this time he commenced to make a working model of a sawmill, devoting what spare time he had to this work, and as it happened his employer found the model and called him to account. He complimented him upon the accuracy of the work, but remarked that a merchant had no time to devote to mechanics, and informed him that if he persisted in working on such things, he would dispense with his services. Shortly afterward he again found him working on the model, and took this opportunity to discharge him. He then got a situation as cook and tow-path driver on the Miami canal, at a salary of \$10 per month, serving in this capacity for two months, when a friend secured him a place as apprentice with George L. Hanks in his bell and brass foundry. His first experience taught him to collect his wages promptly, which he did afterward as long as he had wages to draw. During his first year's apprenticeship he was paid \$2.50 per week, \$2 of which he paid to his parents, retaining the balance to help educate himself. The second year he retained \$1 per week, paying \$2 to his parents. He attended a class in mechanical drawing, and kept this up until he was twenty years of age. Before he was twenty-one years old he was given full charge of the factory, which employed about one hundred and fifty men, and remained in the employ of that company until they sold out to Nelson Newman & Co. It was in their shops in 1851 that the first successful experimental steam fire engine in the world was built, under the supervision of Mr. McGowan, Alex. Latta and Abell Shawk being the inventors, and Mr. McGowan the designer of the pumping engine with its appliances. When this engine was tested it was found, in a few seconds over four minutes from the time the match was applied to the fuel, water was flowing from the nozzle at the end of three hundred feet of hose. Having viewed this, Mr. McGowan at once foresaw the revolution which the application of steam would make in fire machinery, and he advised his employers to change their business, which they did as soon as possible. Later the firm of Nelson Newman & Co. sold out to Ross & Rick-er, who afterward dissolved. Mr. McGowan was also connected with this company, as they were manufacturing under patents upon which he received a royalty. He was later superintendent for Winchell & Bro., and finally for Charles C. Winchell & Co., but continued to control his own patents, which were advertised as the John H. McGowan Pumps and Machinery. In 1862 Mr. McGowan formed a partnership with his brother, T. J. McGowan, who is now in charge of the branch house of the company at Richmond, Va. This partnership was dissolved in 1870, and Mr. McGowan continued the business alone until 1881, when the present company was incorporated. The concern has always manufactured chiefly Mr. McGowan's inventions, which extend to all kinds of pumping and plug tobacco manufacturing machinery. As early as 1852 he received a medal from the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for the best force and lift pumps. In 1855 they built the machinery for pumping the foundation and for cutting the timber for what is now Fort Jackson, near New Orleans, La., and during the war built extensively for the government. The whole civilized world has looked upon Cincinnati, Ohio, as the cradle of steam fire apparatus, and it is unquestionably one of the greatest centers of pumping machinery in the world, which is largely due to the ingenuity and business energy of John H. McGowan.

Mr. McGowan is truly a self-made man, due to his own perseverance and integrity, and no employer of labor has ever treated his men with more consideration and fairness. No better proof of this is needed when it can be said that during his whole business career he has not failed to remember his employes with a substantial

present at the close of each year. He always manages to keep his business upon a sound financial basis. During his long term of business, although he passed through some of the most severe panics in the history of our country, he never had his paper go to protest. The business pays a large annual dividend, and is steadily growing. Four times within the last ten years has it outgrown its quarters. The territory over which they operate includes the entire world, consequently Mr. McGowan can truly say that the sun never sets on his machinery. In 1868 Mr. McGowan made an extended tour of Europe, visiting, among other places, the island of Iona. He has also traveled all through Canada. In the winter of 1885-86, accompanied by his son, Robert B., he traveled through Mexico and along the Pacific coast of the United States and British Columbia, accomplishing the feat of visiting the Yosemite Valley in the dead of winter. Mr. McGowan was married June 27, 1855, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of James Green, of Cincinnati, who formerly lived in Virginia, his native State, but being opposed to slavery, liberated his own slaves and came north. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan have had born to them eleven children, seven of whom are living: Mrs. Clara Reiter, Mrs. Florence Mittelstaedt, Robert Bruce, Mary Ellen, Bertha Eleanor, Ida Martha, and John Harry. Robert Bruce is engaged in business with his father, and is vice-president of the company. The deceased members of the family are John Webster, Nelly Cora, William Wallace, and George Albert, who was engaged in business with his father, but met his death August 18, 1880, by drowning, while on a visit to other members of the family who were summering at Lake Chautauqua. He was in his twenty-first year, a splendid specimen of manhood, and the loss was a very sad one. When the news reached his father he was nearly overcome, and even yet is deeply touched when he recalls the loss of his eldest son. Mr. McGowan and family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church and reside at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio. He is a member of the Caledonian Society of Cincinnati, was formerly a Whig in his political views and is now a Republican.

WALTER LAIDLAW, vice-president and general manager of the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company, manufacturers of steam pumping and hydraulic machinery, and brother of the president of that company, was born in Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland, March 21, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen years commenced an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in Innerleithen, Scotland. He finished his apprenticeship at the age of twenty, and soon afterward entered the employ of Caird & Co., ship-builders, Greenock, Scotland, where he worked about two years building marine engines. Being desirous of gaining a larger experience, he went to London, and entered the employ of the old and well-known engineering firm of Robert Moreland & Son, and after being there a short time accepted a position in the English Lighthouse Department, where for a few years he was chiefly employed in the superintendence and construction of work around the English coast, erecting lighthouses, electric light plants and gas works in connection with the lighthouses. He assisted Prof. Tyndall in a long series of experiments on fog signals for the protection of the shipping trade around the British coasts, which experiments resulted in the adoption of the Steam Siren, presented to the department by the United States government. He erected the first dynamo electric machines used for lighthouse illumination, at the Lizard lighthouses in 1877, together with the other machinery at that station, and had charge of the station for about two years when he was promoted to the position of engineer in charge of experiments at Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, the headquarters of the English Lighthouse Department, which position he held for about two years. After serving ten years in the Lighthouse Department, he resigned his position to come to this country, arriving in May, 1881, and shortly afterward entered the employ of the John H. McGowan Co., as a machinist, but soon after was promoted to draughtsman. A few months later he accepted the position of draughtsman with the Lane & Bodley Co., in whose employ he remained about two years,



James P. King.

when he accepted a position to make the plans for the new and extensive works of Procter & Gamble, at Ivorydale, the result of this work being the production of one of the finest and most complete plants in this country, and it will be a lasting monument of his skill as a constructing engineer. When the works of Procter & Gamble were nearly completed, he, with his brother Robert Laidlaw, and John W. Dunn, organized the Laidlaw & Dunn Company, now the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company, a concern well known for its prosperity and rapid growth.

Mr. Laidlaw was married June 18, 1878, to Miss Jane Ewart, of Stobo, Scotland, and by this union he has one child, Robert Euman Laidlaw. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw are members of the Bond Hill Presbyterian Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason; vice-president of the Ohio Mechanics Institute; chairman of the Industrial and Art Schools, and was formerly instructor of this department. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the Engineers' Club of Cincinnati. In his political views he is a Republican. He has been twice mayor of Bond Hill, president of the board of health, president of the school board, and member of council.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, president of the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company, manufacturers of steam pumping machinery, was born in Innerleithen, thirty miles south of Edinburgh, Peebleshire, Scotland, March 22, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Janet (Euman) Laidlaw, both of whom are still living in their native country. Of their children, the following survive: Walter; Robert; Elizabeth, now Mrs. James Campbell, of Scotland; Isabella, now Mrs. William Russell, of Scotland; Helen, now Mrs. William Beveredge, of Scotland, and Henry, who is a traveling salesman for the above named company.

Our subject received his education in his native country, but left school at the age of eleven years to work in a woolen-mill, and afterward with his father who was in that line of business. At the age of twenty-two he was general manager of a large woolen-mill, but in 1875, having decided to seek his fortune in the New World, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, where he found employment in the office of John H. McGowan as shipping clerk, after one year being admitted as a partner. When the John H. McGowan Company was incorporated in 1881, he became secretary and treasurer of the new company. In 1887 he organized the present company of which he has since been president. One very conclusive proof of the prosperity of this company is the fact that the number of their employes has increased from ten men in 1887 to over three hundred in 1893. Their machinery is fully abreast of the progress of invention, and is of the best material and workmanship. The territory over which they operate, and into which they are daily shipping their machinery, includes the whole world. Many large shipments having been made to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, and all parts of Great Britain.

Mr. Laidlaw was married December 29, 1871, to Miss Bessie, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Paton) McDougall, all natives of Edinburgh. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, of which he is an elder. He is also interested in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, which was built and equipped by Thomas McDougall. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of the committee who built the present excellent structure. He is treasurer of the John D. Coffman Mission, and of the City Evangelization of the Presbytery of Cincinnati. In 1892 the Ohio Mechanics' Institute appointed him a member of the World's Fair Committee, and in the same year he was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce a member of the smoke committee. He has taken an active interest in the Republican party, and is a member of the Lincoln Club; but close attention to business, to which may be largely attributed his high degree of success, has prevented him from accepting any political honors from his party.

JOHN WESLEY DUNN, secretary and treasurer of the Laidlaw & Dunn Manufacturing Company, was born in Lockland, Ohio, March 23, 1854, and is the son of Elnathan and Nancy (Friend) Dunn. Charles Howard Friend was born in Virginia, July 5, 1789, and died in Lockland, Ohio, January 23, 1868. His wife, Elizabeth Scratch, was born in Gosfield, Canada, July 25, 1793, and died in Lockland, Ohio, July 7, 1853. They were married in her native place May 31, 1809, and had nine children, of whom Nancy was the eighth. She was born in Beavertown, Penn., November 15, 1821, and died in Lockland, June 25, 1892. Elnathan was born in Lockland, Ohio, May 17, 1815, and died September 7, 1876. Elnathan Dunn and Mary Friend were married September 6, 1838, and the issue of this marriage was children as follows: Andrew M., of Springfield, Ohio; George F., in Detroit, Mich.; Silas S.; John Wesley; Sarah E. (Mrs. Alexander Wigle) and Emeline A. L.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and then for twelve years was employed in a paper mill. In 1882 he engaged with the John H. McGowan Company as traveling salesman, he also having some stock in the company, and in 1887, in joint action with Robert Laidlaw, organized the present company, Mr. Dunn being secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dunn was married October 14, 1880, to Miss Fannie, daughter of G. G. and Mary (Bachelor) Palmer, of Lockland. They have five children: Mary, Harry A., Elsie, Robert, and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lockland, in which town they reside. He is a 32° Mason; a Republican in his political views, and has served two terms as president of the Lockland board of education.

SANFORD S. HOLBROOK, lumber dealer, was born in Windham county, Vermont, February 4, 1829, the youngest son of Freeman and Sylva (Smith) Holbrook. His father, who was also a native of Vermont, was born May 8, 1785, and died July 29, 1843, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a farmer and live stock dealer, which occupation he followed successfully during his residence in Vermont. In the summer of 1829 he removed with his family to Waterborough, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, for a time in partnership, and then on his own resources, until within about two years of his death. His wife, Sylva, was also a native of Vermont, born August 14, 1786, and, in the faith of the Baptist Church, died March 20, 1870, at the home of her son, Sanford S., in Columbia. She attained a much greater age than her husband, being in her eighty-fourth year at the time of her decease, having outlived him twenty-seven years. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Clesta, born October 9, 1808, died January 7, 1860; Laura Ann F., born October 20, 1818, died January 1, 1848; Galutia F., born March 10, 1822, died September 24, 1841; Wales F., born February 7, 1827, resides in New York, and Sanford S., the subject of this sketch.

Sanford S. Holbrook received his literary education in the schools of Poland, N. Y., and his business education in Jamestown, same State. At the early age of fourteen he went to clerking in a general store, where he remained a number of years. In 1852, at the age of 23, being imbued with the laudable ambition of achieving something higher in life, he turned his face westward, finally landing in the glorious land of California, whither so many young men were bending their steps at that time. After working successfully for four years in the gold mines, he gathered together his savings, and returned to Jamestown. In December, 1856, he bought an interest in a sawmill and valuable timber lands in Forest county, Penn., where, with two others, he entered into the manufacture of lumber, the title of the firm being Allen, Morris & Holbrook. Sometime afterward Morris sold his interest to Allen and Grandin, and the firm did business until 1864, when Mr. Holbrook purchased the equal shares of Dascum Allen, and Allen & Grandin, and one year later he sold his entire interests in this Pennsylvania property. In the fall of 1866 he came to Cincinnati, and in 1867 engaged in the lumber business. In a short time

thereafter, in the same year, T. D. Collins was admitted to a full partnership, and this firm also purchased the mill and timber lands formerly owned by Allen, Morris & Holbrook. They continued to conduct these enterprises in Cincinnati and Pennsylvania until 1879, when Mr. Holbrook sold the mills and lands to Mr. Collins. Mr. Holbrook, however, continued to sell lumber at Columbia until 1885, when he abandoned that and gave his attention to cultivating a fine farm in Spencer township, which he had purchased in 1866, and which he still owns. In 1890 he bought his present mill on Eastern avenue, which was erected about 1880 by James Mack. It is a well-equipped circular-saw mill, having a capacity of six million feet per year. Mr. Holbrook manufactures, principally, oak and poplar lumber, and gives employment to from twenty-six to thirty men. Mr. Holbrook was married December 23, 1868, to Florence E., daughter of Samuel Phillips, of Cincinnati, and the union has been blessed with four children: Wales H., Walter Leroy, Sylva Grace, and Freeman C., all of whom reside with their parents. Samuel Phillips, the father of Mrs. Holbrook, removed to Cincinnati about 1860, and engaged in the lumber trade with his brother, Asa Phillips. Some three years later he died.

Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Masonic Order; politically, he is a Republican. He is the artificer of his own fortune, his success in life having been achieved by industry, economy and frugal dealing, and a strict adherence to the principles of the golden rule. Socially, he is a gentleman highly respected by all who know him. He has always given his means and influence to everything tending to build up the community in which he has so long resided.

HENRY THOMAS OGDEN, superintendent of the printing department of the Robert Clarke Company, was born March 31, 1824, near Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., a son of Henry Ogden and Lucy C. (Metcalf) Ogden, by birth of Maryland and Virginia, respectively.

Our subject received his education at Lexington, Ky., and here at an early age began to learn the printing business in the office of Finnell & Zimmermann, publishers of a semi-weekly newspaper known as the *Observer and Reporter*, one of the early publications of that commonwealth. In 1841-42 he was engaged as a compositor in Louisville and Cincinnati, and in 1843 was associated with Basil Cruikshank in the publication, at Maysville, Ky., of a Democratic campaign sheet, *The Spirit of '44*. In 1845-46 he was variously employed in Missouri, and in June of the latter year, at the beginning of the Mexican war, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, during this service being promoted to a lieutenantcy. In 1848 he returned to Cincinnati, and engaged in the printing business with that veteran printer of Cincinnati, Ephraim Morgan; for some years he operated a printing office of his own, and was for a time identified with the Elm Street Printing Company. In 1868 he accepted the superintendency of the printing department of the Robert Clarke Company, in which capacity he has since been employed. For nearly thirty years Henry T. Ogden has been a most earnest and active advocate of temperance, giving freely of his means and devoting much of his time to advancing the interests of that cause. Up to 1883, he was a zealous Democrat, but in that year renounced his allegiance to that party, becoming identified with the Prohibition party. He has been tendered various nominations by the Labor and Prohibition parties, having been upon the ticket of the former for mayor of Cincinnati, and member of Congress from the Second District, and upon the latter for member of Congress and lieutenant-governor of the State. In November, 1850, Mr. Ogden was married in Cincinnati to Nancy, daughter of Britton and Susan Ross, who were among the pioneers of the city. Of the children born of this marriage three survive, viz.: Harry Martin Ogden, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; William Britton Ogden, a merchant of Milford, Ky., and Mrs. Lutie Ogden Tingly, wife of Edward P. Tingly, bookkeeper for the Citizens National Bank of Cincinnati.

Both of Mr. Ogden's sons have been actively identified with the Labor party, the latter having, in 1892, been its candidate for Congress from Campbell county, Kentucky.

JOHN OMWAKE, treasurer of The United States Printing Company, and manager of the playing-card branch of their business, factories on Eggleston avenue and Fifth, Sixth and Lock streets, was born in Pennsylvania in 1855, a son of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake, both of American nationality and residents of Pennsylvania.

John Omwake was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he was married to Carrie A. Brough, daughter of Governor John Brough and Caroline A. (Nelson) Brough, all of American ancestry. One daughter, Evelyn Brough Omwake, blessed this union. Mrs. Omwake died in the summer of 1893. Mr. Omwake is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican in his political views.

JAMES E. MOONEY, president of the American Oak Leather Company, and the Cincinnati Coffin Company, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, May 4, 1832, son of Edmund and Mary (Nicholson) Mooney, of North of Ireland ancestry on the paternal side. His father was born in Fayette county, Penn., and in his youth he migrated to Kentucky where he served an apprenticeship to the tanner's trade. His wife, Mary (Nicholson), a lady of Welsh descent, was born in Culpeper county, Va., and soon after their marriage, in 1818, they removed to the wilderness of Indiana, locating near the present site of Waldron, Shelby county. About 1838 they located in Shelbyville, where the education of our subject was begun, and continued for five years in the seminary there, when it was interrupted by the last removal of the family to Edinburgh, Johnson Co., same State, where it was resumed and continued about two years with such facilities as the schools of the vicinity afforded. The sharp struggle for the comforts of life, at that time in a new and undeveloped country, rendered it necessary that the children by their services should become healthful contributors to the family welfare, at as early an age as possible; hence, in this case the young man's studies were continued in the shop, store, office and factory, as time and opportunity permitted. About the age of twelve he became an assistant in the sale of leather, harness and saddlery manufactured by his father and older brothers, and in keeping the accounts, also as an apprentice in the harness department, for a year or more. His preference for a commercial career receiving consideration, he became clerk in a neighboring general store, the proprietor of which was a well-trained methodical merchant of high character and sound business principles, which largely contributed to the development and proper direction of such abilities as nature endowed him with. In 1849, soon after the first railroad in Indiana (the Madison & Indianapolis) was completed, he secured employment in the first exclusively wholesale store established in the latter city; and, notwithstanding his youth, he advanced in position, being detailed for lengthy collection winter tours on horseback, the only available means of communication through the western portion of the State, then a comparative wilderness. From 1851 to 1853 he held the responsible position of accountant and cashier with an important pork-packing establishment at Madison, Indiana. In the autumn of 1853, with his first employer as non-resident partner, and with savings from a salary then small compared with the present day for similar services, as his contribution to the capital, he established a general store at Edinburgh, Indiana. The firm had a prosperous career of five years. At the beginning of 1858, he returned to the leather business destined to form a large portion of his future notable career, by purchasing his father's interest in the tannery establishment, and with his elder brother forming the firm of W. W. & J. E. Mooney, which soon after built an extensive tannery at Columbus, Indiana. The firm continued fifteen years, and on his retiring from it he was succeeded by his nephews. Later in the same year (1858) he established the

firm of Mooney & Company at Indianapolis, as wholesale leather dealers, in which his interest continued for about thirty years, he making that city his home a portion of the time. In 1866, he organized a successful leather and jobbing business at Louisville, Ky., from which he retired five years later to give attention to the large leather manufacturing interest which he had in the meantime organized there; he continued the chief stockholder, and exclusive officer of the Ohio Falls Oak Leather Company, which has recently greatly enlarged its works. His first investment in this city was recognized through a subscription to the capital stock of the Mount Adams & Eden Park Inclined Railway Company, organized in 1872. Previous to that time, during his occasional visits to the city, he had observed that the trend of improvement and population was to the west and northwest, into Mill creek valley, while the territory north and northeast, magnified in its extent and natural beauty, was, on account of its inaccessibility by cheap and quick transit facilities, comparatively neglected. He there readily responded to the solicitations of a friend to become interested in the proposed enterprise, not expecting to give it personal attention. The intervention of the panic of 1873, however, changed these calculations, and it became necessary that he should give it much personal attention during several years, and largely increase his investment in fully developing and carrying the system to a practical success, safely reached in the spring of 1880. His frequent visits to the city, during the period covered by the development of the railroad enterprise, led, in 1876, to an investment in the Cincinnati Coffin Company, then a new and comparatively weak corporation which has since greatly enlarged its business and capital, and now furnishes employment to several hundred operatives. In 1880, he organized, and has continued the chief stockholder and executive officer in, the American Oak Leather Company of Cincinnati, and during that year its extensive works were constructed on two and one-half blocks bounded by McLean and Dalton avenues, and Kenner and Flint streets. Notwithstanding its disastrous experience with two destructive floods and the destruction of its works twice by fire, the company has achieved success, and furnished employment to over five hundred men. The products are sold through its branches located in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and No. 144 Main street, Cincinnati.

The career of such a man as Mr. Mooney exemplifies the possibility of our progressive country, aids to build up its industries, and serves as a useful lesson to the rising generation. To succeed was to apply ambition of a worthy kind, perseverance, and all the honorable qualities which go to make up the really first-class business man. While giving close attention to his private business, he has not been unmindful of public interests, and he has come to be regarded by his fellow citizens as eminently public-spirited and helpful. He has brought to bear on every important interest, which he has directed or assisted, a broad-minded and comprehensive influence which has marked him as one of the progressive men of his time.

JULIUS ENGELKE, a native of Germany, born in the Province of Hannover, August 9, 1834, was the youngest of four sons born to Henry and Henrietta (Koch) Engelke. They were natives of Herzberg, a manufacturing town situated at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, where the father for many years followed the vocation of gunsmith, until his death, which occurred in June, 1834; here, also, the mother died in June, 1842. Of our subject's brothers, Frederick (the eldest) is at present one of the leading bakers of Cincinnati, located on Central avenue; Charles died in Germany, and William is a prominent farmer near Ghent, Kentucky.

Our subject received a good education in the common schools of his native town, and when fourteen years of age was apprenticed to his uncle in Herzberg, to learn the trade of harness making. Here he remained five years, at the end of which time he came to this country, arriving in Cincinnati just forty years ago. Here he began working at his trade, and continued until March, 1863, when he began the harness business for himself on Vine street, near Fifteenth, remaining at this loca-

tion twenty years. He then removed to Main street, continuing in the same business until in August, 1891, when he removed to the southeast corner of Sixth and Main streets, where the Engelke Saddlery Company is at present located. On October 17, 1857, he was married to Charlotte Ehrhardt, a native of Germany, by whom he had twelve children, five of whom are living: Frederick, at present foreman in his father's factory; Augusta, who resides with her parents; Henrietta, the wife of Henry Morrison, residing on Mt. Auburn; Minnie, also living at home, and William, bookkeeper in his father's office. Mr. Engelke is a consistent member of the Protestant Lutheran Church; politically, he is a Republican, and at present is register of elections. He has been a member of the German Turners Society for thirty-five years and is now its president; was one of the founders of the Turners' Building Association, and has for twenty years been one of its officers. In 1858 he became a member of the I. O. O. F., and in 1885 united with the Masonic fraternity. In 1873 he was elected a member of the common council of Cincinnati, and served with credit till 1881; was a member of the "Old lively twos" fire company from 1855 until 1862. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth O. V. I., in the one-hundred-day service, under Col. Bolander, and served until the close of the war. For a number of years Mr. Engelke has been identified with the financial interests of the city, and he is at present a director of the Atlas National Bank. In 1883 he visited his boyhood home in Germany, and traveled many thousand miles viewing the wonders of the Old World. The Engelke Saddlery Co. has grown from small proportions to be an immense concern, and one of the most prosperous in the city.

JOHN PHILLIP THOMPSON, proprietor of the Hilltop Carriage Company, located at Nos. 635 and 637 Gilbert avenue, No. 645 Gilbert avenue, was born at Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, and is the younger of two living children who were born to James and Catherine (Saul) Thompson, both natives of England.

The father, who was a hotel keeper, died in 1856; the mother died in 1858. A sister, Mary, wife of Henry Marcum Cooke, resides in St. Louis.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Yorkshire, and after leaving school went to sea as cabin boy for about one year. He then served seven years at the carriage-making business in York, after which he went to London and for about two years worked at carriage ornamenting. In 1867 he came to the United States, arriving in New York, where he joined the United States navy, in which he served five years as ship painter. After being honorably discharged from the navy he went to St. Louis, where he remained about six months, removing from there to Cincinnati. He worked for James Kidney a short time, afterward, until 1891, was foreman for J. W. Goselin, and in that year entered into partnership with T. J. Orr, whose interest in the business he purchased in 1892. Mr. Thompson was married July 7, 1874, to Annie J., daughter of George and Catherine (Mintchin) Kidney, and to them have been born three children, two of whom, George and Arthur, are yet living. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Workmen; the family attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson is recognized as one of the most expert carriage painters in the city. He gives his personal attention to the business, and the quality of the carriages manufactured being of a superior grade, he has succeeded in building up an extensive and rapidly increasing business.

HENRY JOHNSON REEDY, president of the H. J. Reedy Elevator Company, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 22, 1842. His parents came to this country during his early childhood, and at the age of twelve years, Henry started out to earn his livelihood, becoming the "devil" in the printing office of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. He abandoned this employment, however, to learn the trade of carpenter, in which he was engaged, after learning his trade, until his twentieth year, when he established a small factory for the building of hand-power elevators, inventing and patenting the various devices which entered their construction. He conceived the

idea of a valve for the operation of hydraulic elevators, which he patented, then entered into the manufacture of these elevators on an extensive scale. He next invented and patented a safety device to enter into the construction of steam elevators, the manufacture of which he then added to the business. His latest invention, known as the Climax Steam Passenger Elevator, combines the greatest safety, the smoothest operation, and the highest rate of speed thus far obtainable in elevator construction, and embodying the best features of his own inventions, and a number of valuable devices invented and patented by other experts in the same line of work, and purchased by him. The company is now incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Reedy is a Republican, and has held but one office, that of member of the board of aldermen, to which he was returned by a handsome majority from that historic Democratic stronghold, the Fourth Ward. Mr. Reedy introduced the original motion for the building of new City Hall. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Ennison Shea, a wholesale grocer of Newport. Of the children born of this marriage, four survive. The eldest, Daniel V. Reedy, completed his education at the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, in 1890, and is now associated with the H. J. Reedy Company; the remaining children are Bertha, Charles and Henry J., Jr. Mrs. Mary (Shea) Reedy died in 1878, and in 1884 Mr. Reedy married Miss Josephine Burke, daughter of Christopher Burke, of Cincinnati. The living issue of this marriage are: Howard, Henrietta, Laura and Jeannette. The family resides on Harper avenue, Norwood; they are members of St. Xavier's Church.

MICHAEL ANGELO McGUIRE, trunk manufacturer and dealer, was born near Thurles, Ireland, on September 29, 1839. His parents, who were also natives of Ireland, as were their ancestors for many generations, came to this country in 1844, and located at once on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, where they conducted a dairy.

Our subject received but little schooling, and at twelve years of age was indentured to learn the trunk-manufacturing business with Hise & Williams, remaining with them five years. He was employed in various trunk-making establishments in Cincinnati until the breaking out of the war. On April 25, 1861, he enlisted for three months in the Tenth O. V. I., and re-enlisted in the same regiment June 10, 1861, for three years or during the war. In August, 1862, he was, upon the recommendation of Col. Wm. H. Lytle, promoted, receiving a commission to recruit a company in Cincinnati, which he did, the company so recruited being Company B, assigned to the One Hundred and Eighth O. V. I., of which he was commissioned second lieutenant, and afterward became first lieutenant, then captain. Capt. McGuire was wounded four times during his service, the last time at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in 1864. When this last wound had partially healed he resumed duty; but the wound proving obstinate, and breaking open no less than five times, he was in November, 1864, compelled to resign. After leaving the service he was commissioned as brevet major "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Resaca." Capt. McGuire has been three times reported dead. In September, 1861, the newspaper accounts of the battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., contained his name as among the killed, and in 1864 he was named in the official report as one of the dead upon the field of battle at Resaca. In November, 1885, while duck hunting on the Tennessee river near Chattanooga, the boat containing himself, two companions and a colored boy was overturned. Capt. McGuire, who was the only one of the party who could swim, saved one of his companions, J. L. Shannon, who had been his comrade in the Tenth O. V. I.; the other succeeded in gaining shore, and the colored boy was swept down the stream clinging to the overturned boat. Capt. McGuire, divesting himself of some of his clothing, succeeded in reaching the boy, and after a protracted struggle effected a landing several miles below, after nightfall, in a thoroughly prostrated condition. Meantime his companions, unable to find any trace of him,

gave him up for lost, and searched for him the following day. The news of his supposed drowning in an heroic attempt to save another after having saved one life was telegraphed to the press of the country, and thus conveyed to his home. In company with the colored boy, he had found his way to the cabin of a negro family, and there he fell asleep and remained over night.

Capt. McGuire, though deprived of schooling advantages in his youth, has been self-taught to great advantage. He speaks French fluently, and is as conversant with the German language as he is with his own. After the war he embarked in the trunk-manufacturing business, in which he has since been engaged, and he is now the leading custom trunk-manufacturer in the city. He has been frequently urged to become a candidate on his party (Republican) ticket, but has always declined to accept a nomination for political office. He was married July 5, 1865, to Camilla L., daughter of Charles Vogel, an old resident and druggist of Cincinnati, and seven children born of this marriage survive: Horace G. and Camilla, both graduates of Hughes High School, the latter also of the Normal School; Edmund B., Lily, Rosa, Ida and Ella. The family reside on Kirby avenue, Cumminsville. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cumminsville.

BENEDICT HENRY BRUNSWICK, a stockholder and one of the directors of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, was born in Cincinnati, February 18, 1860. His father, John Moses Brunswick, was born in Bremgarten, Canton Argau, Switzerland, in 1819, coming to this country when a boy. From the humble employment of an errand boy in New York he rose by dint of indefatigable industry, pluck and enterprise to become the founder of the greatest manufacturing establishment of its kind in the world. The billiard table manufacturing business of this immense concern, which now has great factories in Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, St. Louis and San Francisco, and branch offices and salesrooms in all of the large cities of the United States, was started in Cincinnati, John Moses Brunswick making the first table with his own hands in an upper room of a small house on Main street. He was a public-spirited citizen; served in the State Legislature; as a member of the board of aldermen of Cincinnati, and was sought as candidate for numerous offices within the gift of the people, including that of mayor. He died July 25, 1886. Four daughters and one son born of his marriage survive. The daughters are Hannah, wife of M. Marks, of Cincinnati; Eleanora, wife of M. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, with headquarters at Chicago; Clara, wife of A. Reis, manager of the Bensinger Cigar Company, of Cincinnati; Eliza, wife of I. S. Deutsch, manager and stockholder of the George W. McAlpin Company, of Cincinnati.

The son, whose name introduces this sketch, attended the public schools and Woodward High School, Cincinnati. He was employed for one year with Reis Bros. & Company, and then became associated with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, with which he is still connected. He was married May 24, 1888, to Belle, daughter of Simon Rothschild, of the firm of S. Rothschild & Brother, of New York. Mrs. B. H. Brunswick died October 27, 1893. One child born of this marriage, Jerome M. Brunswick, survives.

WILLIAM HOWE BALDRIDGE, secretary of the Cincinnati Church and School Furniture Company, southeast corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, and a popular resident of Norwood Heights, was born at Hamilton, Ohio, March 7, 1867, a son of John Wood and Mary Jane (King) Baldrige, natives of Four Mile Creek, Ohio, and Allegheny, Penn., respectively, and of English and Irish origin. The father began his business career as a druggist at Hamilton; in 1869 he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and six years later came to Newport, Ky. There he lived two years, and then moved to Covington, his present residence. He is vice-president of the City Hall Bank of Cincinnati, in which his son, Robert King, is clerk.



Engraved by J. H. Johnson & Sons, N. Y.

J. F. Baldwin

The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and at Butler University, Irvington, Indiana, which he left, just before graduating, to accept a business position as secretary and treasurer of the company with which he has since been connected, and which does an extensive jobbing and retail business. On December 23, 1891, he married Fannie, daughter of A. O. Russell, of Norwood, and they are the parents of one child: John Lakin. While at college, Mr. Baldridge took an active interest in athletics, and was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM V. PECK, late of Baldridge and Peck, constituting the Cincinnati Church and School Furniture Company, now manager of the Cincinnati Church Seating Company, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, March 9, 1859, son of William V. and Harriet E. (McCollister) Peck, natives of Ohio, and of English and Scotch origin. His father, who was a physician, and served in the army under a special call, died at New Richmond, Ohio, in 1877, at the age of forty-two; his widow still survives, and also their family of nine children: William V.; Mary A., wife of J. C. Willenbrink, of New Richmond, Ohio; Helen W., wife of John H. Smith, of New York; Maggie S.; Lewis D., of the Snow Flake Laundry, Cincinnati; Paul Summer; Charles Catlin; Ralph; and John Hugh. The family moved to New Richmond, Ohio, in 1861, and there the father died. Our subject attended the public schools of that town, and completed his education at Parker Academy. He began his business career as assistant storekeeper at Kenton Furnace, Kentucky, which position he filled nine months, and was there assistant manager a year and a half. In 1881 he came to Cincinnati, and was in the employ of the Excelsior School Furniture Company six years; afterward junior member of Baldridge & Reis for seven years, and then became general manager of the Cincinnati Church Seating Company. On June 20, 1884, Mr. Peck married Lizzie Stephenson, of Cincinnati, and they are the parents of one child: William V. Mr. Peck is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM A. BENNETT, senior member of the firm of Bennett & Witte, wholesale dealers in poplar lumber, was born in Dover, Mason Co., Ky., January 8, 1854. His father, George W. Bennett, a farmer by occupation, and a native of Vermont, born of English descent, in 1844 located in Mason county, Ky., where he married Matilda Nichols, a resident and native of that county, whose family were Virginians by birth.

The subject of this sketch was the sole issue of this marriage. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Dover, and completed at the Kentucky University. In 1872, he entered the employ of C. W. & L. G. Boyd, leading lumber dealers of Cincinnati, with whom he remained until January, 1884, when he formed the partnership above mentioned with Charles H. Witte, who had been connected with Messrs. Boyd as bookkeeper. The firm transacts an extensive business in the sale of poplar lumber, in which they deal exclusively, buying their lumber in logs in Kentucky and Tennessee, having it sawed at the nearest point to the place of purchase as practicable, and selling throughout the territory bounded by the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi river. Mr. Bennett was married December 19, 1879, to Miss Alice E., daughter of J. N. Henry, of New Vienna, Ohio, and two children blessed the union: George W., who died in 1887, and Julia A. The family reside on Chase street, North Side, and attend the Central Christian Church.

ANTHONY VAN AGTHOVEN, barrel manufacturer, was born in Holland in 1822, and came to America in 1848, landing at New Orleans with the intention of taking up his residence in St. Louis, but, being advised to come to Cincinnati, did so, and has made this city his home ever since. He has been engaged in his business for over forty years, formerly where the Southern Railroad Station now stands, but for the past sixteen years at No. 187 Commerce street, where his main business is now

located. Our subject was married, in 1854, to Nellie Dow, also a native of Holland, and they have had born to them seven children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Van Agthoven is an expert at his business, and ranks high among our most enterprising business men.

GEORGE HENSHAW, senior member of the firm G. Henshaw & Sons, extensive manufacturers of furniture, Cincinnati, was born in London, England, July 17, 1805. His education he obtained at one of the boarding schools in the suburbs of his native city, until he was fifteen years old, at which age he was apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade with a prominent manufacturer of London, with whom he thoroughly learned the art of making all kinds of furniture. At the age of twenty-one he married, and started in business for himself in that city, soon establishing a reputation as a first-class business man, and a manufacturer of elegant and substantial goods. In 1843 he sailed with his family for the United States, and located in Edwards county, Ill., intending to follow farming. Unaccustomed to that kind of life, however, he soon found his way to Cincinnati, where a large field for his energy and enterprise awaited him. In this city he commenced the manufacture of furniture, which at that date was nearly all made by hand. His former experience was brought into requisition, and his business grew rapidly, while he himself grew no less rapidly in favor with the public for his excellent personal traits and qualities and business capabilities. Upon the invention of machinery, and the application of steam in the manufacture of furniture, he was among the first to adopt the innovations, and in succeeding years he kept abreast of all such inventions and methods as he deemed an acquisition in the development of his industry. It was not long before he had a large manufacturing establishment, with which was connected an extensive store and salesroom. In this, his chosen vocation, his life was chiefly spent, laboring zealously in behalf of his interests, which was rewarded with great success in a financial point of view, but none the less than by the honorable name and position he acquired among his fellow-citizens; and his name and character will be engraved in the memory of many who knew him as a man of great personal worth, probity of character, and of noble and generous impulses. His career forms an important part in the industrial history of Cincinnati. In 1873 he retired from active business, and spent in a quiet way the remainder of his days at his home on College Hill, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati, where he died at the age of seventy-seven, leaving a widow, four sons and three daughters. Since then, on October 16, 1883, the wife and partner of his life for fifty-five years entered into her rest. Two of the sons, Edward and George, both men of high character and business standing, continue the business left by their worthy father.

JOHN WILHELM GOLDKAMP, contractor and builder, senior member of the firm of Goldkamp & Son, Madison avenue, Walnut Hills, was born in Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, May 12, 1835, and is the only surviving one of two children born to J. Frederick and Maria E. (Stoppelkamp) Goldkamp, Mary, the sister, having died in 1858. The father of our subject was born January 17, 1803, and died at Minster, Ohio, in 1862. The mother was born April 17, 1802, died in 1873, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Cincinnati; both parents were natives of Hanover, Germany.

Our subject came to the United States with his parents when seventeen years of age, arriving in New Orleans in September, 1852, and Cincinnati January 5, 1853. He had received but a limited education in the common schools of Osnabruck, Hanover, but later on attended night school in Cincinnati. At different periods after his arrival in this country he worked at the cabinet-making business, in railroad car shops, on the Miami canal, and other business. He embarked in the contracting and building business on his own account at East Walnut Hills in 1865. Mr. Goldkamp was married in June, 1857, to Louise Frederiecke (Kuemuller), who was born in Prussia, March 2, 1837, and their union has been blessed with twelve children: Anna M. (wife of B. Woste), born March 4, 1858; Louis G., born April 24, 1860, at

present residing at Hyde Park, this city, and is a partner in his father's business; Louise A. M., born December 21, 1862, died in 1892, was the wife of Frederick Keifel; Amelie C. M., widow of George Schaefer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born August 4, 1865; Rosa M., born January 20, 1868, wife of Joseph Ronnebaum, of Cincinnati; Fred. E. William, born January 9, 1870, died in infancy; Carolina J., born January 4, 1871; August J., born April 3, 1873; Albert B., born March 3, 1875; Wilhelmina F., born April 23, 1877; Mary W., born August 15, 1879, died in 1881, and Emilia, born December 16, 1881.

The firm of Goldkamp & Son is among the largest and best known of Cincinnati's contractors and builders. Their business is one of the most extensive in the city, giving employment to some forty or fifty men, and doing a business of more than one hundred thousand dollars a year. Some of the notable buildings erected by them are the Lunatic Asylum at Carthage, the Cincinnati Exposition building, St. Francis de Sales School building, and Sisters of Notre Dame School building, East Walnut Hills. Mr. Goldkamp was for a number of years a trustee of St. Francis de Sales Church, of which he has been treasurer. He is a member of the German Pioneer Society; politically he is a Democrat.

FRANK HELLER, builder and contractor, office and place of business No. 647 Gilbert avenue, residence on Fairview avenue, Walnut Hills. This prominent business man was born in the Province of Alsace, and is the second eldest in a family of five children born to Charles and Madeline (Diss) Heller, both of whom were also natives of Alsace. He was educated in the schools of his native home, and after leaving school worked at the trade of file cutting for about two years, when he was enlisted in the French army, and served during the Franco-Prussian war. He was made a prisoner at New Brissoe, and taken to Germany, where he was kept a prisoner for five months. After being released he returned to his home, and in 1872 immigrated to the United States, arriving in Cincinnati July 19 of that year. He went to work at the carpenter business with his uncle, F. J. Diss, at Avondale, in 1876 going into business for himself, and by his strict integrity, good business qualifications, and constant study of the wants of his patrons, he has made an enviable reputation and gained a trade that is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Heller was married, May 3, 1876, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Lessel, natives of Bavaria, and to them were born four children: Charles, George, Frank and Elsie. The father of our subject died January 9, 1861; the mother died May 26, 1893. The other members of the family are Alphonse, Elenore, Caroline, and George, all of whom are living, and reside in their native home, the Province of Alsace.

ANTHONY STOEHR, senior member of the firm of A. Stoehr & Co., stair builders and wood manufacturers, was born in the southern part of Germany, February 5, 1847, and is the second eldest of a family of six children born to Raymond and Mary (Kemnich) Stoehr.

Our subject came to the United States in June, 1867, and after residing some nine months in Cambridge City, Ind., removed to Cincinnati, where he has ever since remained. Up to the year 1873, he worked at the cabinet-making business, and ever since that time has been engaged at stair building. In 1883 he went into business for himself at No. 99 East Eighth street, and removed to his present place of business in 1889. Our subject was married, January 2, 1872, to Julia Rothan, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Rothan, natives of Alsace, and three children have been born to them, as follows: John A., born in 1876; Joseph R., born in 1879, and Julia Augusta, born in 1878. The firm manufactures everything in the line of stair building, and constantly employs from fifteen to twenty men. The career of a business house is the rule and standard by which the public test its general worth. Where the progress of a firm has been uniformly and steadily increasing, under able and efficient management, it necessarily imparts confidence to its patrons, as

in the case of the above, who, by making a constant study of how to please, and by turning out good work, has made an enviable reputation and gained a trade that is rapidly increasing. Mr. Stoehr is a member of the German Young Pioneer Society of Cincinnati.

FRANCIS S. ROHAN, stair builder, Charles street, was born in Cincinnati, in May, 1852, and is the youngest of two children born to David and Mary Ann (Stonebraker) Rohan. The father of our subject was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1809, and in 1818, when only nine years old, came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He came to Cincinnati in 1831, and in 1840 engaged in general building, but later on gave his attention entirely to stair building, his place of business being situated on the southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets, where the Glenn building now stands, afterward on Jackson street, between Canal and Twelfth streets, and still later at No. 372 Elm street. He retired from business in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Frank S., the subject of our sketch. He died December 9, 1887, and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Price Hill. The mother of our subject was born in Frederick, Md., and was some eight years the junior of her husband. She was the daughter of Francis and Nancy (Greenwell) Stonebraker; she died in February, 1854, and is buried in the old St. Peter's Cemetery. The brother, Archibald Hamilton, died December 8, 1878, and is also buried in St. Peter's Cemetery. In February, 1858, David Rohan married, for his second wife, Mary Bardsley, a native of Stockport, England, and to this union were born three children: John and Thomas, both dead, and David, still living. The second wife died July 3, 1872. The grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Ireland, died in 1849, having attained the good old age of one hundred and four years; when he was one hundred years old he walked from Wheeling to Cincinnati, refusing to ride on a railway train.

Our subject was married, in August, 1875, to Clara, daughter of David and Mary Jane (Freel) Trovinger, and to them have been born six children: Frank W., born September 11, 1877; Olive E., born February 23, 1882; Louisa Ethel, born June 30, 1884; Arthur Leo, born February 19, 1886; Willard Sylvester, born September 10, 1887, and Lawrence Trovinger, born June 9, 1890. Mr. Rohan received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He is a member of the National Union and also of the Catholic Young Men's Institute. Mr. Rohan is an active, progressive business man, and has built up a reputation by his high ability, keen intelligence, and unswerving integrity.

CHARLES MARTINDILL, carpenter and builder, whose business is situated at No. 1514 Eastern avenue, and who resides at No. 44 Tusculum avenue, was born in Vinton county, Ohio, and is the second youngest of six surviving children born to David and Margaret (Murphy) Martindill, of German and Irish nationality, the remaining members of the family being Sophia Jane, wife of John Miller, of Vinton county; Harriet Maria, wife of William West, of Ottawa county, Mo.; Joseph Austin, residing in Cincinnati; Arthur M., residing in Hamilton, Ohio, and Narcissus, wife of Lafayette Hawkins, of Athens county, Ohio.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and ever since the time of his leaving school has worked at the carpenter business. He was married October 19, 1879, to Nancy Ellen, daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah Ann (Myers) Coffinbargar. She died April 2, 1886; their union was blessed with two children, who survive: Nora Ellen and Ennie May. Mr. Martindill is a practical mechanic, thoroughly posted in all the branches of the carpenter business, and although only a little over a year in business for himself, has, by his strict integrity and constant effort to please his patrons, made an enviable reputation and gained a constantly increasing trade. The father of our subject was also a carpenter and builder, and died in Vinton county in 1889. His mother, who still survives, resides with her youngest daughter in Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Martindill is a member in good standing of Spencer Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

JOHN FEARNLEY, carpenter and builder, a member of the firm of Sievers & Fearnley, contracting wreckers, office and yards situated at the corner of Eighth and Harriet streets, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., April 12, 1835, a son of John and Ann Duke Fearnley. He received such education as was obtainable in the schools of that date, and after leaving school learned the carpenter business, which he followed in Indianapolis until his removal to Cincinnati in December, 1869. Since his arrival in this city he has been engaged in the carpenter business, together with manufacturing of different kinds, and of late years has been engaged in the wrecking and removal of old buildings. He was married October 31, 1860, to Caroline, daughter of Royal and Lucia (Huntington) Mayhew, and their union has been blessed with six children, all of whom survive, as follows: Harry S.; Hattie M., a teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati; Blanche E.; Mary; Sarah, and Lawrence. Politically, Mr. Fearnley is a Democrat; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

The parents of our subject were of English and Irish extraction. His father was a butcher by profession. They both passed away in Indianapolis, the father October 31, 1844, and the mother December 16, 1861. They had born to them five children, three of whom still survive, viz.: Priscilla, widow of the late Jacob Smith, residing in Olympia, Oregon; John, our subject, and Mary, widow of the late Stanton J. Batchelor, residing in Pittsburgh.

EDWARD A. WOERZ, wood turner, was born in Cincinnati, September 16, 1859, and is the eldest son of Ignaz and Elizabeth (Knoff) Woerz, natives of Germany, who came to this country about the year 1850. Ignaz Woerz, the father of our subject, was engaged in wood turning up to the time of his death, in 1891, when our subject, Edward A., succeeded him in business. Mrs. Elizabeth Woerz, the mother of our subject, is still living, as are also three sisters and one brother, who all reside in Cincinnati. Our subject was married in 1887 to Nellie Bonnell, daughter of Stephen and Bridget Bonnell, and they have had born to them three children, all of whom are living. Mr. Woerz is an active, experienced business man, and furnishes employment to a number of men in his factory, doing all kinds of wood turning for building and other purposes. His factory is situated at the corner of Hunt and Abigail streets.

ARTHUR T. BLENNERHASSETT, wood turner, whose place of business is situated at No. 208 West Pearl street, corner of Plum, was born March 29, 1823, in County Kerry, Ireland, and is the second eldest of eight surviving children who blessed the union of Thomas A. and Susan (Hill) Blennerhassett. He was educated in the common schools of Ireland, receiving only a limited education, such as was afforded by the schools of that day. On the 14th of April, 1852, he left Ireland for the United States, reaching New York on the 26th of May after a very stormy and eventful passage. He remained in New York but a few weeks, proceeding thence to Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., where he worked for one year at the agricultural implement business; in March, 1853, he removed to Cincinnati, and worked at carpenter work for about a year. In 1854 he was employed by Squire Johns, when his business was situated where the gashouse now stands, and worked for him about eighteen months. He afterward engaged with the Royer Wheel Company, and remained in their employ for twenty-eight years, doing all their carriage wood-work business, and has been doing business on his own account for about five years.

Mr. Blennerhassett was married in 1856 to Euphenia, daughter of James and Susan (Slater) Murray, and two children were born to them, Thomas and Susan. The mother of these died, and our subject married, for his second wife, Susan, a sister of the first wife; this union has been blessed by three children, James, Mary and Charles. The parents of our subject were both natives of County Kerry, Ireland, where the father engaged in farming; he lived to the age of eighty-five years; the mother attained the age of ninety-five years before her decease. Mr. Blennerhassett

was present at the death of his great-grandfather and great-grandmother, who lived to the ripe old ages of one hundred and four and ninety-eight years, respectively. Our subject and family are active members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

CHARLES H. WITTE, junior member of the firm of Bennett & Witte, was born at Cincinnati, March 14, 1862, son of Charles and Mary (Borcherding) Witte, natives of Germany who came to Cincinnati in 1846. His father was a builder by trade, and died in 1882, at the age of fifty-four years. His family numbered seven children, six of whom are living; the two sons are E. R. C., secretary of the William Miller Range and Furnace Company, and Charles H. The last named graduated at Woodward High School, and attended the University of Cincinnati one year. He was bookkeeper for C. W. & S. G. Bond four years, and formed his present partnership with Mr. Bennett in 1884. On September 1, 1887, he married Louise Vosmer, daughter of August and Louise (Henke) Vosmer, natives of Germany, and now residents of Cincinnati, where Mr. Vosmer is president of the Central Furniture Association. Mr. and Mrs. Witte are the parents of two children: Raymond Charles and Russell Bennett. They are members of the Second German Methodist Church, and in politics Mr. Witte is a Republican.

Cincinnati as a Carpet Market—One of America's Largest Distributors of Carpets and Floor Coverings. Near the center of the country's population, in the heart of one of the continent's richest valleys, and, relatively to her peerless tributary mercantile territory, equipped, as the terminus of fifteen different railroad systems, with magnificent railway connections and also with superb canal, river and steamboat facilities, Cincinnati, the "Queen City of the West," towers aloft among the metropolitan commercial cities of the country as one of the largest and foremost distributors of carpetings and all kindred floor coverings upon the American continent. Her annual output in this line reaches far into the millions. Perhaps in no one other branch of her commerce has she made such gigantic strides of progress in recent years, as in the province of a wholesale jobber of carpetry. Controlling, as she does, through her immediate mill connections, a great part and in many instances the entire output of some of the best and most prominent carpet, rug and oil cloth mills of the country, and directly importing, through her foreign and eastern agencies, hundreds upon hundreds of Oriental carpets, and cargoes upon cargoes of China and Japan straw mattings of every known brand, she proffers directly to the carpet merchants of the South, the West and the entire Southwest, at actual mill and import figures, anything and everything in the way of domestic and foreign wholesale carpeting in unexcelled cosmopolitan variety and assortment of makes, designs and qualities, from the humblest and most inexpensive to the most popular, the finest and the most costly. The duplicate stocks carried in her carpet warehouses are something enormous. The carloads upon carloads of carpetings that come rolling into her marts from month to month, and particularly during the spring and fall, are one of the wonders of her railroad and transfer circles.

One house alone in this city is noted as the second largest handler in the world of the renowned Tapestry Brussels of the famed Alexander Smith Mills, the greatest Tapestry Brussels mill in the world. Well has the carpet merchant of the South and West come to appreciate that "Westward the star of Empire has taken its course" in the American carpet world, and in the light of the substantial advantages presented here at home, he no longer looks to the far distant East as his Mecca for values. The Western jobber has become the monarch of the field once usurped by the jobber of the East, and before his triumphant onward march some of the oldest and most famous carpet houses of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have been compelled to suspend or discontinue the wholesale business. In the battle royal that has waged between the West and the East, no city in this broad Union has taken a more conspicuous and honorable part than has Cincinnati; no city has contributed

more to the ultimate triumph of the Western jobber, and wherever this commercial conflict has been the hardest and longest, there, in the front of the fray, has been found the white plume of her progress. Guaranteeing actual mill prices that meet any and all competition, she offers to her carpet merchant visitor the closest figures obtainable; presenting, in her highly equipped and thoroughly metropolitan sampling room, stocks unsurpassed in magnitude and quality, she meets his every want; assuring to every southern and western point shorter hauls, prompt shipments and quicker deliveries, she saves him a clean gain of both time and freight; and above and beyond all, as one grand co-operative nearby warehouse for all her tributary territory, carrying the year round whatever the carpet merchant may at any time want, she offers him unequalled opportunities for prompt, accurate and dependable duplicating, obviates his unnecessary heavy buying, and thereby economizes for him his capital, expense, insurance and rent, the most vital elements of his business life. These paramount facts, these priceless advantages, the younger, the newer, the greater Cincinnati has brought clearly into the noon-day light of the western and southern carpet merchant's vision, and great has been her reward and practically unlimited is her field and her future as a wholesale carpet center. Wherever her steamers ply, wherever her locomotives speed, are found the representatives of her carpet interests. Fearing no rival and defying competition from any quarter, every day sees her becoming a stronger and a stronger factor in the American carpet world; sees her achieving new conquests in the territory already hers, and sees her broadening, extending and unifying that territory. Wherever a carpet is made, bought or sold, the names of her wholesale carpet houses are known, and wherever they are known they are synonyms of aggressive progress and spotless integrity. Where a decade ago she stood an infant in the carpet world, she to-day stands a reigning sovereign, and one of the greatest and most highly capitalized industries of the country, the manufacture of carpets, looks to her and depends upon her as the certain dispenser of one of the largest shares of its product. Well may Cincinnati, and well she does, stand by its pride as her wholesale carpet interests say to the country, and in particular to every city, town and hamlet in the entire South, West and Southwest: "We stand by our goods, we stand by our prices, we stand by our character."

LOWRY & GOEBEL, Importers, Wholesale Jobbers and Retailers of Carpets: Founded July, 1881, at No. 118 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; founders, William Lowry (deceased), Justus Goebel; present firm, Justus Goebel, Robert J. Bonser, Arthur Goebel. So rapid has been the growth and rise of the firm whose name is our caption that it could not, if it would, forget the "day of small things," the day when it was but a stripling in the business world of Cincinnati, not to mention the entire country. Thirteen years ago, in one small store room and basement at No. 118 W. Sixth street, it opened its doors to the public and unfurled its banner to the mercantile air. Of its founders, the one, advanced in years, had seen service, acquired experience and achieved a reputation as a merchant; the other, almost twenty years his junior, schooled in the school of necessity, and by nature endowed with the genius of unrest, was eager to work and to strive, and ambitious to rise. The elder admired the younger, and drew him unto himself; the younger looked up to and followed the elder as his exemplar as a merchant and a man. They linked their fortunes, joined their mites, and the house of Lowry & Goebel was born. From that day to this, the business code of the house has been "work," its policy has been "liberality," its history has been "progress," its reward has been "success."

Small indeed was its beginning, but its champions had in them the faith and courage of their cause. Before the opening day, advertising contracts were secured with seven leading English and German dailies, and an uninterrupted conservative and judicious use of the Press has been an abiding characteristic. The initial stock consisted of seventy-nine rolls of ingrain, forty-three rolls of tapestries,

seventeen rolls of body Brussels, and a proportionately small aggregate of rugs, oil cloths, mattings and curtains. The original invoice book of this stock, the first ledger in the hand of Mr. Lowry, and the day book in that of Mr. Goebel, are to-day cherished as precious mementoes of earlier days. The first patron is still a patron and a warm friend, and the recurring seasons see his return and hear him say in pride that he bought the first carpet, a tapestry, this house sold, and that a better never was bought. Under the impetus of an indefatigable industry the business grew apace, stocks had to be increased, and more spacious quarters became a necessity. March, 1883, saw the removal to the present location, No. 167 Elm street, where three floors were taken and occupied. Though the firm were the first pioneers in a business sense upon this thoroughfare, its patrons followed it and brought with them their friends; and here, under the inspiration of the same characteristic tireless energy and ceaseless effort to please, fortune was kind and trade grew with an accelerated rapidity. In their implicit mutual confidence, in their common determination to succeed at the cost of every toil, vigilance and self-sacrifice, both partners saw but brightness in the future, and but waited for the morrow, hand in hand, to court further success; but fate unfortunately had decreed otherwise, and in November of the same year (1883), Mr. Lowry, after a brief and apparently trifling illness, died, leaving to his younger copartner a business full of promise, but at once full of countless cares and grave responsibilities. All too soon had passed away the elder of these two more than partners—but withal not so soon but that he had left upon the younger the indelible impress of his sterling manhood. Unfavorable were the judgments of some in regard to the prospects of the house under the guidance of the remaining partner—but superficially had they observed and little did they know of the sterner stuff that within him lay. Smooth-faced and youthful looking at the early age of twenty-five, Justus Goebel, a stranger and unknown for the first time, stepped into the marts and mills of the American carpet world as a merchant to buy his stock. Mill owners and proprietors gray in the service placed their hand upon his shoulder, smiled, and told him he looked young. All were kind, some were more than kind. Such men as the elder Higgins, Walter Law, Joseph Wild, and William Judge, saw something more than usual in this young merchant aspirant; they admired him, they saw the grit in his clear gray eye, they took him by the hand, they encouraged him. Cognizant of the weight of the burden that rested upon him, he applied himself to his business with redoubled energy. By nature endowed with a hardy constitution, and a trained athlete in youth, he drew deeper than ever upon his physical endurance, and unswervingly devoted to the achievement of success every possible hour of the day and night and every available force of body and mind. Sole helmsman of his bark, he set every sail and breasted the storm, and bravely the bark sailed on into the haven of a greater and a swifter prosperity than could have been anticipated even in the brightest moments of the most sanguine expectation. From season to season, from year to year, the business grew and multiplied, new features were added, new store rooms and warehouses, a wholesale cut carpet department, and a wholesale jobbing department, with its quota of travelers, until in July, 1889, Robert J. Bonser, who had already achieved the reputation of being Cincinnati's prince of successful salesmen, severed other mercantile associations, became the associate of Mr. Goebel, devoted himself to the general management of the house, and especially to the development of the wholesale department, and by the herculean work of himself and his corps of travelers upon the road brought the house into national repute as one of the country's foremost wholesale carpet houses.

Two years later, in July, 1891, the present youngest member of the firm, Arthur Goebel, who strikingly resembles his brother, became a copartner, and under his general supervision the retail department of the house, in particular, has enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity. With its final accession the firm seems in its union of



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada

Gustus Goebel



qualifications complete, and presents a personnel remarkably strong and difficult to duplicate. Though every man is yet young and far this side the prime of life, there is a combination of experience, vigor and intellect seldom found united in one establishment—a union highly auspicious of a future as brilliant as has been the remarkably brief but wondrously successful past. The house is to-day one of the greatest importers of China and Japan straw mattings in the West, handling many times more than all others in Cincinnati combined; it is one of the most extensive jobbers of oil cloths, linoleums, cocoa mattings, rugs and curtains west of New York; it is the second largest handler in the world of the celebrated Smith tapestry Brussels; and its ingrain carpet business, twice that of all other houses in this city combined, and representing controlling outputs of several of the country's best mills, constitutes one of the strongest ingrain accounts in America. Its freight account, which consists of nought but carpetry and drapery, is the second heaviest merchant freight account in the State of Ohio. It to-day occupies sixteen floors at Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Elm street, and six great floors at its Second street warehouses. Its sample rooms for the exhibition of wholesale carpetings are in the acme of perfection with which in a twinkling they show ranges upon ranges of goods, the equal of anything on the continent. Its travelers, numbering from twelve to fourteen, more than are traveled by any other house between Philadelphia and Chicago, and more than any two other Cincinnati carpet houses travel, penetrate every corner of Cincinnati's commercial territory, and, unexcelled in fabrics and invulnerable in price, they go beyond and are ready to meet competition from any point of the compass. Its agencies for the sale of carpetings by sample dot the map of the entire South and West, and reach a grand total of over two thousand. Its annual business exceeds a million and a half. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Lakes, it is known as Cincinnati's representative carpet house. Its career is unparalleled in the annals of the American carpet world in the last quarter of a century.

WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased carpet merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio, former residence Covington, Ky., was born in Quincy, Ill., February 28, 1843, son of Joseph A. and Jane (Campbell) Lowry, natives of the North of Ireland. The parents came to America in 1836, were married in Philadelphia in 1838, and migrated at once to Adams county, Ill. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1862; the mother died in 1881, leaving a family of eight children.

William Lowry received his education in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Owing to the failure of his father's health, he was compelled to leave school at the age of fourteen, from which date he supported himself, and assisted in maintaining his mother and her family. At the age of fifteen he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he entered the carpet store of his maternal uncle, William Campbell. Here he rose rapidly to the position of salesman, and at the age of twenty-one took charge of a carpet store in Peoria, Ill. At the end of the first year, being offered a partnership with his uncle, William Campbell, he returned to Lexington, Ky., and was in the carpet business there until 1870. While here he made his first trip East to purchase goods for their trade. He soon became recognized as one of the most expert buyers in the West, and as a man of superior business qualifications. His health failing, he went to the country and engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle, but returned to the carpet business in 1877, accepting a position with The John Shillito Company, where he remained until 1879, and where he first knew his future partner, Justus Goebel, as a stock boy. He then took charge of the carpet department at Alms & Doepke's. In the fall of 1880 he returned to the Shillito Company, and took charge of the wholesale carpet department. In July, 1881, with Justus Goebel, as above stated, he began the carpet business at No. 118 W. Sixth street. Their accommodations soon proving inadequate they in March, 1883, removed to No. 167 Elm street, where, with his business, to which he gave his every power, upon the threshold of a magnificent career, he took sick and retired to his home in Covington

where, after a short illness, he passed away November 14, 1883, Cincinnati losing in his death one of her most enterprising business men, and the community deprived of one of its best citizens. In personal appearance Mr. Lowry was of medium height, having a rather heavily framed figure; of lofty expansive brow and dark hair; of well rounded mobile features, heavily bearded face, and dark sparkling eyes. Well-read, genial in temperament, calm and affable in address, giving the impression of much reserve force, he was the typical active merchant. He was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Leslie) McCabe, and to this union were born six children, four of whom are living: Margaret, married to George Beers, a professor of Yale Law School; Elizabeth, residing with her mother; William, who bears a strong likeness to his father, and is connected with the house of Lowry & Goebel, and John, a student. Mr. Lowry was a Presbyterian in religion, and in politics a Democrat.

JUSTUS GOEBEL, the present senior member of the firm of Lowry & Goebel, was born on a farm in Luzerne county, Penn., July 21, 1858. He is the second of four children born to William and Augusta Goebel, natives of Goettingen, Germany. In 1853 his parents came to the United States, and located in Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and in 1866 migrated west, settling in Covington, Ky., where he became connected with the Kentucky Central railroad shops. After about three years he embarked in the hotel business in Covington, continuing this line until his death, which occurred in October, 1877. He was a man of strong character and much practical benevolence, and his wide popularity redounded in after years in no small degree to the benefit of his children. The mother, a woman of most lovable and noble character, died in July, 1880. Their children were as follows: William, residing in Covington, a prominent attorney with the most remunerative practice in northern Kentucky, one of the most conspicuous figures in her late Constitutional Convention, and the present State Senator from the Covington District; Justus; Minnie; and Arthur, junior member of the firm.

Our subject attended the public schools of Covington, and assisted in the hotel business until the death of his father. Subsequently he was employed by Culbertson & Company, of Covington, as a sawyer in one of their mills for one year and a half. Then, after undergoing many discouragements, he was offered the position of stock-keeper in the carpet department of The John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, at a salary of four dollars a week. He accepted it; at the end of two months he was made a salesman, and his salary doubled. Here it was he first met William Lowry, and in January, 1879, following him, he engaged with the Alms & Doepke Company, remaining with them about one year. Shortly after the death of his mother he entered the employ of T. M. Snowden & Company, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, as one of their salesmen. Next, in July, 1881, came the formation of the partnership with William Lowry, and the launching of their own small enterprise that was to become the great representative wholesale and retail carpet house of the present. The life, the work, the character of Justus Goebel, are found in the history of the house of Lowry & Goebel from that day to this. Its cares have been his toils, its progress has been his success. Mr. Goebel was married in August, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Reynolds (deceased) and Elizabeth Reynolds, of Cincinnati. Mr. Reynolds was the proprietor of The Stone Lake Ice Company, one of the most extensive ice plants in Cincinnati. Mr. Goebel is at present a director in the company, and its president. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Goebel: William Arthur, aged six years; Lillie, aged four years, and Justus, aged two years. In appearance Mr. Goebel is of medium stature and of wiry, athletic frame. Smooth-faced and with deep, keen gray eyes, he wears in repose the cast of thought and rugged strength, but in personal contact kindles into inviting smiles and genial affability. With the calm conservatism of responsibility, he yet appears in many ways even younger than he is. In 1890 he was a

director of the Mercantile Library, being at the time the youngest man ever elected to the office. The same year he became a Mason, has taken the thirty-second degree of that Order, and is a member of Willis Chapter and Trinity Commandery. In religion he is a Methodist; politically he is liberally inclined.

ROBERT J. BONSER, of the firm of Lowry & Goebel, was born in London, Canada, March 5, 1863, the eldest of four children born to Edward E. and Sarah (Potter) Bonser. The mother, a daughter of Col. Robert Potter, of the English army, was born in the West Indies, while her father was fulfilling his military duties there. The father of our subject came to the United States and in the spring of 1861 settled in Cincinnati, where he followed the vocation of painter and paper hanger. He remained here until 1872, when he established himself in the wall-paper business in Lafayette, Indiana, soon after becoming a member of the firm of Ward & Company, and upon the dissolution of this partnership, returned to Cincinnati in 1877; removed to Topeka, Kans., in 1884; to Tacoma, Wash., in 1888, and recently settled again in Cincinnati, where he at present resides.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. In 1879 he entered the employ of C. R. Mabley as a salesman in the collar and cuff department, from which he was soon transferred to the men's wearing department, and then to the men's clothing department, where he remained nine years, and by his inherent merit and exceptionally effective work made himself its foremost salesman, and finally its manager. Already the remarkable qualifications with which nature had endowed him had appeared in forcible manifestation. He was a born salesman, and peerless and unrivalled, he was acknowledged to be the prime minister of the salesman's art in the mercantile world of Cincinnati. Wherever the abilities of salesmanship were appreciated, he was known and sought after. On July 6, 1889, he permanently associated himself with Mr. Justus Goebel, and purchased a partnership interest in the wholesale and retail carpet business of Lowry & Goebel. Though he had never handled a carpet, and though he had but a fortnight to educate himself in the mysteries of his newly-chosen vocation, his genius did not forsake him, and he donned his armor, took the road the same month, and achieved instant success. From that day he has been a gladiator in the active field. The marvellous progress the house has made is in no small measure due to the force of his character and the might of his work. Powerful in frame, leonine in appearance, magnetic in presence, and with piercing dark eyes, he is to-day the acknowledged monarch of American carpet road men. Mr. Bonser was married March 5, 1884, to Miss Ella, daughter of Philip and Mary Metzger, of Cincinnati, and to this union have been born two children; Horace, aged seven, and Isabella, aged five years. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias eight years, became a Mason in 1890, has taken the thirty-second degree of that Order, and belongs to the Willis Chapter and Trinity Commandery. In religion he is a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican.

ARTHUR GOEBEL, of the firm of Lowry & Goebel, was born March 22, 1863, at Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., in an humble cabin, son of William and Augusta Goebel. With his parents he removed at the age of three years to Covington, Ky. Here he received a primary-school education, and generally stood at or near the head of his classes. In 1878 he entered the Hughes High School in Cincinnati, from which, preëminent as a writer, he graduated with high honor, and with the rank of second in scholarship, in 1882. He then entered the Academic Department of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. While at Yale, he was a member of his class crew, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship fraternity, and was the only man in his class of 153 men who was a successful competitive writer for participation in every public college oratorical contest during the entire course of four years. In 1886 he was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with high honors as a scholar, and standing in the front rank of the university as a writer, a debater and a

speaker. He then matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Virginia, Virginia, where he took the degree of International and Commercial Law in one year. Overwork broke down his health, and he was compelled to abandon his career as a student. At the direction of his physicians he went west, "roughed it," four years, and traveled afoot and on horseback through the Rocky Mountains, the Coast range, the Sierras and the Cordilleras, spending most of his time in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and acquiring, during this period, interests in mining property and in coal and timber lands. In July, 1891, with restored health, he returned, at the solicitation of his brother, to Cincinnati, and bought a proprietary interest in the business of Lowry & Goebel. He is the head of the retail department, is the director and author of the firm's advertising, and has in charge the general management of the house. Unmarried and residing in the city near his place of business, he is at his post of duty early and late; an aggressive and persistent worker by nature and acquisition, there is nothing in the routine that is too trifling to receive his supervision and, if need be, his personal attention; thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business and appreciative of its demands, there are few, if any, of its aspects that escape the penetrating vision of his vigilant observation, and the efficient touch of his comprehensive and progressive direction. The honor, integrity and trustworthiness of the house—its character—are his highest daily care and the keenest ambition of his business life. Tall and erect, lithe and athletic in figure, direct and candid in speech, decisive, energetic and determined in action, frank in expression, dignified in demeanor and courtly in address, a reader and a student, and with the resultant equipment of his travels and his education at his spontaneous command, he typifies the gentleman, scholar, and successful young merchant, and constitutes a fit complement of the young but strong triumvirate within whose hands rest the destinies of Lowry & Goebel, the representative wholesale and retail carpet house of Cincinnati, and one of her foremost mercantile institutions.

LEWIS VOIGHT was born in Cincinnati January 7, 1836. His parents, Henry and Margaret (Helmuth) Voight, were natives of Hanover, and in 1833 came to this city, where the former established a transfer and drayage business, which he conducted until his death in 1838. In 1840 his widow married Christopher Stager; both are now deceased.

Lewis Voight attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Irwin & Foster, steamboat agents, attending night school during this period. He was next employed by P. W. Strader, in the Little Miami railroad ticket office, under Major Tillotson, and was then transferred to the charge, as conductor, of the large omnibus known as the "Ben Franklin." In 1852 he began to learn the trade of paper-hanging, and in 1855 became a journeyman. In 1860 he established the Senate Exchange, on Main street, near Court, and was doing a good business when the Civil war broke out. He sold out, and in June, 1861, enlisted as captain of Company H, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in December, 1862, having been compelled to resign on account of rheumatism contracted from exposure during the battle of Perryville. After the battle of Murfreesboro Capt. Voight's resignation was accepted. During this campaign he was provost marshal at Scottsville and Glasgow, Ky. Returning to Cincinnati in January, 1863, he bought out the paper store of George W. Reed, located on Central avenue, between Longworth and Sixth streets. In 1865 he moved into the Hart building, on the northwest corner of Longworth and Central avenue, and there remained until 1891, when he removed to his present location, Fosdick building, No. 57 West Fourth street. In 1881 he established a wholesale department and warehouse on Seventh street, west of Central avenue. In 1887 he removed his wholesale department to Nos. 258 and 260 West Fourth street, and again removed that branch of his business to the new building erected by the company, Nos. 90,

92, 94 and 96 John street, below Fourth. In 1879 Mr. Voight took his eldest son, William, into the business, and in 1887 the second son, Elmer C., became identified therewith. The former is now manager of the wholesale, and the latter of the retail, department. In 1890 the Lewis Voight & Sons Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, a third son, Lewis, Jr., being one of the company. The concern does the largest jobbing business in the West, is the second largest jobbing house of its kind in the United States, and was the first jobbing house of its kind in Ohio.

Mr. Voight has been an active worker in the Republican party, and was one of the organizers of the Lincoln Club, of which he has been a director and vice-president. He was for six years a member of council; for two years one of the board of aldermen, and for two years a member of the Ohio Legislature. The office has invariably in his case sought the man. When nominated and elected to council he was in New Orleans, and when elected to the board of aldermen, in New York. He is a 32^d Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Voight was married, April 28, 1857, to Susannah, daughter of Michael Friedel, a vinegar manufacturer of Cincinnati. Besides the sons named above, there is one child, Florence Gertrude. The family reside at the northwest corner of Kemper lane and Windsor street, Walnut Hills. The eldest son, William, is married to Carrie, youngest daughter of John H. Sandmann, a former partner of the late Herman Lackman; Mr. and Mrs. William Voight have one child, Edith.

JOHN G. FRITSCH, president and treasurer of the Francis Fritsch Manufacturing Company, was born in Cincinnati July 7, 1860, son of Francis and Clara (Roessler) Fritsch, natives, respectively, of Alsace and Bavaria. His father came to America in 1847, and located at New Orleans, where he remained one year, and then worked his way up the river. Upon his arrival at Cincinnati he worked at his trade, that of machinist, for Reynolds, Kite & Tatem (predecessors of the Lane & Bodley Company), two years, and then, in partnership with several others, started a shop at Vine and Mary streets. It passed through several changes of proprietorship, but Mr. Fritsch finally, in 1884, became sole owner. In 1883, having become cramped for room, the present site was purchased from the Dallas, Marsh and Harwood estates. It fronts 100 feet on McMicken street, 190 feet on Stark street, and 200 feet on Dunlap street. The plant is devoted to general foundry and machine work. Brewing machinery receives special attention, and some of the largest breweries in the country have been equipped by this establishment. Mr. Fritsch died October 17, 1884. The management of his estate devolved upon his son, John G., but the expansion of the business was such as to render incorporation desirable, and in 1889 the present company was organized, with John G. Fritsch, president, Otto C. Arens, secretary, and John Brauer, superintendent.

Francis and Clara (Roessler) Fritsch were the parents of five children: Anna, John G., Emma, Frank H., and Joseph L. Frank H. is a draughtsman and mechanical engineer. Joseph L. graduated at St. Xavier College in 1893. John G. received a public-school education, served a three-years' apprenticeship as machinist, served as bookkeeper in his father's establishment from 1876 to 1884, and since that date, as previously stated, has directed the business. On January 29, 1890, he married Dora, daughter of Henry Roeck, of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Catholic Church, the B. P. O. E., the Board of Trade, the Republican party, and various social clubs.

JOHN HASKEL GRAY, assistant superintendent at factory of The Cincinnati Dessicating Company, at Gilead Station, Hamilton Co., Ohio, is an old Cincinnati boy. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, March 7, 1856, and removed to Covington, Ky., with his parents at the age of five years. His mother dying one year later, his father and family removed to Cincinnati, where he received his education in the public schools, attending same as far as the A Grade Intermediate school, on Bay-

milller street. When not quite fifteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass., and was in the employ of his brother-in-law (Arthur H. Bailey) in the canned goods business, remaining there nearly five years, when he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, the home of his childhood. On October 26, 1880, he was married to Miss Nellie Johnson, of Ironton, Ohio, at his parents' residence, No. 357 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, by Rev. Mr. Fitch, pastor of the Seventh Congregational Church. For several years he was connected with The Cincinnati Freight Weighing and Inspection Bureau, as weigher and freight inspector under Mr. H. Coope, and later under Mr. J. A. Gance. He was also deputy city weigher under Mr. William Broadwell and Mr. Harry H. Maddux. For three years previous to his accepting his present position he was in the local car accountant's office of the C. C. C. & St. L. railway under Mr. J. A. Rothier, when he resigned in 1892 to accept his present position. Mr. Gray has never been discharged from any position, can refer with pride to any of his past employers, and bears a good reputation for honesty, integrity and sobriety. He resides with his family at No. 916 York street, Newport, Ky., and is a member of the First Baptist Church of that city. His family consists of himself and wife and two bright boys, Atherton Lyon, born November 29, 1883, at No. 98 Broadway, Cincinnati, and Frank William, born July 28, 1887, in Lombardy building, Cincinnati. Both are attending the public schools of Newport, Ky. His first child, Harry Walter, was born June 30, 1882, and died August 3, 1882, aged five weeks; he lies buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Mr. Gray is a Republican, but never took any active part in politics. He is a son of William Ide Gray, who died in Tullahoma, Tenn., March 7, 1893, of pneumonia, aged seventy-nine years, five months and twenty-five days, and who was well known to the older members of the Seventh Street and Vine Street Congregational Churches of Cincinnati, of which he was a devout member. The following copies of two notices of the death of William Ide Gray speak for themselves. From the *Tullahoma Semi-weekly Guardian*, Tullahoma, Tenn., March 8, 1893: "Death of W. I. Gray. Mr. W. I. Gray died at his residence in this city at 5 A. M., Tuesday, March 7, 1893, aged seventy-nine years, five months and twenty-five days. He was born in Rhode Island and came west at twenty-five years of age, and started the Marietta (Ohio) Chair Works, to-day the largest in the country. He had led a very active life up to the last, though in ill health for many months. He united with the church at fifteen years of age, and had been an active worker ever since. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. The funeral services, conducted by Revs. L. B. Cheney and J. C. Putnam, took place at the Presbyterian church at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, after which the remains were forwarded to Cincinnati in charge of his son John for burial in Spring Grove Cemetery, which will occur at 4 P. M. this evening, in the presence of his old friends and relatives. Mr. Gray had been a resident here only a few years, but was greatly esteemed as an upright citizen and a conscientious, Christian gentleman, and left the impress of his life and example for good."

From the *Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, March 29, 1893: "W. I. Gray, a life and example worthy of notice. William I. Gray, who was an elder in the Tullahoma (Tennessee) Church, died March 7, 1893, in his eightieth year. He was born at Little Compton, R. I., September 15, 1813. He came of the old Puritan stock of which he was never ashamed. At the age of fifteen he was received into the communion of the Congregational Church. He came west at twenty-five. For many years he was an active worker and officer in the old Seventh Street Congregational Church of Cincinnati. In 1885 he removed to Tullahoma, Tenn., and soon thereafter he was elected an elder in the Tullahoma Church. Through a long life he was a faithful and hopeful worker in the church. He did not get too old to attend the night service, prayer meetings and Sunday-school. He lost only two Sundays from the Sunday-school the last two years of his life, when he was confined to his bed. At the time he was stricken he was teacher of the Bible

class. He was always fond of children, and of course they were no less fond of him. When the church was opened for service 'Old Brother Gray' was present, walking quietly up and down the aisles, showing strangers and visitors to seats and furnishing them with hymn books. He loved the Church, he loved God's people, he loved to serve. His wife told me that she had never known him to have a doubt, and they lived together nearly thirty years. Why no doubts? Because he was regularly using the means of grace and serving. This left neither time nor place for doubt. He worshiped God in his own house, was interested in the Church, in the Sunday-school, in the home missions and in foreign missions. That which I wish to emphasize is this: he was faithful, even down to old age, in his attendance upon all the services of the sanctuary. Ordinarily he was there to greet the pastor, to receive the children, to welcome strangers. He was quite feeble during the last five years of his life. For several years he and his wife lived alone, but when she was too feeble to go to church he did not find it necessary to stay at home with her. If the night was dark and stormy he would pull his cap close over his ears, take his lantern and march off to the services, several blocks distant, and not a very good walk. Can one wonder that he was free from doubt, and that when the end came he said, 'I am ready.' He had faults, of course, but they are buried and will be forgotten, whereas his virtues will live. He was a man of faith, and by it he being dead yet speaketh. A wife, three sons and a daughter survive him, but these 'sorrow not as those who have no hope.' His remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment." [L. B. Cheney.

John Haskell Gray, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant of the old Puritan stock, and is proud of his ancestry, which he can trace back eight generations, as the following record, mostly copied from his grandfather Gray's Bible, will show. Joseph Church and Col. Benjamin Church (the great Indian warrior) were brothers; no record of birth or death. Joseph Church, 2nd, was son of Joseph Church, 1st; no record of birth or death. Caleb Church (son of Joseph Church, 2nd); no record of birth or death. Capt. Ebenezer (son of Caleb), born January 25, 1725, and Hannah Wood, his wife, born 1734; they were married March 7, 1754. Ebenezer died February 10, 1825, aged one hundred years and four days; his wife died February 3, 1815, aged eighty-four years. Their children were Mary, born December 30, 1754; Joseph, born February 25, 1757; Elizabeth, born May 30, 1761; Joseph, born February 27, 1764; Hannah, born July 18, 1766; Nathaniel, born February 12, 1769; Abigail, born September 30, 1771; Sarah, born March 28, 1774; William, born November 24, 1776. An article in the *Newport Mercury*, of Newport, R. I., February, 1825, says: "Captain Ebenezer Church, of Little Compton, R. I., was on February 5, 1825, one hundred years old, and then in good health, never been confined to his house by sickness but one week, and that in childhood. Mowed his farm eighty-five years in succession, and is now able to mount his horse from the ground. In his ninety-ninth year he caught a mess of bass four miles from his house, and in the last year he went out in a boat and caught a mess of fish. He has a number of children, nearly one hundred grandchildren and some great-grandchildren. He is a descendant of Col. Benjamin Church, the great Indian warrior. Capt. Church sustained through life the character of temperance, regularity and unimpeached integrity."

The children of Samuel Gray and Deborah, his wife, were: Hannah, Faller, John, Simeon, Lydia, Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan, Joshua L., Nathaniel, Loring and Benjamin. John Gray was born March 20, 1756; Elizabeth Church, his wife, was born May 30, 1761. Their children were: Simeon, born March 3, 1785; Church, born April 13, 1787, married to Sallie Ide on April 5, 1812; Hannah, born March 2, 1788, married to Wright Wilber; Deborah, born September 26, 1791, married Christopher Brown; John, born November 11, 1793; Lydia, born March 19, 1793, married John Shorey; Eliza, born July 22, 1798, married Christopher Brown;

Sally, born October 8, 1799; Amasa, born January 8, 1801, married (twice) to Mary and Phœbe Irish; Mariah, born April 27, 1803, married George Bailey; Ira, born June 14, 1805, married Harriet Sukill. Elizabeth Church Gray died May 30, 1847, aged eighty-six years.

Jonathan Ide, born July 4, 1760, married Sarah Ide, who was born November 25, 1765. Their children were Elpalet and Ezra. William Ide, born April 11, 1765, married Sarah Ide (her second husband). Their children were: Sally Ide, Sally Ide, William and Betsy Ide. Nathaniel Ide, Jr., born August 28, 1774, married Sarah Ide (her third husband), and their child was Betsey Ide. Sarah Ide married three men by the name of Ide, none of whom were related to each other. William Ide died January 22, 1803, aged thirty-seven years, nine months and eleven days. Jonathan Ide at his death was thirty years, four months and sixteen days old. Nathaniel Ide was fifty-three years and twenty-six days old when he died. Sarah Ide died December 17, 1819, aged fifty-four years and twenty-two days.

Church Gray, born April 13, 1787, and his wife, Sally Ide, born October 15, 1794, were married April 5, 1812. Their children were: William Ide Gray, born September 15, 1813, who married Philena Bert Barnaby and Jennie Cunningham; Sally Ann, born November 26, 1814, married to J. W. Stanley, of Marietta, Ohio; Church Gray, Jr., born June 26, 1816, married to Ann Emily Allyn, of Seekonk, Mass.; Samuel Gray, born February 18, 1818, married to Angeline Moore, of New Orleans, La.; Alvah Gray, born February 4, 1820, who married Elizabeth Bromley and Josephine Perry; Eliza Gray, born October 17, 1821, died August 30, 1829; Abby Maria Gray, born May 20, 1824, married Oliver Chaffee, of Seekonk, Mass.; John Gray, born December 7, 1828, married Mrs. Sarah C. Shepherd, of California; Henry Walter Gray, born July 23, 1832, died March 15, 1834.

William Ide Gray and Philena Bert Barnaby were married at Dighton, Mass., September 5, 1838. Their children were: Annie Church, born September 5, 1839, at Fearing, Ohio, died August 17, 1840, aged eleven months and eighteen days; Henry Walter, born September 23, 1846, at Coolville, Ohio; Ellen Elma, born April 10, 1850, married Arthur H. Bailey, of Boston, Mass., died February 9, 1874, aged twenty-three years, ten months and one day; John Haskell, born March 7, 1856, at Marietta, Ohio, married Nellie Johnson, October 26, 1880. Philena Bert Gray died October 10, 1862, at Covington, Ky., aged forty-four years, nine months and two days. William Ide Gray and Jennie Cunningham (his second wife) were married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1863. Their children were: Florence Edna, born July 10, 1865, at Cincinnati, Ohio, married Frank C. Haymaker, of Clarksburg, W. Va., December 28, 1886; Horace Cunningham, born March 1, 1867, at Purdy, Tenn., married Allie Wade, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. John Haskell Gray, born March 7, 1856, and Nellie Johnson, born July 22, 1859, were married at No. 357 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, by Rev. Mr. Fitch, on October 26, 1880. Their children were: Harry Walter, born June 30, 1882, at No. 93 Broadway, Cincinnati, died August 3, 1882; Altherton Lyon, born November 28, 1883; Frank William born July 28, 1887, in the Lombardy building.

JOSEPH R. BROWN, general commission merchant, at No. 34 Walnut street, was born in Cincinnati, July 24, 1838, and is a son of Charles L. and Annie M. (Bacon) Brown, natives of New Jersey and of English origin. He is a grandson of John and Lavina (Roberts) Brown, the latter of Welsh ancestry. His great-grandfather Brown was an officer in the English army, but at the outbreak of the American Revolution joined the colonists, for which he was disowned by his family. His grandfather was a contractor and builder of bridges, canals, roads, turnpikes, etc. His father followed the same business. On coming to Cincinnati the latter was accompanied by the grandmother of our subject, and her three brothers, Thomas, Robert and Dr. Joseph Roberts. Charles L. Brown died in 1847, at the age of thirty-three years. His wife survived him until May 15, 1890, when she passed



H. F. Bradshaw

away at the age of seventy-four years. The family consisted of five children, four of whom are living: Joseph R.; Maria S., who was first married to Edward L. Tozier, and after his decease to M. J. Louderback; Martha A., married Charles M. Story, who, together with Charles A. Brown, the youngest surviving child, is associated in business with Joseph R.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and also attended the public schools of Peoria, Ill., for a short time, completing his education in Gundry's Commercial College, Cincinnati. He then engaged as shipping clerk for the firm of Conkling & Bacon, where he remained one year, after which he went to Peoria, Ill., and engaged as a clerk in the grocery business. One year later, however, the junior member of Conkling & Bacon went to Peoria, and induced him to again enter their employ, and he remained until the dissolution of the firm in 1861. He then embarked in the commission business under the title of J. R. Brown & Company, and two years later entered into partnership with F. Jelke, forming the firm of Brown & Jelke, which existed nine years. His next partner was H. Morgenthau, the style of the firm being Morgenthau & Brown, fish and general commission merchants. Three years later, in 1883, the business of the firm was dissolved, Mr. Morgenthau taking for his part their fish trade, and Mr. Brown with his brother, Charles A., the commission part, forming the firm of J. R. Brown & Company, which still exists. In August, 1892, Mr. Brown was made president of the Swift Powder & Cartridge Company, of Tallapoosa, Ga., where he spent the following winter constructing their mills, which are the finest of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Brown was married, May 17, 1866, to Miss Mary A., daughter of George George, of Cincinnati, now of Wyoming, Ohio. The issue of this marriage is three children, two of whom are living: Edna G. and Luella M., graduates of the Wyoming High School in the classes of '93 and '94, respectively. Mr. Brown's family are members of Wayne Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wyoming, where they reside. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and member of the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in his political views. In 1872 he was made director of the Chamber of Commerce, two years later was made second vice-president, a year later vice-president, and in 1891 was acting president of that institution, although many of his colleagues, including the candidate for vice-president, were defeated. This is the highest honor which the commercial world of Cincinnati can bestow.

WILLIAM S. MERRELL AND HIS SUCCESSORS. The business of manufacturing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations now conducted by the William S. Merrell Chemical Company was founded by William S. Merrell, A.M., M.D., in 1830, and its uninterrupted growth and success, through three generations, attest its established character, the value of its products, and the integrity of its methods. The efforts of the company are directed more to the perfection of all medicines for physicians' use than to the introduction of new remedies, and their investigations, conducted by and under the supervision of Charles G. Merrell, S.B., of the third generation of the active directors of this historic business, have special reference to this important and much neglected line of work.

William S. Merrell, the original founder of this enterprise, was born at New Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., January 8, 1798, three years after the removal of his parents to that locality from New Hartford, Conn. In 1801 the family removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and there he received his primary education in the country schools. He pursued his studies at the preparatory school of Hamilton College, and at the age of sixteen came to Cincinnati to be adopted by his uncle, Major William Stanley, after whom he was named, one of the earliest merchants here. He made the long and lonely journey on horseback, a considerable undertaking for one so young, but one from which his resolute spirit did not shrink. Three months after his arrival his life plans were suddenly changed by the death of Major Stanley.

He made another horseback journey back to his old home in Oneida county, and after completing his preparatory studies was graduated from Hamilton College in 1824, in the same class with many others who have attained national prominence. Chemistry had always possessed an irresistible charm for him, and upon his graduation he returned to Cincinnati and opened a preparatory school, making a specialty of chemistry and allied sciences. It is a matter of historical moment that he was undoubtedly the first educated chemist who had located west of the Alleghany Mountains. A year later he went to Augusta, Ky., and became principal of a then popular seminary. The liberality of his theological views did not accord well with the timid orthodoxy of that old town in that day and the friction which was engendered impelled him after three years to resign the position. Going to Tusculum, Ala., he became president of a female college at that place, but his devotion to chemistry, leading him into the pathway to success which he pursued with such distinguished honor, brought him back to Cincinnati, where in 1830 he opened a drug store at the corner of Chestnut street and Western row (now Central avenue). Thence he subsequently removed to Court and Plum streets, where he prosecuted his celebrated investigations in Indigenous Materia Medica, and in 1847 discovered and introduced podophyllin, the well-known substitute for calomel, which at this time probably enters into more physicians' combinations than any other drug.

During this period his brother, A. S. Merrell, became a partner in his enterprise. In 1852 the concern was removed to the northeast corner of Pearl and Vine streets. In 1858 the Messrs. Merrell bought the large building at No. 110 West Third street, two doors from the "Burnet House." There the business was continued until 1875 with some changes in management, and always with increasing success, notwithstanding the fact that the establishment was burned out four times during the six years from 1866 to 1872. In 1875 the enterprise was removed to No. 5 West Fifth street, where it was located until 1881. William S. Merrell died September 4, 1880. He was president of the Eclectic Medical College, and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. After the death of his father, George Merrell, who had long been a partner in the concern and the active manager of the business, purchased the interest of his father's estate, and, having acquired the interest of his uncle, organized the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, of which George Merrell is president, J. B. Hargrave secretary, and Charles G. Merrell is vice-president and superintendent, and among the stockholders of which are included some of Cincinnati's wealthiest and most prominent business men. In 1881 the familiar buildings at Sixth street and Eggleston avenue were erected and occupied by the company until the completion of the new laboratory, warehouses and offices, covering nearly an acre of valuable land, at Fifth and Butler streets.

George Merrell, the sole survivor of the original firm, succeeding the individual enterprise of William S. Merrell, was born in Cincinnati in February, 1845, and was educated at the high schools of this city. Upon the death of his brother he relinquished the idea of entering college, and, identifying himself with his father's business, soon acquired an interest therein and has since been the head and active manager of the concern. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of the Society of Chemical Industry, and is also identified with the College of Pharmacy.

Charles G. Merrell, son of George Merrell, and vice-president and superintendent of the William S. Merrell Company, was born in Cincinnati in August, 1867, and was educated at the Woodward High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, graduating from the last named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. As head of the chemical laboratory of the company, he has, by his researches, added not a little to the value of its well-known products. Many of the more valuable preparations from the leading American drugs originated with this concern at different periods in the sixty-five years of its history, and the investigations in its scientific department are directed to the development of pharmaceutical

preparations of the highest standard of excellence. The products of the company find a ready sale throughout the United States, and many of its specialties go to supply a large export trade.

REUBEN A. HOLDEN, JR., proprietor of the company which bears his name, was born on Mount Auburn, May 23, 1859, and is a son of R. A. Holden, Sr., whose biography and portrait appear in this work. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Chickering Institute, graduating from the latter in 1877. In the following year he established his present business of importing and exporting dried fruits. He is a shrewd, energetic business man, and has built up one of the finest trades of the kind in the West. He is also vice-president and treasurer of the Cincinnati Syrup and Molasses Company. Mr. Holden is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and University Club, and treasurer of the Riding Club, and of the Second District of Associated Charities. He has also served on the board of trustees of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and the Cincinnati Natural History Society. Mr. Holden was married, April 28, 1886, to Miss Grace Hillyer, a graduate of Vassar College, and a daughter of Mark P. and Hannah (Goodrich) Hillyer, of Granville, Ohio. The issue of this marriage is three children: Hillyer, Reuben A. (third) and Ira Stansbury. Mr. Holden is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the Lincoln Club.

FREDERICK DIEM, senior member of the firm of Diem & Wing, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of paper at Nos. 170-176 Main street, their manufactory being located at Dayton, Ohio, was born in Switzerland, December 31, 1845, and is a son of John Jacob and Frena (Seigrist) Diem, natives of that country, who came to the United States in 1850, and soon after located in Cincinnati. The father was a butcher by trade. They reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living. Frederick Diem received his education at the public schools, and at the age of sixteen began clerking in a grocery store, continuing in this eight or nine years, after which he engaged in the business individually, for about the same period, being highly successful. He then opened a paper store at No. 5 West Pearl street, and in 1877, in partnership with Nicholas Biedinger, bought the mills of the Rutledge Paper Company, at Dayton, Ohio, which have a daily capacity of ten thousand pounds of wrapping paper. Biedinger's interest passed to Christian Blicke in 1885, and in 1888 to Charles B. Wing, the present junior partner of the firm. The combined experience, good business principles and energy of these gentlemen, have caused their trade to increase until it is one of the largest in the West. Their stock includes everything in the paper line, and their territory extends throughout several States. In 1893 the growth of their business necessitated their removal from Nos. 70-80 Walnut street to their present more commodious quarters. Mr. Diem has been a director in the Western German Bank since its organization in 1875, and is president of the West Turner Hall. He was married, January 26, 1868, to Bertha, daughter of Frederick Schmidt, of Cincinnati, and they are the parents of two children: Albert, who is associated with his father's business, and Bertha. The family adhere to the German Lutheran Church, of which he is a generous supporter. In politics Mr. Diem is a Republican, but he has never been a seeker of public office.

BURR WRIGHT BLAIR was born April 13, 1849, in Cincinnati, on Eighth street near Main. He was educated in the common schools, and attended Hughes High School for three years. After finishing his studies, at the earnest solicitation of his father, John M. Blair, he learned bricklaying with the latter, and, after working four years at the trade, entered the law office of Mallon & Coffey, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in April, 1875. After practicing law three years, at the request of his father he took charge of the steam brick plant near New Richmond, Ohio, and has remained there ever since, having full charge of the practical part of the business. After the death of the founder of the business, John

M. Blair, the concern was incorporated under the name of The J. M. Blair Brick Company, and B. W. Blair was elected vice-president and general manager. Mr. Blair has introduced some valuable labor-saving devices, and has made quite a study of the different methods of making and burning brick in different parts of the world. At the organization of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, in 1886, he was one of the charter members, and was elected vice-president of that body in 1888, at their annual meeting held in Chicago. At the annual meeting held in Louisville, in 1893, he was again elected vice-president. Mr. Blair has contributed with pen and voice to the literature of his calling, reading an address in 1886 at Cincinnati, on "Mining Clays;" at Chicago, in 1888, on the "Progress of our Art," and at Columbus, Ohio, in 1890, on the "History of Brick Manufacturing." He is a clear and forcible speaker, and at many gatherings delivered after-dinner speeches that were well received. In his younger days he was a member of the Cincinnati Shakespearean Club, and also the Cincinnati Zouaves-Battalion. Mr. Blair has never been called to any political office, but being a ready speaker would fill any public station. He represented the Cincinnati Builders Exchange as delegate to the National Builders Association held in St. Louis, in January, 1893.

Mr. Blair is a Mason, holding offices in the various bodies of which he is a member: Valtier Lodge No. 386, F. & A. M., Walnut Hills Chapter No. 151, Ohio Consistory 32°, and Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Blair married in 1880, Belle F. Thrasher, daughter of D. W. Thrasher, and two bright children, a boy and a girl, blessed their union: Webster Thrasher Blair, aged nine years, and Eliza Taylor Blair, aged seven years. His wife is the granddaughter of David Fisher, a member of Congress from Ohio, who caught John Quincy Adams in his arms when the latter was struck with his fatal illness in the House of Representatives. At the present writing Mr. Blair is a well-preserved man of forty-five years, and gives fair promise of many years of usefulness in the community.

MARTIN DONAHUE, designer and builder of monuments, chapels and mausoleums, office and place of business No. 2319 Spring Grove avenue. This popular and progressive business man is an artist of true genius, his love for the picturesque and beautiful exhibiting itself in every detail of his business. His fidelity to detail, brilliancy of stroke and symmetry of outline, stamp him a man of rare merit, and animated with but one aim, to excel in his chosen profession. He is the designer and builder of the Garfield pedestal of the Garfield statue in Garfield place (Cincinnati), which challenges criticism. In the selection of its materials, in massiveness, accuracy of construction, and in artistic design and finish, competent judges concede that it is unexcelled. Hon. A. F. Perry, chairman, speaking for the board of trustees at the unveiling exercises, stated that the design and construction of the pedestal had been awarded to Mr. Donahue among a number of competitors, and that the trustees had no occasion to regret their choice. In a work of art the design is a matter of individual taste, and in this matter Mr. Donahue always seeks to please his patrons. Numerous specimens of his work in monuments can be seen in his yards and in Spring Grove Cemetery, that will compare favorably with any works of the kind that can be found anywhere.

Mr. Donahue was born November 10, 1853, in the western part of Ireland, and is the second eldest of seven children who blessed the union of Martin and Mary Donahue, both also natives of Ireland. When but twelve years of age he came to the United States, and locating in Concord, N. H., served his apprenticeship at the stone-cutting business, working through the day and attending school at night. After learning his profession, he worked at different times in Rhode Island, Richmond (Va.), and Piqua (Ohio), and later came to Cincinnati, where, for a time, he continued as journeyman, establishing his present business in 1885. Mr. Donahue was married, in 1891, to Lulu (Spear), a native of this State, widow of the late Andrew J. Hodson. Mr. Donahue is a Presbyterian in his religious views, and his wife is a

Methodist. He is a member, in good standing, of Warren Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masous, and also of Cincinnati Commandery, Knights Templar. He has always voted the Republican ticket. He served for five years in Company F, Third Regiment, O. N. G., Piqua, Ohio.

W. H. SARVIS, wholesale marble and granite dealer, mill and yard No. 601 West Fifth street, office and salesrooms Nos. 549 and 551 West Fifth street, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1842, and is a son of George and Emma (Barnicoat) Sarvis. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and graduated in 1857. In 1858 he was assistant principal of Folsom Commercial College, in 1859 a railroad clerk, in 1861 a bookkeeper, during 1865 was engaged in the oil refining business, and in 1866 went into the wholesale marble business in Cincinnati.

Mr. Sarvis was married May 16, 1861, to Miriam A., daughter of John and Mary Pearson, natives of Newburyport, Mass., and their union has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom survive, as follows: George Herbert, Walter B., Charles F., Emma J., Alice, Augustus T., and Frederick W. Mr. Sarvis and family are members of the Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and politically is a Republican. The parents of our subject, who were of English nationality, immigrated from England to Canada, and thence to the United States about 1843. The father was a carpenter and builder, and died in 1885, and the mother died in 1859. The surviving members of the family are George, a teacher in the public schools of Eureka, Cal., and John B., a farmer, residing in Defiance county, Ohio. Thomas, a brother of our subject, went to Nebraska in 1857 and became a Government Land Commissioner; he was nominated for the Legislature in 1858, but about that time he mysteriously disappeared and nothing has ever since been heard of or from him.

LEE H. BROOKS. In this free country, abounding in opportunities and rich in resources, where so many have risen from obscurity to eminence, we can scarcely avoid measuring each man's ability by the successes he has achieved, and regarding him as the creator of his own standing in the community, whether it be high or low. Such judgments are found to be not lacking in justice, and though it may be true that many men of ability fail in achieving eminence, yet we may generally feel assured that those who have succeeded have done so by force of their inherent talents, and superior energy and enterprise. Such a decision is pre-eminently just in the case of the subject of this sketch, who, purely by force of his native endowments, has risen to occupy a high position as a citizen and business man.

Lee H. Brooks, president of the Globe Tobacco Warehouse, the largest establishment of its kind in the world, was born at Bristol, Addison Co., Vt., May 18, 1840, and is a son of Cyrus S. and Sophia (Hasseltine) Brooks, of English and Scotch origin. Their family consisted of three sons: Lee H.; William, a contractor and builder, and Edwin, a boot and shoe merchant of Ironton, Ohio. The father died in 1860 at the age of forty-eight, from the effects of a kick from a horse; the mother still lives at the advanced age of seventy-six. Our subject is of an old New England family, his ancestor, John Brooks, having emigrated to this country from England about one hundred and fifty years ago, and settled in the State of New York, where his three sons were born. It was one of these brothers who settled in Vermont one hundred and twenty-five years ago and surveyed a large tract of land in Addison county, reclaiming it from a wilderness and living there all his life. This land has been handed down from father to son, and is still in the possession of the family. One of the sons of this early pioneer was Mr. Brooks' father, so he is purely an American by birth and descent. On his mother's side he is related to the noted Col. Hawkins, of war fame. In 1848 the family removed to Orleans county, New York State, where young Brooks received his early education. It would seem that his father had an inclination for commercial life rather than agricultural pursuits, for he learned the practical part of the shoe trade and started a boot and shoe busi-

ness at Shelby Center, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he was recognized as one of the prominent citizens of the county. But he was of a somewhat roving disposition, and after two years moved westward and settled in Wheelersburg, Scioto Co., Ohio. His stay here, however, was not destined to be a long one. He preferred his former home to the less civilized and ruder West, and after two years returned to Shelby. Here his son received his education at the Shelby High School.

At the early age of sixteen, however, young Brooks began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store. The family were at this time in but moderate circumstances, and young Brooks' extraordinary endeavors to gain an education under difficult circumstances was an excellent proof of the character of the man, revealing, even in those early days, the stuff of which he was made. He worked industriously during the day and studied diligently at night, at the same time carefully saving his earnings, so that at the end of the year he was enabled to leave the store and go to Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he finished his education at the Albion Academy. For two years he devoted himself to study here, and at the end of that time came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where, like so many others, he became a school teacher. No other profession has so frequently been made a stepping-stone to greatness. Here he remained for four years, but at the end of that time his spirit could no longer brook the confinements of the school-room, and he accepted the position of clerk on an Ohio river passenger steamer, continuing in the river service five years, during which time he occupied every position on the steamer from clerk to captain. During this time he also obtained a license as a pilot from the government, which to-day he still preserves as a memento of his youthful days. Having attained and filled the highest position possible on the river, Mr. Brooks now desired to turn his endeavors to a broader field, where his enterprise and energy might secure him the rewards he deserved. In 1868, therefore, he left his pleasant life on the river and accepted a position in Cincinnati as secretary and treasurer of the Planters Tobacco Warehouse, and there he began to give evidence of the energetic, acute and successful business man, whose clear-sightedness and sound judgment enabled him to accomplish great results in business and financial affairs. So valuable were his services to the company that at the end of a year he was made a partner in the house and remained there until 1873. At that time he determined to start a new business, and having sold his interest in the firm, he formed a partnership with William Waterfield, under the name of the "Globe Tobacco Warehouse." In this Mr. Brooks showed his ability in the conduct of commercial affairs to such an extent that in 1883 the business had increased so immensely that they were compelled to enlarge their ware-rooms. They accordingly purchased the adjoining building, and erected the largest tobacco warehouse in the world. At this time also the firm was reorganized, under the name of "The Brooks Waterfield Company," Mr. Brooks becoming president of the concern, which office he has held ever since with the accompanying results of an ever-increasing and successful business. In 1888 Mr. Waterfield died, leaving his share in the business to his widow, who still retains the stock, and "The Brooks Waterfield Company" are known throughout the world as the most extensive tobacco merchants in this or any other country.

Mr. Brooks' early experience on the river created in him a great love for the life, and he takes a warm interest in all that pertains to it, holding no inconsiderable stock in the various steamboat companies. One of his river friends has paid him the compliment of naming a fine passenger steamer after him, and the "Lee H. Brooks" is well-known as one of the fastest and best boats on the Ohio river. Mr. Brooks is also president of the company owning the famous resort, "Coney Island," whose cool and pleasant groves accommodate so many thousand visitors during the summer months. He is also a director of the Ohio National Bank and of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and holds leading positions in various other business enterprises. Mr. Brooks' high standing, however, is not limited to the com-

mercial world, for he also occupies a noteworthy position in secret societies. He first entered a Masonic lodge in 1864, and has taken all the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, but he is proudest of all of being entitled to be called a "Shriner." Although a resident of Covington, Mr. Brooks is fully identified with the interests of Cincinnati, which is abundantly proven by the fact of his being elected, in 1889, president of the Chamber of Commerce, the most influential body in the city. Such an election is regarded as the greatest honor that can be bestowed upon any one in the commercial world, and is due only to the most able and influential business men. He filled this position with perfect satisfaction to all until October, 1890. He was also a commissioner representing that body at the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition in 1888, of which he was vice-president.

Mr. Brooks was married in 1866 to Miss Laura A. Tone, daughter of Hiram D. and Leanna (Wagner) Tone, of Locust Corner, Clermont Co., Ohio, and this union is blessed with an interesting family of two sons and two daughters: Charles G. and George A., who are connected with their father in the tobacco trade; Ada E. and Rosa H., who is at the Thane Miller Young Ladies' Institute. Mr. Brooks, with his varied career, his indomitable will and energy surmounting any and all difficulties, and rising to his present high position in the business world, is a perfect type of the American citizen, an example which may serve many an ambitious youth, showing what may be done, even with limited resources and few opportunities. Solely by his own efforts and native talents, beginning without aid or influence, he has steadily risen until he is among the most honored business men of the community, and in his special line holds one of the most influential positions in the world.

JACKSON TURPIN, leaf tobacco broker, at No. 87 Water street, Cincinnati, was born at Richmond, Va., October 26, 1847, son of Miles and Rebecca M. (Garthnight) Turpin, natives of Henrico county, Va., where their ancestors resided for some generations. This family numbers five children: Lelia, wife of Larkin Willis, farmer and merchant at Locustville, Madison Co., Va.; Jackson; Bettie F., wife of Dr. W. W. Dickis, of Alabama; Rebecca; Mary B., widow of the late Robert B. Turpin, of Richmond.

Jackson Turpin was educated in the private schools of his native county, and at Locust Dale Academy, Virginia. His father's firm, Turpin & Yarbrough, was one of the oldest tobacco manufacturing firms in Richmond, and with this house he learned the tobacco business. After the dissolution of the firm of Turpin & Yarbrough, Miles Turpin, father of our subject, became partner with E. S. Turpin, conducting business under the firm name of Turpin & Brother, and he became superintendent of their factory. Subsequent to the Civil war Turpin & Brother purchased the building known as "Castle Thunder," which they occupied until its destruction by fire; though one of the oldest and best established tobacco firms in Richmond, they became involved in the failures of others, and deemed it best to go into liquidation, although urged by creditors to continue business. By the death of J. B. Royster, a vacancy existed in the office of city auditor, to which the senior Mr. Turpin was appointed by the city council. At the ensuing election there were two opposing candidates in the field, but he was elected by a majority of seven hundred, and continued in office until he died, January 20, 1893, at the age of seventy seven. He was a resident of Richmond sixty-five years, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church in that city. After the suspension of his father's firm Jackson Turpin conducted business individually at Richmond until 1888, when he came to Cincinnati. Here he has enjoyed continuous prosperity, and conducts a steadily-increasing business. He lived at Covington, Ky., until December, 1892, when he moved to his present residence at Norwood. On May 25, 1871, he married Susan Latane, daughter of A. J. and Ann (Latane) Clopton, natives of Virginia, and of English and French descent. To this union eight children have been born: Annie Latane, Miles, Edward C., Jackson, Susan B., Marshall, Julia, and Brantley. The

family is connected with the Baptist Church, and Mr. Turpin is a Democrat in politics.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DOHRMANN, senior member of the firm of F. W. Dohrmann & Son, tobacco brokers, Cincinnati, was born in Bremen, Germany, July 23, 1834, and is a son of Frederick William and Margaret (Knoop) Dohrmann. In his father's family there were three children, of whom he is the only survivor. His brother, Henry, who was a member of the firm of Frederick Delius & Son, one of the largest tobacco importers of Europe, died in 1876. Many of his maternal relatives reside in and about Bremen, and are the possessors of great wealth; among them may be mentioned Baron Julius Knoop.

Mr. Dohrmann was educated in his native country, and at the age of sixteen years emigrated to America. He located at New Orleans, where he found employment as clerk in a commission house, and there he remained, engaged in various pursuits, until 1859, when he came to the Green river district, in central Kentucky. Here he engaged in business, at first representing New Orleans parties, and later for himself, until 1873, when he came to Cincinnati. His first place of business was on the northeast corner of Front and Vine streets, and in 1892 he removed to his present location, at No. 80 Race street. The business of the firm has steadily increased, until it is now one of the largest and most progressive in the Cincinnati market, having the largest export trade. This is largely due to the fact that in 1872, again in 1883, and the last time in 1885, Mr. Dohrmann, while traveling in Europe, visited many of the largest European tobacco markets, thus establishing the greater confidence of his patrons by personal acquaintance. The firm deals in Barley leaf tobacco, which is grown in what is known as "The Mason County District," and also in Ohio seed leaf, grown in the Ohio valley.

Mr. Dohrmann was married in New Orleans, July 28, 1854, to Miss Mary Seipel, also a native of Bremen, and this union has been blessed with three children: William F., who succeeded the late William G. Morris as auctioneer for the Globe Tobacco Warehouse Syndicate, was married June 5, 1893, to Miss Natalia Bloch, of Clarksville, Tenn.; Louis F. is engaged in the seed-leaf tobacco business at Greenville, Ohio; Theodore S., who engaged in business with his father in 1885, was married December 5, 1893, to Miss Lelia Sample, of Covington, Ky. The last-named gentleman is a fine sketch artist, though he never took a lesson in the art, in which he indulges only as a source of amusement and recreation outside of busy hours. His associates are frequently surprised at finding themselves sketched true to life in some of their most ordinary positions, in the act of sampling, selling, buying, or bidding on sales or elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Dohrmann and sons have a natural talent for music, to the cultivation of which they have given sufficient attention to reach a fair degree of proficiency. Mr. Dohrmann is a member of the F. & A. M., a Knight Templar, and 32° Scottish Rite Mason; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is independent in his political views. He formerly resided in Hartwell, Ohio, but at present has his home in Covington, Kentucky.

CHARLES E. TABB, tobacco inspector, office Front and Vine streets, residence Broadway and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, was born at Dover, Mason Co., Ky., in January, 1843. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, after which for six years he was deputy sheriff of Mason county, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. In 1865 he embarked in the manufacturing business as a manufacturer of plows for the southern market, in which line he continued for ten years, meeting with good success. With business-like propensity, he in 1875 went into business as a dealer in tobacco and stock, in which he continued nine years, or until he was appointed tobacco inspector for the Cincinnati market in 1866, a position which he holds to this date. His affability and genial way have won for him numerous friends. He married, December 4, 1872, Miss Katie C., daughter of Lambert and Louisa (Cooper) Nowland, who were



Philip H. Krumm.

natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. One child blessed this union, Katherine C.

Our subject is a Democrat in his political views, and in religious faith he and his family are Methodists. His father, William E. Tabb, was a native of Kentucky, and conducted a mercantile business in Mason county. He was married four times, and was the father of twelve children, four of whom survive. His first wife died without issue; his second wife, Sarah Evans, mother of our subject, died in December, 1845; his third wife, Amanda Elerod, was the mother of I. F. Tabb, merchant, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and Ruth, wife of John Pied, farmer, of Bourbon county, Ky.; his last wife, Mary Metcalf, is the mother of Hattie Tabb Bassit, of Montgomery county, Ky. William E. Tabb died in 1889.

WILLIAM C. BLADES, of the firm of Tabb & Blades, tobacco inspectors of the Cincinnati market, was born near Dover, Mason Co., Ky., in August, 1841, and is the son of William and Amanda (Gates) Blades, natives of Kentucky. The Blades family were originally from Maryland, and the Gates family were early settlers in Kentucky, both being of early English origin. His father was a farmer and reared a family of five children, three of whom are living: William C.; Frank, of Sterling, Kans., and Azalia, Mrs. William Gash, of Rice county, Kansas.

Mr. Blades received his education in the public schools of Bracken county, Ky., and afterward found employment in a dry-goods store at Monroe City, Mo., where he remained two and one-half years. He then served four years in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and in November, 1865, came to Cincinnati, where he found employment as shipping clerk in the office of J. T. Sullivan & Bro., later becoming bookkeeper, and remaining with that firm in all four years. He then accepted a similar position in the office of B. F. Power, well-known in the tobacco market of Cincinnati, where he remained until 1878. He then engaged in the leaf tobacco trade, and followed same until 1888, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Blades was married, October 4, 1870, to Miss Minnie, daughter of John and Abbie (Sullivan) Gates, natives of Mason county, Ky. This wife died March 16, 1888. Mr. Blades was married, the second time, June 12, 1893, to Miss Rosa J. Rabb, in Chicago. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Covington, where he resides. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and politically is a Democrat.

F. A. PRAGUE, of the firm of Prague & Matson, tobacco dealers, with establishments in Cincinnati and Covington, was born in Maryland, January 18, 1837, and is the son of E. T. Prague. His father, who is a farmer, removed to Ohio, and settled near Glendale, where he and his wife still reside. Of his father's children, six reached majority, and three are living, F. A. being the eldest.

Our subject began his education under private instructors at home, completing it at Farmers' College. In 1855 he took a position as clerk in the office of Fosdick & Foulds, commission merchants, Cincinnati, where he remained until the dissolution of the firm a year later. He then entered the employ of Thomas H. Foulds, who continued the business, and in 1858 became a partner of his former employer, with whom he remained two years, dealing in grain and agricultural implements. In 1860 Mr. Prague went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in the cotton and produce business, but a year later returned to the North and operated a flourmill in Covington, Ky., for two years. He then succeeded Smith Ford in the manufacture of plug tobacco in Cincinnati, which he followed until 1868, when he became the assignee of J. T. Sullivan & Company, proprietors of the Kenton Tobacco Warehouse of Covington, of which (B. F.) Power & (F. A.) Prague subsequently became owners, continuing until 1871, when Mr. Prague was selected as inspector of the Cincinnati market. He served in that responsible position with entire satisfaction for eight years, and declined re-election, whereupon the present firm was established. Mr. Prague was married, in April, 1863, to Miss Mary Edna, eldest daughter of Dr.

R. Pretlow, of Covington. They have one child, Bettie. Mr. Prague is a Democrat in his political views, a bosom friend of John G. Carlisle, and has served his city as president of the council and board of education, member of the board of police commissioners and water works, serving in the latter capacity for over twenty-five years. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, a director of the Cincinnati and Ohio Bridge Company, and is also director of the City National and Covington Trust Company.

WILLIAM D. SPALDING, agent for Spalding & Merrick, of Chicago, was born September 14, 1841, in Maysville, Ky., son of Daniel and Matilda (Campbell) Spalding, natives of Nova Scotia and Virginia, and of English and Scotch origin. His father manufactured cigars and twist tobacco, and for years sold his product by wagon throughout Ohio and Kentucky. He moved from Maysville to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and now resides there, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1887, at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living.

William D. Spalding received his education at public and private schools in Louisville, where he began his business career as a clerk in a bookstore, where he remained one year. He was then associated with his brother, in the handling of plug tobacco, at Evansville, and in the leaf tobacco business with his father, at Louisville. In the fall of 1875 he came to Cincinnati, as buyer for Spalding & Merrick, of Chicago, whom he has since represented in this capacity. The bulk of tobacco manufactured by this firm consists of Burley leaf, and is purchased in the Cincinnati market by Mr. Spalding, who is recognized as one of the leading tobacco-nists of this city. He has several times been honored with the presidency of the Association of Cincinnati Tobacco Trade. Mr. Spalding was married, September 8, 1864, to Melville M., daughter of Amos P. and Almyra S. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., and of this union eight children have been born, five of whom are living: Richard Young, Almyra P., Mellie C., Lee M. and Irving D. Those deceased are Lawrence F., William D. and Charles L. Richard Y. was one of the best known tobacco auctioneers of Cincinnati and Louisville (Ky.), but resigned at the latter place May 1, 1894, to accept a position as resident buyer in the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., of St. Louis, Mo., the most extensive plug tobacco manufacturers in the world; although but twenty-nine years of age he is filling a very responsible position. His purchases in this market for The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. will amount to something near 10,000 hogsheads yearly. He acquired his first experience in the business in his father's office, and was subsequently employed with the Cincinnati tobacco inspectors. The family is connected with Trinity Episcopal Church, of Covington, in which Mr. Spalding has been vestryman four years. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

CLAY C. RUNYAN, dealer in cigars and tobacco at No. 106 John street, was born in Cincinnati May 14, 1842, the only son of George W. and Sarah (Hoffner) Runyan, natives of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, the former of whom was a descendant of the La Boiteaux family, of historical renown. They were married at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton county, and at an early day settled in Cincinnati, where for many years he followed the vocation of contractor, carpenter and builder, erecting many of the largest buildings in Cincinnati. He was councilman several terms, and served two terms in the Legislature; he was also commissary-general under Gov. Dennison, and fed the first soldiers coming to Cincinnati during the Civil war. He died August 7, 1871, his wife June 15, 1858. They had three children: Emma, Mrs. E. B. French, of Cincinnati; Clay C., our subject, and Adda, who died February 15, 1845.

Clay C. Runyan received a good common-school education, and was one of the first pupils who attended the intermediate schools of Cincinnati. He afterward

attended Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Returning to Cincinnati he enlisted, April 17, 1861, in the "Woodward Guards," Company D, Second Kentucky Regiment, which was made up of pupils and graduates of the old Woodward High School, and first saw active service at Barboursville, W. Va., against Jenkin's Cavalry. His command was soon afterward transferred to the army of the Ohio, and later to the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Peach Tree Creek, Stone River (serving as chief of couriers on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer at this time), Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, and Resaca. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and returned with his regiment to Cincinnati. He then entered the employ of John Deters & Company, wholesale manufacturers of shoes, as shipping clerk, being employed later in a general store at Taswell, Tenn., and afterward at Knoxville. In 1868 he went on the Ohio river as steamboat clerk, and followed the river in that capacity until August, 1875, when he was given charge of the wharf boat at Golconda, Ill. In 1877 a stroke of paralysis ended his business career, and compelled him to abandon his duties and return to Cincinnati. In 1887 he embarked in the cigar and tobacco business at his present location. In religion the family are Universalists. Politically he is Republican. In 1874 he served as a guard at the workhouse under Ira Wood; at present he is judge of elections in Precinct D, Eighteenth Ward, and has for four years served as special under John H. Simmons, U. S. M., S. D. O. For twelve years he has been connected with the official work of the Cincinnati Music Hall. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN L. HITE, of the firm of Hite & Heizer, dealers in and dryers of tobacco, was born in Higginsport, Brown Co., Ohio, March 25, 1843, son of James M., and Elizabeth H. Hite, natives, respectively, of Westmoreland county, Va., and Ohio. They are the parents of six sons and five daughters, and nine of their children are living. James M. Hite being a merchant, the subject of this sketch began his business career as clerk in his store. He came to Cincinnati in 1864, and clerked in a hardware store three years. In 1867, he engaged in the tobacco business on Front street, in partnership with his father. He assumed individual control of the business in 1868, and so conducted it until 1890, when he admitted Joseph B. Heizer as a partner. Since 1891 their place of business has been No. 25 Vine street, instead of Nos. 67-69 West Front street, as formerly. The business of the firm consists in buying from country dealers, and selling at wholesale in the Cincinnati and other markets. Mr. Hite resides at No. 200 Dayton street. On September 14, 1869, he married Emma E., daughter of Robert Walker, of Cincinnati, and one child has been born to this union.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, brewer, Cincinnati, son of Conrad Moerlein, was born in Truppach, Bavaria, May 13, 1818. He attended the village school until he was thirteen years old, when he commenced life by learning blacksmithing and farming with his father, obtaining also an insight into the brewing business. He followed these occupations until he was eighteen years of age, when he started out as a journeyman blacksmith, and continued to follow that trade for five years, receiving a Prussian dollar per week and board. He was anxious to get married, but found it impossible to support a wife on such meager wages, and was sorely perplexed. He thought of the United States, and was desirous of getting there, but his means were so small that he could barely clothe himself. In this emergency his father offered him one hundred guilders, or about forty dollars of our money, and he started for Bremen on foot, with a knapsack and kit of tools on his back, so that he could support himself on the way by working a day or two occasionally. In this way he reached Bremen, footsore and weary after his tramp of three hundred miles, on St. John's day. After waiting three weeks, during which time he obtained work at his trade, he sailed on the ship "Rebecca" for Baltimore, where he arrived after a

tempestuous voyage of fifty-eight days. His capital on landing consisted of just twelve dollars, out of which he paid eight dollars for his passage by canal and rail to Pittsburgh. Finding no work he started on foot for Wheeling. At Hendrysburg, Belmont Co., Ohio, he obtained employment at seven dollars per month with board, these wages being gradually increased until he received fifteen dollars per month. In 1842 he went to Wheeling, and thence to Cincinnati, where he found work at fifty cents a day digging a cellar, but his board costing one-half this sum, he had but little left. He soon found work at his trade, however, and continued at it until October of the same year, when he commenced business for himself on Findlay street. In 1843 he was married to Miss Sophia Adams, a lady from Strasburg, Franca. Trade prospering with him he soon after bought a dwelling house and lot on Elm street, and erected a small shop on the same premises, where he developed a business in the course of ten years requiring from six to ten journeymen. During the cholera season of 1849 he lost his wife, who left him three children, one of them dying the same year, and another in 1853. John survived, grew up and became a great help to his father. He was married again in the fall of 1849 to Miss Barbara Och, also a native of Bavaria, and nine children blessed this union, seven of whom are still living.

Having sold out his blacksmithing business in 1853, Mr. Moerlein formed a partnership with Adam Dillman, and built a small brewery on the same lot where the blacksmith shop stood. They sold their first beer March 1, 1854, and in the following May, Mr. Dillman dying, he conducted the business alone about one month, and then formed a partnership with Conrad Windisch. Business steadily increased until it assumed large proportions. In September, 1866, he purchased the interest of his partner for \$130,000, and made further improvements for the enlargement of the business. His success and prosperity will be found fully described in the chapter on manufactures. In 1873 he was elected one of the trustees of the water works, and was re-elected. His success in accumulating an ample fortune, after his humble beginning, is an example of what young men may accomplish in this country, when they bring to their task industry, frugality and high integrity of purpose.

JOHN HAUCK. Among the German citizens of Cincinnati, who by their own exertions have not only achieved a highly enviable position in the commercial world, but at the same time have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the community, Mr. John Hauck, president of the "John Hauck Brewing Company," stands without a peer.

Mr. Hauck was born August 20, 1829, in Muelhofen, Bergzabern, Bavaria. His father was a farmer, and, though not wealthy, was in fair circumstances. During a happy childhood in the home of his parents young "Johann" received his first education in the village school, the teacher of which took a great liking to the talented boy. His school years ending at the time of his confirmation, the youth aided his father in his agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hauck was one of the few fortunate who, by drawing "a high number," got free from military service, for at that time it was possible to escape this necessity, now inevitable in the whole German Empire, in the manner mentioned, or, if rich enough, by buying a substitute. Young Hauck at that time was but twenty-two years old, but his mind had grown in a proportion far beyond the narrow, though pleasant, conditions surrounding him. Relatives and friends who had gone to America had sent glowing descriptions of the "promised land," and soon the young man made up his mind that he too should try his luck in the New World. Though his parents at first opposed this resolution, the young man finally prevailed, and began his voyage to New Orleans, January 24, 1852, on board the sailing vessel "Chesapeake." Mr. Hauck did not tarry long in New Orleans, however, but came to Cincinnati, where his uncle, Mr. Herancourt, owned a brewery, and it was here he found his first occupation in his



F. J. Werner.

adopted country. His sojourn in this city was not of long duration. He wanted to see the world, so he traveled east. In Philadelphia he found a position in a brewery, where he remained one year to improve his knowledge in this line of business. Upon the urgent request of his uncle he returned to Cincinnati, where he was gladly received and given an important position. Mr. Hauck was a man of efficiency and of a practical turn of mind, and understood so well the necessities of Mr. Heran-court's business, that he soon became quite indispensable to him.

Mr. Hauck was married, May 15, 1858, to Miss Katherine Billiod, and soon after accepted a situation as brewing master in the Lafayette Brewery, of which his father-in-law, Mr. Billiod, was proprietor. This position he filled for more than four years and then, in 1863, associated himself with Mr. John Ulrich Windisch, also a practical brewer, establishing the firm of Hauck & Windisch, the brewery of which was built on Dayton street. The excellent quality of the beer brewed in that establishment soon won a prominent name for the young firm, and their products found a ready market. To satisfy the constantly growing demand they were obliged to enlarge the capacity of their brewery by increasing the number of their cellars and by erecting additions to their buildings from year to year, until finally they had finished the present gigantic establishment. Their capacity, which in 1869 was about forty thousand barrels a year, had grown in 1881 to nearly four times that amount. In 1876 Mr. Hauck, by an unfortunate fall, received a very painful and dangerous injury, a compound fracture of his ankle which confined him to his bed for a long time. Mr. Windisch dying in 1879, Mr. Hauck bought the interest of his deceased partner for \$550,000; this immense sum gives some idea of the considerable value which the property represented at that time, and the transaction was the largest that had ever taken place in the recorder's office of Hamilton county. Up to the year 1881 Mr. Hauck managed the business of the brewery in his own name, and then organized a stock company, under the present title, the officers of which are: John Hauck, president; P. W. J. Hauck, vice-president, and Fred J. Werner, secretary.

Mr. Hauck's position in the business world of Cincinnati is both enviable and prominent, and inasmuch as his success was solely due to his indefatigable efforts and his efficiency in his peculiar branch of trade, the German population of Cincinnati has just cause to take great pride in counting him among their number. Honorable political positions have frequently been offered him, but he has always refused, giving his exertions solely to his own business. He only accepted the presidency of the German National Bank, and the brilliant success of that institution during his connection with it showed the confidence which the business world reposed in him. Mr. Hauck has always stood ready to support all enterprises of public interest, and indeed during his entire business career there has been no public enterprise of any consequence in which he did not take a prominent part. When, after the death of Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecher, the founder of the "Zoological Garden," this enterprise seemed likely to founder, it was Mr. Hauck who, for the good of his fellow citizens and the city of Cincinnati, intervened and saved this great and worthy institution. Not only did he pay all debts of the garden, but he also bought the ground in which it was established, paying the considerable amount of \$135,000 out of his own means. In a most generous manner he then leased that property to the "Zoological Garden Company" for the term of ninety-nine years, with the privilege for this company of buying it at any time. Without Mr. Hauck's timely aid the Zoological Garden, now a permanent resort of which the city is justly proud, would be a thing of the past, and this deed alone should suffice to keep his memory ever fresh in the hearts of a grateful and admiring public.

Mr. Hauck has two children: Amelia L., who married Mr. Charles H. Heine, one of the leading wholesale grocers of Cincinnati; and Louis J., who has succeeded his father as president of the John Hauck Brewing Company. Mr. Hauck is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and worships at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK J. WERNER was born September 14, 1830, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, whence he came to this country as a refugee on account of his too pronounced Republicanism, landing in New York July 4, 1849. Two years later he came to Cincinnati, and was for a time in the office of County Clerk Charles Cist. For several years thereafter he was associated with the Marmet Coal Company, and was then for six or seven years identified with the Western German Bank, for the last four years of which period he was cashier of that institution. He then became connected with the John Hauck Brewing Company, of which since 1880 he has been secretary and treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati Turnverein, and one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, being mustered in as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Sixth O. V. I., and was the first officer mustered into the service in this regiment. He served throughout as regimental quartermaster. He was compelled to resign on account of disability sustained while in the service. Mr. Werner is a Mason, being a member of Hanselman Lodge, of which he was Master for nine years; he is also a member of the Loyal Legion. He served several years as a member of the board of education from the old Tenth Ward.

Mr. Werner was married February 19, 1854, to Lena, daughter of the late Christian Meyer, of Cincinnati, by whom he has eight surviving children, namely: Louisa M. Werner; Anna, wife of Theodore Kempf, of Cincinnati; Frederick H. Werner, bookkeeper; Gustav R. Werner, attorney at law, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume; Paul William Werner, an employe of the John Hauck Brewing Company; Emily C., wife of Edward Doerler, secretary of the Jones Electric Light Company, of Cincinnati; Martha, wife of Julius Beushausen, and Walter G. Werner, musician. The family reside on Addison street; they are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE WIEDEMANN, SR., one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Newport, Ky., died at his residence May 25, 1890. He was born and educated in Saxony, Germany, and in 1853, at the age of nineteen years, emigrated to the United States, first locating in Williamsburg, N. Y., where he found employment in the brewing business, of which he had obtained a thorough knowledge in his native country. He remained there but three months, and after six months spent in the same business in Louisville, Ky., came to Cincinnati, where he soon entered the employ of Mr. Frank Eichenlaub, who was then conducting a brewery on Walnut Hills. In 1860 Mr. John Kaufmann became a member of the firm, and they built the Vine street brewery in Cincinnati, of which Mr. Wiedemann was made foreman, occupying this position until 1870, when he united in business with the late John Butcher, then operating a small brewery of fifteen barrels per day in Newport. The business tact of Mr. Wiedemann, and the fact that he understood his business practically, having learned it in the Fatherland, soon made itself felt, and the small brewery began to feel the effects. The increase in trade brought about by his skill made the little brewery a large business concern. The quality of the brew, and the promptness with which the increasing demands were met, without the slightest diminution in the quality of the goods, compelled the respect of their competitors, and the name of Wiedemann was recognized as a synonym of fair dealing, promptness and the finest and purest products of the West.

In 1878 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Butcher selling his entire interest to Mr. Wiedemann, who carried on the constantly growing business himself, never permitting the slightest retrograde movement in his brew. In 1882 Mr. Wiedemann came into possession of the Constans brewery, and operated it in connection with the old plant for some years. In 1885 the business had grown to proportions so great as to require very much more space, and the present malthouse and storage elevator, with a malting capacity of 200,000 bushels and a storage capacity of 160,000 bushels, were erected on the site of the old Constans brewery. The capacity of the brewery being found at that time altogether inadequate to supply

the trade, he began in 1888 the erection of the present immense and magnificent works, which were equipped with every known and improved appliance, without regard to cost, the supply of the trade and the quality of their output being alone regarded. In 1893 the large bottling house, with a capacity of one hundred barrels, or 15,000 bottles, per day, was built; the capacity of the brewery is over 100,000 barrels per annum. Two gentlemen are in charge of the immense business; both young, energetic, skilled, and determined to keep up the name and the fame of the founder of the enterprise, George Wiedemann, Sr. They are Charles Wiedemann and George Wiedemann, Jr. The former is the general business manager, the latter being in charge of the brewing, and admirably does each fulfill the earnest of the training they received from their father and their studies in Germany. The institution was founded when its present president was a handsome lad in knickerbockers going to school, and its present superintendent was a little fellow in kilt skirts, both being now among the solid and respected business men of the city.

The brands of beer produced are "The Standard," "Bohemian" and "Muenchener Lager," the bottled beers being the "Bohemian" and the "Muenchener Export"—and well do they merit their high and even unapproachable standard. Mr. George Wiedemann, Sr., died full of years, enjoying the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens of Newport among whom he had lived for so many years, and who so well knew his sterling qualities. With rare business tact, he had incorporated the George Wiedemann Brewing Company a short time before his death, so that the immense interests he had built up by his integrity and business capabilities were carried on without interruption and without the cessation which otherwise might have come from the settlement of his estate by law. The stockholders were members of his family only. After his death his two sons took active charge of the business for which their strict training and education most thoroughly fitted them. Charles Wiedemann became president and general manager of the concern, and George Wiedemann, Jr., the superintendent. There are perhaps no younger men than the Wiedemann brothers in charge of a business so vast; there are few, if any, who could so thoroughly justify the confidence reposed in them by their father, or by the business and social community in general, as they do. Charles Wiedemann is but thirty-seven, and George Wiedemann but twenty-eight years of age. They have not only inherited the sterling qualities of their father, but have kept abreast with the times, as he would have had them do. They are accomplished gentlemen, possessed of the soundest business principles, and have the confidence of the business community, for the very best of reasons—they deserve it. The high standing of the company in the financial world is due in the main to the business capacity of Charles Wiedemann; the superior and incontestable qualities of the product of the brewery is due to the skill of George Wiedemann, who took a course in the famous college in Munich, Bavaria. But the brothers Wiedemann work together; and the harmony and accord is not the least of the reasons for their high standing.

Mr. Wiedemann was married in 1856 to Miss Agnes Rohnan, of Cincinnati, also a native of Germany. The issue of this marriage is six children: Charles, Bertha (Mrs. Albert Will, of Rochester, N. Y.), Victoria (Mrs. Harry Legg, of Minneapolis, Minn.), George, Louisa and Matilda, all of whom with their mother still survive. The family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which they are generous supporters. Mr. Wiedemann was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Good Fellows and the Druids. He was never a seeker of public office, and was independent in his political views.

CHARLES WIEDEMANN, president of the George Wiedemann Brewing Company, was born in Cincinnati June 16, 1857, and is a son of George Wiedemann, founder of the institution of which he is now executive and business manager. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, St. Xavier College, and Nelson's Business College, graduating from the last named in 1874. He was then employed in learn-

ing the brewing trade in his father's brewery till 1876, when he went to Munich and took a course in chemistry and the science and art of brewing in the Royal College of Bavaria, which has its seat in Weihestephau; a small town eighty miles from Munich. After his return to America in 1877, he spent one year in the employ of the Ph. Best Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, and on his return home his father made him superintendent of the brewery, in which capacity he continued until 1890, when upon the incorporation of the company he became vice-president, and soon after the death of his father succeeded him as president. As the head of this gigantic concern, though young in years, he has displayed a knowledge of the business in all its workings, and a soundness of judgment and purity of purpose in the management of affairs which assure his patrons that the high standard of the George Wiedemann Brewing Company is to be maintained. Mr. Wiedemann was married March 18, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, daughter of Adam Wagner, of Newport, and this happy union has been blessed with two children: Irma and Carl Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedemann worship at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Newport. He is a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he is a director of the First National Bank of Newport, Ky., and of the Evergreen Cemetery Association.

GEORGE WIEDEMANN, vice-president and superintendent of the George Wiedemann Brewing Company, was born in Cincinnati February 6, 1866, and is a son of George Wiedemann, whose biography and portrait appear in this work. He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Chickering Institute in 1886. He then spent one year in the employ of the Bartholomew Brewing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of enlarging the practical knowledge of brewing which he had already acquired in his father's brewery. Desiring to make himself complete master of the science, he then went to Europe and took a course in the Munich Practical Brewing Academy, spending several months there; then in a large brewery, in order to make himself familiar with their methods. In the autumn of 1888 he returned to Newport, and when the present new plant of the company was occupied in the spring of 1889, he became foreman. After the death of his father in 1890, he succeeded his brother Charles as vice-president of the company and superintendent of the brewing, positions he is well qualified to fill, on account of his thorough training at home and abroad in the science and art of brewing. Mr. Wiedemann was married September 24, 1890, to Miss Naomi V. Boal, daughter of W. K. Boal, president of the Favorite Stove and Range Company, formerly of Newport, now of Piqua, Ohio. They have one child, George Stanhope. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedemann worship at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Newport. He is a 32° Mason, and a member of all the different orders of speculative Masonry.

HENRY FOSS was born in Germany, June 23, 1817, and died in Cincinnati August 13, 1879. After attending the common schools until he was between thirteen and fourteen years of age he was given to understand that from that time he would be expected to "paddle his own canoe," so he at once commenced the life of a farm laborer, and, to the credit of his industrious habits, it is said that he followed this kind of work faithfully until he was nearly twenty years old. But at that time he somehow or other began to get dissatisfied with the result of his six years' hard work, so he thought he would "take stock" to see how much he had made, and calculated how much he would be worth in forty years, if he continued at the same business at the same wages—about twelve or fourteen dollars a year. He had nothing at the start; he had wasted no money; had only kept himself clothed, and still he had nothing to show for all his labor but a few dollars, barely sufficient to take him over the sea to the New World. Yet, nevertheless, he was determined to go with a party that was about to leave the village for America. Leaving home on the tenth day of May, 1837, the party, consisting of himself and three others, traveled



Engraved by J. P. Rice & Sons, Philada

George Wiedemann

by wagon to Bremen, where they took passage on the ship "Richmond" bound for Richmond, Va. After paying his passage money he had but five cents left, so that it was no trouble for him to conclude to rely solely upon his efforts in the New World of the West—in fact, there was no choice in the matter. After being at sea for several days they encountered a storm of great severity, during which they lost their mainmast and much of their rigging, and were driven back so far that the distance lost was not regained for fourteen days. Besides the above disasters the cook's galley, with all the cooking apparatus, was swept clean overboard, so that it was three days after before they had a particle of anything warm to eat or drink. At last, however, after twenty-two days, they landed safely at Richmond, Va., our subject having, we suspect, had enough of "life on the ocean wave" to satisfy him, as he never recrossed it.

After looking around for a day or two, Mr. Foss went to work on the James River canal, at seventeen dollars per month and board. At this he continued for about seven months, when, having saved something like one hundred dollars, he thought he was rich at once, and would soon buy all the land he wanted. Like thousands of his countrymen he judged that the West was the place for him; so he joined a party of twenty-two possessed of the same idea. Clubbing together, the party procured a large team, and started over the mountains to the Kanawha canal, by which they arrived at Wheeling, where they took steamer for Pittsburgh, and at once proceeded down the river to Cincinnati. On landing here Mr. Foss found things so dull that he determined to proceed to St. Louis. Finding matters much the same there, he began to think he had made a mistake in coming west; but he passed over into Illinois with the expectation of going to work on a turnpike at Belleville. It was so swampy there, however, that almost every one who worked there was seized with fever and ague. In this emergency he returned to St. Louis, and from there again came to Cincinnati, where he was advised by his friends to go to work on the Whitewater canal, at Brookville, some forty miles from the city. He walked this distance with his knapsack on his back, and at once began to work at seventeen dollars per month and board. At the end of three months he went to Cincinnati, and sent fifty dollars home to his parents to help smooth the path of life for them. After working on the canal two months longer he was made foreman of a squad of quarry men; while at this work he conceived the idea of learning the stone-cutting trade, and after instructing another in his duties, he went to the yard to learn the trade. In nine months the locks of the canal were completed, at the end of which time Mr. Foss came to the city, and was employed at dressing stone until he saw an opening at the locks of the Licking canal, Kentucky. After working there about six months he commenced as a stone mason, and having a good eye for mechanics he soon proved an efficient workman, and thereafter could either cut or lay stone. After continuing in this way two years, during which he had sent \$400 home to bring out the whole family, and saved \$500 besides, on the arrival of his parents and his brothers and sisters they found that Henry had rented and furnished a house complete for them to go into.

With the \$500 in hand he commenced business for himself on a small scale, which he gradually increased from year to year until he employed from fifty to sixty journeymen, and nearly as many laborers. In 1848-49, in connection with Henry Atlemeier, he built the House of Refuge; and while thus engaged the cholera was raging so fearfully that the funerals moving from the city to the cemetery formed a constant procession. The architect of their job, Henry Walters, and many of their workmen fell victims to the epidemic. In 1851 he built the foundations of the Hamilton and Dayton depot, which consumed some 5,000 perches of stone, and completed the job in about three months. He built the church on the corner of Mound and Barr, and adjoining gymnasium in 1857-58, also the foundations of St. Philomena church on Congress and Butler streets; St. Joseph's, on Linn; Holy Trinity,

on Fifth; likewise that of the large block on the corner of Ninth and Walnut; and the church of the Holy Angels (all of stone), Fulton; and the south wing of Bishop Purcell's seminary, besides a vast number of dwelling houses. He continued this business until 1856, when he sold off his teams and building apparatus generally, and built a distillery on the Plank road, now Gest street, for himself and his partner, with a capacity of 900 bushels per day. After its completion his partner was somewhat alarmed at their great undertaking, so, to make the matter lighter, sold a quarter interest to two other gentlemen, retaining a quarter himself. After conducting the business together for about three months, hard times came upon them, and Mr. Foss' original partner again became alarmed for fear all would be lost; but not so Mr. Foss, who at once bought the interest of that gentleman, and continued the business with the owner of the fourth interest. The scale soon turned in their favor, and, after eight years of success, having considerable surplus money, Mr. Foss bought the interest of his partners, and carried on the business alone for about two years, then sold out to Mr. John Pfeffer, concluding that he would work a little in his garden, and take things easy the rest of his life. But to his surprise he did not know what to do with himself, and, after laying off about two months, he came to the conclusion that doing nothing was the hardest work in the world. He then formed a partnership with Adam Heitbrink for the purpose of building the foundation of the city Work House. After this was finished he formed a partnership with William P. Snyder and John Brenner, and went into the manufacture of lager beer, the capacity of their works at the commencement being about sixty-five barrels per day. This was in December, 1867; in the spring of 1868 it became necessary to enlarge their works, and their business continued to increase. The further connection of Mr. Foss with the great brewing establishment, now known as the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, is contained in the personal history of his son and successor, John H. Foss, president of that company, and which is contained in this volume.

Mr. Henry Foss was married in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Rumpeling, a German lady, who was every way worthy to be his wife. Of this union five children were born, all of whom, together with their mother, have died, the latter in 1854. Mr. Foss was married again, during the same year, to Miss Adelaide Té Veluwe, of Zutten Lechtenforde, Holland, and by her eight children were born to him, seven of whom—John H., William, Edward, Philomena, Lizzy, Rosey and Bernidena—are still living, as is also Mrs. Foss.

JOHN H. FOSS, president of the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, is the eldest son of the late John Henry and Adelaide (Té Veluwe) Foss. He was born in Cincinnati, November 30, 1859, received his education at St. Xavier College, and became the junior partner of the firm of Foss & Schneider in 1879. In 1883 he made an extensive tour, inspecting many of the greatest breweries of Europe, and obtaining ideas therefrom that have proved of incalculable benefit in his management of the business of his company. Upon his return from Europe, and the incorporation of the business in 1884, he was elected its secretary and treasurer, in 1890 becoming its president. On November 4, 1885, Mr. Foss was married to Katherine Marie, daughter of B. H. Moorman, a retired merchant and capitalist of Cincinnati. She died May 15, 1893, leaving two children, Adele and Robert.

The foundation of the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company was laid in 1849 when Louis Schneider transformed his little cooper shop on Augusta street into a brewery. The new industry thrived, and became known as the Queen City Brewery. Soon a removal to more commodious quarters was necessitated. In 1863 new buildings were erected on the site of the present plant on Fillmore street. Four years later Mr. Schneider, on account of ill-health, sold out to Foss, Schneider and Brenner, the son, Peter W. Schneider, taking up the burden of active interest in the business laid down by the father. In 1877 Mr. Foss purchased the interest of Mr. Brenner.

The business was then continued under the name of Foss & Schneider until the death of John Henry Foss, August 13, 1879, when his interest became the property of his widow and her eldest son, John H. Foss, P. W. Schneider still retaining his interest. In 1884 it was incorporated under the name of The Foss-Schneider Brewing Company. The year 1884 was one of annoyance and disaster to the young corporation. The flood which devastated the city that year undermined and caused the collapse of the malt house burdened with over sixty thousand bushels of malt. This calamity, however, caused no cessation of work, and, in spite of the disaster, the business of that year showed an advance over the preceding year. It was determined at this time, too, to erect an entirely new plant, and in less than one year the Foss-Schneider Company was installed in one of the finest and most completely equipped brewery structures in the country. The product of this great establishment is celebrated, and finds a ready market throughout the United States and in many foreign lands, the annual output being 80,000 barrels.

LOUIS HUDEPOHL was born in Cincinnati, July 20, 1842, and was educated in Cincinnati. At an early age he had manifested a predilection for finance, and in 1860 began to assist in the office of his father, who was well known to the citizens of the Queen City as a member of the wholesale liquor house of Hudepohl & Kotte, No. 372 Main street, where it was established in 1861. In the course of years young Hudepohl was admitted into partnership, and in 1885, with George H. Kotte, established the Buckeye Brewery, one of the ablest managed breweries in the United States. Its growth, its executive possessing tremendous push and enterprise, has been phenomenal, and no brewery has ever deserved more favorable encomiums. The Buckeye brewery is situated at Nos. 77-97 Clifton avenue, formerly Buckeye street. This site was formerly known as the Koehler brewery. The premises have a frontage of 240 feet and a depth of 120 feet, extending back to a wide alley, affording exceptional facilities for shipping and receiving. This plant is modern, and Frederick Wolff, one of the leading architects in this country, was its designer. No expense has been spared to obtain all the most modern ideas. There are two ice machines, an eighty-five ton Frick, placed in 1887, and a one-hundred-and-fifty-ton Frick, placed in 1894, their joint capacity being 235 tons. The business was established in 1885. There has been but one location and one title. The output of 1886 was 25,000 barrels, that of 1890, 40,000 barrels, and that of 1893, 60,000 barrels. This phenomenal increase has awakened admiration and respect for the push and enterprise of the gentlemen constituting the executive. Louis Hudepohl has manifested during his whole business career talent of a high order. His large acquaintance and popularity has proved invaluable in the pushing of this business, and his strict integrity has been recognized. He has long since been known to the citizens of Cincinnati as a lover of music, and a strong advocate of voice culture. He is a member of numerous musical societies, and founded, in 1861, the Maennerchor which bears his name, "The Hudepohl Combination."

Our subject was married in October, 1886, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Weyer, of Ferdinand, Indiana. Five children born of this marriage are: Mary Schilderink (wife of John Schilderink, a merchant of Cincinnati), Louisa, Amelia, Ceilia, and Caroline. The family reside on Kline street, Walnut Hills; they are members of St. Francis de Sales Church.

GEORGE HENRY KOTTE was born in Germany in 1837, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1, 1893. Having great faith in the United States, and being a carpenter by trade, which was that of his father, he came to Cincinnati when a young man. He was very ambitious, and anyone seeing the youth engaged in various lines of business, yet finding time, while engaged during the day, to attend night school for two years, thus acquiring a knowledge of our language and mastering bookkeeping, could have safely prophesied a future to one who could bring to bear such energy, such indomitable will and self-denial. In 1860, being by that time

well qualified therefor, he took a position as bookkeeper with Louis Hudepohl, Sr., and was admitted to partnership in the firm of Hudepohl & Kotte, wholesale liquor dealers, in which he was engaged twenty-two years. In 1880, becoming interested in the Fairmount Distilling Company, he was elected president. This business was sold to the trust in 1888, Mr. Kotte having previously established with Mr. Hudepohl the Buckeye Brewery. Mr. Kotte before he became interested in this concern had made a reputation as one of the shrewdest and ablest business men in the city of Cincinnati. The great growth and phenomenal increase of the business of the Buckeye Brewery is conclusive proof of his executive ability and tremendous push.

Mr. Kotte was married in 1870 to Mary Kate, daughter of John H. Taphorn, an old resident and business man of this city. Nine children were born of this marriage, namely: Clara, Harry, Edward, Louis, William, Frank, Albert, Katherine, and George. The eldest child is the wife of Henry C. Kaiser, manager of the Buckeye Brewery, and Harry, Edward and Lewis are also connected therewith. The family reside on Ohio avenue; they are members of St. George' Church.

GEORGE M. HERANCOURT, who was long known in Cincinnati as one of its principal producers, was of Huguenot stock, and was descended from John de Herancourt, who moved from France in 1685, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to Muehlhofen, Rhein Pfaltz, Bavaria, where the subject of this sketch was born July 4, 1807. The father, George Michael Herancourt, was a farmer in good circumstances, and put the son to school until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to learn the brewing and distilling business, for which the proprietor was paid eighty-eight florins. This he followed two years, then obtained employment in another establishment, where he remained one year; then traveled and worked his way through the cities of France, Germany and Switzerland for four years, after which he returned to his native place, thoroughly imbued with Republican principles, and with a desire to go to America. The monarchical government of Bavaria was soon made more obnoxious to him by his being drafted into the army before he had been home two weeks. His father, however, purchased a substitute for him, and would have established him in business, but being bent on going to the great Republic of the West to try his fortune, he preferred a passport to Havre, France, where on the thirteenth of June, 1830, he took passage in a sailing vessel, and crossing the ocean landed at New York, August 27. During the few days he was in that city, he ascertained that there were only four ale and porter breweries there. From New York he went to Philadelphia, where he was employed in the ale and porter brewery of Badeneimer & Drexel until the following spring, when the works were stopped, as the manufacture of those beverages was not carried on during the summer until several years after, by Reichert, of Philadelphia, and Lauer, of Reading, Penn. He then traveled through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Cincinnati he visited for the first time in 1833, during the prevalence of the cholera, and found half of the stores on Main street, between Fifth street and the river, closed, some of the parties having died, and some removed to the country. The first day he was here no less than sixty-five deaths occurred, the largest number of any one day during the epidemic. He then returned to Philadelphia for a few months, but again came west, this time to Columbus, where he engaged in the jewelry and music business, continuing in same from 1834 to 1844, when he sold out, as his health was suffering from confinement. Being one of the charter members of the Ohio Mutual Fire and Life Insurance Company, he was appointed its general agent, and served in that capacity about five years. In connection with a partner he also carried on brewing; in 1836 he formed another partnership, building the City Brewery, and this business connection he maintained some twenty-eight years, although he came to Cincinnati in 1847, and started a separate establishment. In 1834 he first tasted lager beer in the saloon of a Mr.



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons Philada.

John H. Foss.

Fleishman, on Main street, between Ninth and Court streets, who merely brewed enough to supply his customers over the counter. One year later he built a lager beer vault on the corner of Main and Twelfth streets; but it was closed the following year, because the beer would not keep during summer. In 1843 or 1844 two others commenced the manufacture of lager in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Western row, and continued about two years. In 1846 Fortmann & Muenzenberger were manufacturing it on Main near Twelfth streets, and continued the same for two years. Next in order came Peter Noll, who also brewed lager in a small way on Vine street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; from which it can be seen that the growth of this branch of business has been very remarkable within the last forty-five years. Mr. Herancourt erected his brewery on the site of the present extensive establishment, with a capacity, at first, of fourteen barrels per day, but increased to forty-five per day the second year, and continued to increase until 1851 when he commenced brewing lager. From that time forward the business developed rapidly, and became correspondingly remunerative. In 1852 he built the first large cellars in Cincinnati for keeping lager during hot weather, making his contracts at Christmas for the whole year; and when others wished to buy from him they were refused, on the ground of not having bought of him in winter. His connection with the City Brewery was continued until 1864, when he disposed of his interests to his partner, Mr. Huster. Besides this, Mr. Herancourt purchased a brewery built by his brother in 1854, on the corner of Central avenue and Denman street, and successfully operated it for five years, and then leased it to other parties.

In 1840 Mr. Herancourt was married to Miss Louise Ampos, of Columbus, a native of Bavaria, by whom were born to him two children; she died in 1843. He was married, the second time, in 1847, to Mrs. Barbara Juengling, and the fruit of this union was children as follows: Christina, married to H. Heuck, of Memphis, in 1865, and died in February, 1870, at the age of twenty-six, leaving three children; Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Faehr), Paulina, Wilhelmina, Louis Albert, George L., Edward S., Robert H., Lilly C. and William. Mr. Herancourt died June 29, 1880. He acquired an abundance of this world's goods, and spent the eventide of life quietly and comfortably. As a man of business, Mr. Herancourt had the reputation of being prompt, energetic and methodical; one whose foresight in reference to mercantile probabilities was remarkably correct. He never withdrew from an enterprise in which he was fairly engaged, until success was evolved from it, although the prospect at times might be very poor. He was a man of a thoughtful turn, and kept pace with the times in all that pertained to trade, commerce and natural science, and might be emphatically called a man of progress. He had an enviable reputation for candor and integrity among his fellow citizens; was possessed of high ambition, and was thorough in all his undertakings. To be able to appreciate him, it was first necessary to gain his confidence; for, after he was assured of the real worth of a person, there was hardly anything he would not do for him. To the truth of this many flourishing business men in the city can testify. In fact he was possessed of many manly virtues that made him worthy of the remarkable success that followed him through life, and gathered about him a host of ardent friends. He was president of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

WILLIAM EDWARD BRACHMANN was born in Frankfort on the Oder, Prussia, October 21, 1837. His parents, Ernest and Ernestina Brachmann, were also born in Prussia, the former in Nordhausen, the latter in Berlin. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were native to Prussia, as far back as the genealogy of the families is traceable. William's parents came to this country in 1840, locating at once in Cincinnati, where an elder brother of his father, Henry Brachmann, was at that time, and for many years thereafter, a prominent merchant. Ernestina Brachman died in 1868, Ernest Brachmann in 1891.

William received a public-school education. Upon attaining his majority, he had alternately the charge of a farm and distillery in Ohio, both of which were owned by his Uncle Henry. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio (known as the old Wilstach Regiment). At Charleston, W. Va., in the fall of 1862, while on detached service as acting sergeant with a mountain howitzer battery, word was sent to Private Brachmann, by his captain, that he had been promoted to corporal, and ordered him to rejoin his company. The battery having been deserted by its officers, Acting-Sergeant Brachmann determined to remain at his post, where he was found by Lieut.-Col. A. C. Perry, who ordered him to remain. For this service, Corporal Brachmann was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In the Atlanta campaign he was made first lieutenant, and in the March to the Sea he was promoted to a captaincy. Capt. Brachmann's war record embraced active service in many of the greatest battles of the war (fifty-two engagements in all), including Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, the engagements of the Atlanta Campaign, and the March to the Sea. While in charge of a battery at Vicksburg, Capt. Brachmann was wounded by a minie ball which passed through the body of one of his cannoneers, killing him. After participating in the Grand Review at Washington, where all drafted men were mustered out, the remainder of the division proceeded as far as Little Rock, Ark. (en route to meet Maximilian's forces in Mexico), but were there mustered out of service August 11, 1865.

In 1866 Mr. Brachmann went into the wholesale wine and liquor business with C. J. Glossner under the firm name of Brachmann & Glossner, which partnership was dissolved two years later. He then formed a partnership in the same line with John Peter Massard, and the business still continues to be conducted under the firm name of Brachmann & Massard. Mr. Brachmann was for several years treasurer and general manager of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad, of which his uncle, Henry Brachmann, was for some years owner and president. Capt. Brachmann was married, in May, 1872, to Georgiana Robb, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Robb, of Highland county, Ohio, and they have four children: Jessie D., Willard G., Sarah E. and Frederick Edward. The two eldest children are students at Oxford, Ohio, and the two youngest are attending the public schools in Cincinnati. The family reside in Morris place, Tusculum. Capt. Brachmann is a member of the Ohio Commandery, of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Veteran Union League Corps. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY VARWIG, president of the Banner Brewing Company, was born in Hannover, Germany, November 30, 1835, son of Joseph H. and Maria (Dickman) Varwig. His mother died in Germany. His father immigrated to Cincinnati in 1841, and died here in 1857, at the age of forty-four. He was a brickmaker by trade, but engaged in the grocery business at Cincinnati. He had three children: one died in Germany, and one on the ocean, during the voyage out, Henry being the only survivor.

Henry Varwig received a public school education at Cincinnati. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his grocery business, which he continued two years. From 1859 to 1870 he conducted a bakery, and since 1870 has been engaged in his present business. In 1885 he was elected secretary of the Banner Brewing Company, of which he became president in 1888. He is also interested in the manufacture of electric fans, having organized the Varwig Manufacturing Company for that purpose, and is a stockholder in the Bedgood Artificial Stone Company. Mr. Varwig resides at Carthage, where he is now a member of the village council. He also served eight years as alderman of Cincinnati; he is independent in politics. On November 9, 1858, he married Emily S. Brenner, of Cincinnati, and they are the parents of four children: Ida, wife of Alexis Darusmont, secretary of the Banner Brewing Company and president of the Cincinnati Stamping Company (Mr. and Mrs. Darusmont reside at Mt. Auburn; are the parents of one child, Alexis, Jr.);

Emma, who married Frank M. Le Boiteaux, machinist and electrician, and has two children, Elsie and Beatrice (they reside at Carthage); Rudolph, who married Ruth Bouser, and Harry, who married Winifred Ferrell. Mr. Varwig is a Unitarian in religious faith; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and the Masonic Fraternity, in which he is Master Mason.

JACOB FREY, secretary and treasurer of the Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company, was born in Cincinnati, December 12, 1853, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hess) Frey, natives of Germany who came to Cincinnati in 1845; here the father died in 1854 at the age of thirty-five, the mother June 11, 1893, aged seventy. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living: Frederick and Jacob. The last named attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from Gundry's Commercial College in 1868. He was an apprentice under his step-father, August Goetze, and a workman in the furniture factory of Mitchell, Rammelsberg & Company, until 1875, when he learned the brewing business at the Lackman Brewery. In 1876 he entered the employ of Schmidt & Brothers as bookkeeper, and upon the organization of the present company, in 1891, was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he has since held. This company manufactures thirty-five thousand barrels of beer annually, ranking among the largest of its class in the city. Mr. Frey resides at No. 62 Bogen street. On November 29, 1876, he married Mary Ferkel, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of eight children: Jacob, August, Frederick, Lille, Harry, George, Albert and Edward. Mr. Frey is a member of the Evangelical Protestant Church, and treasurer of the organization with which he is connected. In politics he is independent.

HENRY CHARLES KAISER was born March 2, 1864, at Cincinnati, son of Theodore and Anna (Weber) Kaiser, natives of Germany, who came to this country in their childhood. They were married in Cincinnati, where they have since resided, Theodore Kaiser being engaged in the feed business. Henry was educated at the parochial schools and St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He filled various clerical positions until 1885, when he became associated with the Buckeye Brewing Company, where he is now engaged in the capacity of confidential man. He was married, in 1889, to Clara, eldest child of George H. Kotte, deceased, one of the founders of the Buckeye Brewing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaiser have one child, Norma; they reside on Jefferson street, and they are members of St. George's Church.

CONRAD WINDISCH, brewer, Cincinnati, was born March 6, 1825, in Bavaria, son of Ulrich Windisch. After obtaining a common-school education he commenced work for his father on the farm and in the brewery, being then only thirteen years of age, continuing this until he reached the age of twenty-three, by which time he had become thoroughly disgusted with the country that would barely allow him to live for the time being, and he determined to emigrate. Sailing from Bremen November 1, 1848, he landed at New York February 1 following, having been thirteen weeks on the voyage. He hastened to Pittsburgh, where he found employment in a brewery at \$5 per month and his board for the first month, and \$7 for the following six months. Tiring of such poor wages he determined to go to St. Louis, where he had friends. As the river was low he and three others went via the Beaver canal to Erie, and took a steamboat for Chicago, where they arrived in seven or eight days, and then proceeded to St. Louis. Finding no employment there, however, Mr. Windisch went to Belleville, Ill., and engaged himself to a brewer at \$11 per month. But as his employer used an old coal mine for his cellar, the approach to which was constantly under water, his health began to fail, and at the end of two months he was so prostrated with fever and ague that he was obliged to quit the place, leaving the old blind horse that drew the barrels out of the mine to the care of another. After medical treatment in St. Louis for several months he secured employment at a brewery in that city, receiving \$12 for the first month, \$14 for the second, and \$15

for the third, working at this rate for several months. But having no idea of settling in St. Louis he embraced the first opportunity to come to Cincinnati, where he had friends. When he left the firm owed him about ninety dollars, but as he had never seen any paper money in his native country he declined to take paper money here, hence they paid him in five-franc silver pieces. This, with a few twenty-franc silver pieces brought from home, constituted his cash capital. He came to Cincinnati by way of the river, which reduced his funds to \$60. He soon found work in Herancourt's brewery, where he remained eight months. His reputation as a brewer was good, and to better his condition he shortly afterward entered the employ of Mr. Koehler, of the Buckeye Street Brewery, where he was soon promoted to the superintendency of the work. He retained this situation three years, during which time he was very economical, spending only what was absolutely necessary. His savings had only amounted to a few hundred dollars, however, when an opportunity offered for going into business himself, and he formed a partnership with Mr. Moerlein, whose partner had died. This was in 1854. Both men being of sound judgment and possessed of indomitable perseverance, their business rapidly increased from year to year, until they commenced making lager, when it received a wonderful impetus, and for twelve years they enjoyed great prosperity. In September, 1866, Mr. Windisch sold out his interest to his partner and formed another business alliance with Messrs. Gottlieb and Henry Muhlhauser for the purpose of starting the Lion Brewery. This establishment will be found described in the chapter on manufactures.

Mr. Windisch was married in 1854 to Miss Sophia Wilhemine Kobmann, from his native village in Bavaria, and seven children blessed their union, four of whom are living. He died in 1887. Two of his sons, Charles and William, are now members of the great firm he assisted in founding. Mr. Windisch possessed remarkably quick penetration, was an excellent business man, and was noted for his many acts of quiet charity. His death was sincerely mourned among his numerous friends.

DR. ALOIS ZECKENDORF was born in Prague, Austria, October 23, 1865, and is the second eldest of six children born to Siegfried and Rosa Zeckendorf, both natives of Austria, residing in Prague. Dr. Zeckendorf received his primary education in the schools of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, and for five years attended the University of Basel, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1888. In 1892 our subject came to America, and was employed as chemist in the Fleischman Distilling Company's establishment in New York City. In the fall of 1893 Dr. Zeckendorf removed to Cincinnati, and is now engaged here as superintendent of the malt house for the same company.

ALEXANDER BENNETT McAVOY, real-estate dealer, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 11, 1844. He is a son of the late Daniel and Mary (Bennett) McAvoy, both of whom were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came to this country early in their married life, locating in Philadelphia, where Mr. McAvoy engaged in his business of horticulturist, having charge of the conservatories, gardens and grounds of James Platt, the millionaire iron merchant of that city. While there he became acquainted with the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, who induced him to come to this city. Here he engaged in the same business, his initial work being the laying out of the Garden of Eden, now known as Eden Park. He died in 1874. His wife survived him ten years. Mr. McAvoy was the propagator of the once famous strawberry that bore his name, "The McAvoy Superior Strawberry." He was identified, with his patron, Mr. Longworth, in the culture of the grape, strawberry, and other fruits, in all of which they were eminently successful.

The subject of this sketch, Alexander Bennett McAvoy, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, completing it at Woodward High School. He was then for several years in the employ of the Scandinavian Remedy Company,



W. E. Brachmann

and next became identified with the wholesale clothing house of A. & J. Frounstone, with whom he was associated as cashier and bookkeeper for twenty-two years—from 1868 to 1890. In the latter year he embarked in the real-estate business, laying out the subdivision of Sunset Park, adjoining Hyde Park, East Walnut Hills. Mr. McAvoy was married in 1867 to Ann Eliza, daughter of Edward and Jane (Martin) Wones, and three children were born of this marriage: Irving, Helen and Malcolm, all of whom are graduates of Woodward High School, and the former of McMicken University. Irving McAvoy is a civil engineer with C. P. Huntington; Malcolm McAvoy is pursuing the study of law under Judge Howard Ferris, of the Hamilton county probate court. The family residence is on McMillan street, Walnut Hills, but was formerly for a number of years at Linwood and Van Dyke avenues, Mt. Lookout, of which now populous suburb Mr. McAvoy was one of the early residents, having moved there in 1869, a year and a half prior to the establishment of the street-car service to that locality. The family are members of the Mt. Lookout Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McAvoy is a Mason; politically he is a Democrat and a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

CHARLES KAHN, JR., was born June 9, 1833, at Alberschweiler, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. His parents, Solomon and Esther Kahn, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, as were also their ancestors, came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, in 1836. Charles was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, graduating from the Cincinnati College in 1849, and the following year went to Europe, where he spent eighteen months in travel and study. Returning to Cincinnati, he engaged in the slaughtering business with his father, whom he succeeded, a few years later, conducting the business alone until 1862. In 1862-63, Mr. Kahn was engaged exclusively in filling of government contracts, supplying vast numbers of cattle and great quantities of fresh beef for the Northern armies. In 1863 Mr. Kahn was one of the organizers of the firms of Richard Beresford & Company, and Kahn & Forbus, which were among the largest pork-packing establishments in Cincinnati, then the largest pork-packing market in the world. These firms were dissolved in 1877, and the firm of Charles Kahn, Jr., & Company was formed, which for ten years carried on an extensive grain and provision business. Mr. Kahn was one of the founders of the Union Stock Yards Company. From 1887 to 1890 he was engaged exclusively in handling horses, mules and cattle. In October, 1890, he embarked in the real-estate and loan-negotiating business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Kahn's business operations have not been confined to Cincinnati. In 1893, in conjunction with his son Sol, he organized the Qualey Construction Company of Chicago, and secured a one-million-dollar contract for the construction of one mile of the ship canal now being built by the Sanitary Department of Chicago. Mr. Kahn has been closely identified with the interests of Cincinnati, and has given much of his time to the discharge of important trusts. He was for a number of years a member of the city council, chairman of the fire department committee, chairman of the finance committee, and fire commissioner. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for more than thirty years, and was an active member of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange. He is a member of a number of secret societies, among them the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, B'nai B'rith. Mr. Kahn was married, in 1857, to Hannah, daughter of the late Isaac Marcks, the veteran ice dealer of Cincinnati. Of this marriage one son, C. Sol. Kahn, is the only living issue. The firstborn of the marriage, Albert A. Kahn, was born June 21, 1861, and died January 4, 1889. He was a promising young business man.

FRANK JAMES WADE, real-estate, stock, bond and note dealer and broker, and president of the Cincinnati Real Estate and Stock Exchange, was born in Owego, Tioga Co., New York, October 21, 1852. He is a son of James A. and Mary (Day) Wade, both of whom were natives of the State of New York, and of English descent, although both families date back in the history of this country to its earliest colonization by

the English. James A. Wade is a carpenter and builder, in which business he is now engaged in Aurora, Ill., where he located in 1858, and where the subject of this sketch, Frank J. Wade, received his education.

At the age of sixteen, Frank entered the employ of a wholesale grocery firm, with whom he remained for two years. He then learned the trade of a silversmith, and in 1872 came to Cincinnati and entered the employ of Homan & Company, with whom he was associated until 1874. For two years following he had charge of a silverware manufacturing establishment at Racine, Wis. Returning to Cincinnati, he embarked, in 1877, in the real-estate business with Meyers, Gibbs & Company, with whom he remained three years, then entering into the same business for himself. He is now associated with Mr. Adam Lepper, under the firm name of Lepper, Wade & Company, conducting one of the most extensive businesses of its kind in the city. In the development of Cincinnati suburban property, Mr. Wade, both alone and in connection with the present firm, has been actively identified, having been interested in subdivisions in all of the circle of hill-top suburbs, and in the contiguous territory in Kenton and Campbell counties, Ky. He was one of the charter members of the Cincinnati Real Estate and Stock Exchange, was its first treasurer, was elected its presiding officer January 1, 1892, and re-elected by a unanimous vote, January 1, 1893. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being a 32 degree Mason, A. A. S. R., a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Pythias, being a past major of the Uniformed Knights of the latter Order.

Mr. Wade was married, December 23, 1874, to Ettie M., daughter of John Beesley, a merchant tailor of Cincinnati. One child born of this marriage, Mamie B., died in her thirteenth year. The family reside in a very charming place in Westwood, this county.

ALONZO C. HORTON, real-estate agent, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1, 1838. His father, Henry V. Horton, a native of the State of New York, came to Cincinnati in 1830, and was here engaged for many years in conducting a silversmith establishment. He was prominently identified with the Sons of Temperance for many years, and up to the time of his death was the grand scribe of the national division of the Order. He died in Cincinnati in 1870.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and completed it at Herron's Academy. For a time thereafter, he was employed with the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, after which he was for a brief period an employe of the O. & M. R. R. Co. In 1865 he entered into the real-estate brokerage business, in which he has had several partnership associations, the first being with Samuel Sargent, the second with the firm of Geo. H. Shotwell & Company, and the third and last with George F. Meyers; he is now engaged in the same business alone. Mr. Horton has been very actively identified with the development of the suburban districts, one of the very earliest subdivisions made in the county being that of a large tract of land in the now extensively improved and populous north end of Vine street, known as Corryville, in which he was associated with the late Truman B. Handy. He was among the earliest of the real-estate dealers to make a specialty of, and engage extensively in, auction sales. He was urgent in his endeavors to establish a real-estate exchange in Cincinnati, and it was largely through his efforts that this was finally accomplished; he was the first president of that body, with which he has ever since been connected. He is a Republican and an active member of the Lincoln Club, of which he was president two terms. Mr. Horton was married, in 1865, to Maria R., daughter of Nathaniel Bartlett, one of the pioneer merchants of Cincinnati. Three sons and one daughter born of this marriage survive, namely: A. Bartlett, a journalist, now Cincinnati correspondent for several newspapers of New York City; George M., who is associated with his father in the real-estate business; Alice M., wife of William L. Harvey, who is engaged in the grain business in Cin-

cinnati; and Alonzo C., Jr., a student. The family residence is on North Crescent avenue, Avondale. They are members of the Swedenborgian Church.

ALBERT WILLIAMSON, real-estate dealer and insurance agent, residence No. 518 Chase avenue, North Side, Cincinnati, was born in Colerain township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, November 2, 1843, one of the family of four children born to David and Elizabeth (Huston) Williamson. He was educated at Farmers' College, College Hill, and in boyhood worked on the farm. During the years of the Civil war, he was in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company; during 1874-75-76 he was deputy recorder of Hamilton county; from 1880 to 1885 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Cincinnati, and ever since that time has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. Mr. Williamson was married February 26, 1867, to Sarah D., daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Nelson) Harris, natives of Cincinnati and Pennsylvania, respectively, and to this union were born five children, two of whom are deceased; the living are: George H., who was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and is now a dealer in carriage and wagon materials; Albert W., educated in the Cincinnati schools, now a bookkeeper (was married February 17, 1892, to Miss Retta I. Stoughton), and Horace G., residing at home and attending school. Mr. Williamson and his family attend the Presbyterian Church; he is past master of Hoffner Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M., Cincinnati; politically he is a Democrat.

The father of our subject was born June 6, 1808, in Hunterdon county, N. J., and came with his parents to Colerain township at the age of six years. He was an edge tool manufacturer for a number of years, but afterward retired to farm life in Colerain township, where he died January 8, 1878. The mother of our subject was born in Colerain township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, April 24, 1814, and died October 1, 1876. They reared a family of four children—two sons and two daughters—as follows: Hannah Jane, now Mrs. Thomas Cooper, residing at Newton, Jasper Co., Ill.; Mary E., now Mrs. Berger, residing in Cincinnati; Paul H., now in San Francisco, Cal., and Albert, our subject. Both paternal and maternal ancestors experienced the trials of the American Revolution, many Williamsons being soldiers in the ranks, while the great-grandfather, Capt. John Huston, fell at the battle of Brandywine.

ROBERT LESLIE, real-estate dealer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 18, 1832. His parents, also natives of Ireland, as were their ancestors for many generations, came to this country in 1836, locating in New York City, where our subject received his education, and resided until his seventeenth year. In September, 1848, he came with an elder brother, James Y. Leslie, to Cincinnati, and here the latter established a furnishing goods and hosiery business, employing Robert as one of the salesmen. Two years later, the brothers formed a partnership which continued until 1855, when Robert purchased his brother's interest. For some years he carried on the business alone, and then became associated with William H. Taylor in the same line, the partnership continuing under the name of Taylor, Leslie & Company, for some years. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Leslie continued alone. In 1885 he embarked in the real-estate business, in which he is still engaged as senior member of the firm of Leslie, Dicks & Company. The firm's interests are largely in real estate in Norwood, of which Mr. Leslie is a very energetic and public-spirited citizen. To his untiring efforts is largely due the development and wonderful growth of this most prospering of our suburbs. He and his associates have recently added a fifty-acre subdivision to South Norwood, containing two hundred lots, several of which have already been sold and built upon. Mr. Leslie has himself erected thirty handsome residences in Norwood. His residence is on Floral avenue and Jefferson place. He has one son, Walter B., who is engaged in the furnishing-goods business in New York. One daughter, Alice A., is the wife of William A. White, of the firm of Leslie, Dicks & Company.

GABRIEL DIRR, real-estate and insurance agent, and notary public, was born in Baden, Germany, April 8, 1838, son of Barney and Agatha Dirr, both also natives of Germany. His father came to America with his family, landing in New York August 9, 1854. He then located near Utica, N. Y., but only remained there two years, coming to Cincinnati in 1856. He established a dry-goods store in the city, which he conducted until his death in 1885; his wife died five years later. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom five yet survive.

The subject of our sketch received a college education in Germany. He came with his parents to America when a boy, and learned the carriage-making trade at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, after completing which he bought a shop, and was engaged in the manufacture of carriages until 1865. He then sold the shop and opened a grocery store in Cumminsville, which he conducted until 1872, when he sold out to his brother. He was elected mayor of Cumminsville the same year; in 1873 was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the Twenty-fifth Ward; in 1877 was elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio; in 1879 was elected president of the board of aldermen of Cincinnati, and for two years he was a member of the council. Since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business.

On March 2, 1861, Mr. Dirr was married to Mary A., daughter of Martin and Mary A. Hensler, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Seven children blessed this union: Mamie A., wife of George A. Shaddinger, with the Adams Express Company, Cincinnati; Katie D., wife of John M. Duey, with the Western Union Telegraph Company; Vondie D., wife of Robert R. McRoberts, councilman of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Gabriel D., Jr., attending the Cincinnati Business College; Edna and Reuben; and Lula D. Reif, who was drowned in the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, while boat riding in August, 1893. Politically, Mr. Dirr is a Republican; socially he is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the National Union.

CAPTAIN CHARLES M. HOLLOWAY, senior member of the firm of C. M. Holloway & Co., was born in Mason county, Va. (now W. Va.), August 5, 1830, a son of Joseph H. and Mary S. (Henton) Holloway. The paternal great-grandfather emigrated from England, and the grandfather was an educator in the early Presbyterian schools of Virginia. The paternal grandmother was Miss Haines, a lady of Irish extraction. The father of Charles M., who was a farmer, died of cholera in 1849, at the age of fifty-five years.

Our subject is the seventh of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. His education was limited to the meager advantages afforded by the schools of his boyhood, the building for which was of logs, built by the prospective patrons of the school coming together on a certain day and by their united efforts rolling up the logs. The fuel was furnished by the larger boys chopping it from the surrounding forest, and the teacher was paid by subscription, and "boarded round." Capt. Holloway's second teacher was Robert Lewis, a descendant of Betty Washington, a sister of the Father of our Country. At the age of eighteen our subject made his first trip to Cincinnati on a flatboat loaded with salt, which was the beginning of a long term of service on the river. When he was but twenty-one years of age he was second pilot on a flatboat running to New Orleans, and he soon became part owner and master of a steamboat. He was variously employed as master on different boats, in all of which he owned an interest. He became captain in 1862, and in 1866, when the Cincinnati & Big Sandy Packet Company was incorporated as the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company, he became a stockholder, also a director of the company, and took command of one of its best boats, the "Fleetwood," a very fast and commodious boat, and very popular. Capt. Holloway steamboated on all the rivers of the West and South, and has always been a strong advocate of improving our rivers and harbors, the great natural avenues of



May Fehleimer.

transportation which have been given us for the good of all, and which can not be side-tracked by any private corporation. In 1870 Capt. Holloway left the river to take charge of the Cincinnati Agency of the Ohio River Salt Company. Seven years later he purchased the stock and the good will of this company, and has since devoted himself to the wholesale salt trade, of which he is the only exclusive dealer in the city. His efforts have become crowned with success, and his territory now extends to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. They handle all kinds of common, fine, packers, table, dairy and rock salt. Capt. Holloway has always been an active dealer in stocks and real estate. He owns the C. M. Holloway subdivision on Walnut Hills, besides considerable real estate in Avondale, Los Angeles, California, and Utah. He has stock in some of the banks of Cincinnati, and is a director of the German National; is also interested in the Security Investment Company, a land syndicate located in Washington, D. C. For some time he was general manager of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company, and of the Louisville Mail Line, later president of both companies; but in January, 1890, he sold out his entire interest in those companies, and at the present time owns no steamboat property. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was elected vice-president in 1873, president in 1874, and re-elected president in 1875; has also frequently represented the Chamber as a delegate to the National Board of Trade. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Queen City and Cuvier Clubs.

Capt. Holloway was married February 8, 1858, to Miss Minerva A., daughter of Thomas E. Hanly, a merchant and farmer of Cabell county, W. Va. The issue of this marriage has been five children, four of whom are living: Charles M., Jr.; G. Clarence, who is an attorney, but is now engaged in business with his father; John Kyle, in partnership with George Dana in the manufacture of the Peerless Ice Cream Freezer at Ninth and Sycamore streets, and Evangeline M. Capt. Holloway and family worship at Grace Episcopal Church, Avondale. His beautiful residence, located at the corner of Reading road and Maple avenue, in Avondale, is surrounded by an elegant lawn of four acres. In his political views the Captain is a Democrat; he was appointed, by Governor Bishop, a member of the board of police commissioners of Cincinnati, was elected president of the board, but resigned after a few months' service. He was a member of the board of park commissioners when E. H. Pendleton and Alfred Gaither were upon the board.

MAY FECHHEIMER was born in Cincinnati, February 11, 1847. The families of both his parents, Samuel Fechheimer and Caroline Barnett, came to this country from Bavaria in the same year, 1842, and his parents were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846. His grandparents, Meyer and Rosa Fechheimer, and Jacob and Bertha Barnett, were native to Bavaria, as were their ancestors back to the days of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, with both of which eminent musical composers the Fechheimer family were connected.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and in 1868 entered into business as a salesman for the wholesale clothing firm of Fechheimer, Frenkel & Co., the senior members of which were his uncle, Marcus Fechheimer, and Benedict Frenkel. Of this firm May Fechheimer became a partner in 1873, continuing therewith until its dissolution in 1883, when he became a member of the newly organized firm of Fechheimer Bros. & Co., in the wholesale clothing business on Third street, Cincinnati. In 1888, the firm removed to its present quarters on Fifth street, adding an extensive retail department thereto. The firm consists of our subject and his brother, J. S. Fechheimer, and Arnold Iglauer.

On November 19, 1873, Mr. Fechheimer was married to Carrie Frenkel, of Cincinnati, third daughter of Benedict and Charlotte Frenkel, who also came to this country from Bavaria. Five children were born of this marriage, viz.: Ruth, Samuel Tilden, Tessie, Delia and Louis, all of whom are going to school. The family

are inclined to liberal or reformed Judaism. Mr. Fechheimer has been a lifelong Democrat, and has held several important trusts. For five years he was a member of the Longview Asylum Directory under Governor Hoadly's appointment, and was chairman of that board; was also one of Mayor Mosby's appointees, upon the non-partisan board of city affairs. Mr. Fechheimer is a member of the Masonic Order, and has taken the Royal Arch Degree. The family reside in a very handsome home on Park avenue, Walnut Hills.

THEODORE COOK, one of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens; died at his residence in Clifton, May 6, 1894. He was born in 1833, and hence had nearly completed his sixty-first year. He was a native of Brownsville, Penn., which was also the native place of James G. Blaine and several other persons who became prominent in American life. His father was an industrious, respected farmer, and his mother a woman of much culture and refinement. Theodore attended the village school until twelve years of age, and thus early evinced that paternal industry and maternal mental vigor which assured his later success.

The modest circumstances of the family led our subject to early begin the battle of life, and at the age of thirteen he was employed as a clerk in Camp's store in Brownsville. Being a bright, active youth, he soon won his employer's confidence and favor, and a year hence had saved sufficient from his meager salary to secure his passage on the river to Cincinnati, where he was to seek his fortune. Here he found temporary employment at very small wages, and in 1850 obtained a clerkship in the house of Avery, Wayne & Co.—which was the beginning of his success. Three years later Leidy, Baird & Cassily succeeded this firm, Mr. Cook remaining and obtaining an interest as a silent partner. In 1855, Mr. Cook, in connection with Capt. John B. Davis, bought out and succeeded Leidy, Baird & Cassily, which firm had been very prosperous and concluded to retire from business. Mr. Cook and his partner, Capt. Davis, had but small means, and their purchase was mainly on credit. In 1857, Mr. Cook purchased the interest of Capt. Davis, uniting with the firm of Barker & Hart, the house then becoming Barker, Hart & Cook, and it prospered amazingly. The war broke out in 1861, and this made business for steamboats and for all connected with them. The trade in which Mr. Cook was engaged naturally brought him in close touch with the steamboat business, and he, with others, such as Thomas Sherlock, Patrick Rogers, and the Gaffs, became large owners of steamboat property, having a heavy interest in the United States Mail Line which plied between Cincinnati and Louisville. After the war, and when river business began seriously to decline, Barker, Hart & Cook wound up, each of them having accumulated large wealth. Mr. Cook retained an interest in the Louisville Line for sometime thereafter, but he virtually retired from that line of business, since which time he has not been personally identified with steamboat pursuits, though always active, his life throughout from the day he landed in Cincinnati having been a busy one. He was twice elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Fourth National Bank, The Cincinnati Stove Works, The American Burial Case Company, and other enterprises.

Upon the leasing by the city of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, Mr. Cook was elected the first president of the company. Always enterprising, he purchased considerable land in what is called South Clifton, and much of it he improved. It can not be said of him, as it is of other leading citizens of Cincinnati, that he never built a house, for he built many, and has always been in the front in enterprises calculated and intended to forward the interests of the city. He was one of the projectors of the "Grand Hotel," the Suspension Bridge and the Southern railway, and was active in their construction; he was also foremost in locating and building the Queen City Club at the corner of Elm and Seventh streets. There was seldom a movement in Cincinnati of a public character in which Mr. Cook was not engaged. Being free from business that required constant attention, he was often called upon

to aid in the promotion of benevolent enterprises, and he was never found wanting. He was one of the best known citizens, enjoyed the confidence and respect of all, and for forty-five years his interests were identified with those of the Queen City. Always alive to the city's welfare, there were few public movements in which he was not identified in some way. Although not actively in politics in the sense of holding office, he was constantly waging warfare against all that was corrupt and disreputable, and advocating decency and good government. The Cook homestead in Clifton is one of the handsome residences in that aristocratic suburb, and has been the scene of many social triumphs. In politics Mr. Cook was a Democrat. During the Civil war he was a War Democrat, and gave freely of his labor and means to maintain the Union cause. He was one of those who believed that the best way for a political organization to secure success was to deserve it, and this principle was his guiding star. Mr. Cook held numerous public offices, among which was the chairmanship of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to inspect, upon behalf of the United States, the affairs of the California and Oregon Railroad Companies. He was also a member of the State Tax Commission of Ohio, appointed by Governor McKinley. In his early days he was the nominee of his party for Congress, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket.

Mr. Cook was a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in Clifton. For seven or eight years he superintended the Sabbath-school, and for many years was a member of the vestry. He contributed liberally toward all charitable and religious causes, and was foremost in maintaining them. Mr. Cook was married to Miss Anna Semple, who survives him. The children who are living are Cassily C. Cook, an attorney; Theodore Cook, Jr., and Clifford, who is a student at Yale College; the only daughter is Mrs. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Cook left an estate estimated to be worth over a quarter of a million dollars, largely consisting of valuable Clifton property.

PATRICK POLAND, the son of John Poland, a manufacturer, was born March 22, 1824, at the family residence, Hollywood, near the town of Ballymore Eustace, a few miles from Dublin, Ireland, and died November 30, 1892, at his residence, No. 116 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. He was educated at the Collegiate Academy of Ballymore Eustace, taking the classical course, at which time he had in view the study of law. Upon his graduation, however, he became engaged in journalism in Dublin, whence he came to this country in 1844, locating in Cincinnati. Here for a time he wrote for "The Catholic Telegraph," then as now one of the leading publications devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, and also contributed to the columns of a periodical, known as "Nonpareil," publication of which has long since been suspended. In 1848 he abandoned journalism to accept a position in the wholesale grocery house of Corr & Company. While thus engaged he married Mary Ryan, daughter of Patrick Ryan, a builder and architect who was born in Ireland, but who had been long a resident of Trenton, N. J., before coming to Cincinnati. After his marriage Mr. Poland started in the wholesale grocery business for himself in Chillicothe, and there remained two years, when he was called to Cincinnati to take charge of the business of his former employer, who died soon after his arrival. The business was then carried on under the name of Corr & Poland, the widow of David Corr retaining an interest. Later a partnership was formed with John Henry, under the name of Poland & Henry, which continued until the death of Mr. Henry, in 1881, after which the firm became Poland, Debar & Company. In 1883 Mr. Poland retired from active business, but retained his directorship in the Citizens' National Bank, and in several insurance companies.

The several wholesale grocery firms with which Mr. Poland was identified were among the leading ones of the West, and from their profits he amassed a handsome competence. He was a man of pronounced literary tastes and a great traveler, spending many summers in making extensive tours of Europe and America. He

was actively identified with the general work of St. Xavier's, of which Church he was a member. Early in his business career Mr. Poland became a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and was one of its directors for a number of years. At the time of his death he was one of the board of directors of the House of Refuge, by appointment of Mayor Mosby; was a director of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Co., of the Lafayette Bank, the Merchants and Manufacturers Co., and others. Mr. Poland was a trusted and honored merchant. "On change" no man's word stood higher, and in his undertakings he had the full confidence of his fellow merchants. His manner was quiet, simple, unostentatious; he was approachable by the humblest; many a poor man in distress has gone to him with his tale of woe, receiving advice and material aid. He was exceedingly generous to his church. Outside organizations set him down for a contribution, often fixing the amount, and seldom were they disappointed. A manager of a charity told the writer that she received Mr. Poland's check so steadily, that she banked upon the certainty of its receipt. His gentle manner and kindly greeting will long be remembered by those who met him in business or socially. With a kind, gentle, sympathetic nature, his life was full of good deeds, full of Christian charities. When hearts like his are laid in earth, it is no mere eulogy to tell their merits and their worth.

Of the family of Mr. Poland, his widow and four children survive. Of these, John Nicholas Poland was educated at St. Xavier's, Cincinnati, and Fordham College, New York, and for about twenty years has been a professor in the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, Chicago. William Poland, who is also a member of the Jesuit Order, and who taught at the St. Louis University, and also in Chicago, is now devoting his time to the writing of philosophical works. Catherine E. Poland is at the Sacred Heart Convent, Clifton; Lawrence Poland received his education at St. Xavier's, Cincinnati, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kans., and the "College of St. Michel," Brussels, Belgium. He was married to Theresa, second daughter of Henry Verhage, of Cincinnati, with whom he was for a time engaged in business. His time is now given to the management of his father's estate. He lives with his mother at the family residence.

FRANCIS PEDRETTI, the pioneer fresco artist of the West, was born in Chiavenna, Italy, June 22, 1829, and died in Cincinnati June 13, 1891. In his early youth he developed a natural artistic talent which was fostered and encouraged by his parents, who finally sent him to that historic institution, the Brera Academy of Fine Arts, in Milan, Italy. Graduating from that institution with honors, he was the pupil successively of Scruzatti and Marriani, then the leading Italian masters in decorative art. Young Francis was a patriot, a Garibaldian soldier, and in 1849 fled his country rather than bear arms against her. He came to America, locating in New York, where he at once engaged in fresco painting. In the metropolis he found immediate favor, and his skill as an artist and originality as an ornamental designer soon secured him a high standing, among his earliest patrons being Mr. A. T. Stewart, and Prof. S. F. B. Morse. In 1854 he came to Cincinnati, introducing his art here. He was eminently successful. His fame became widespread, and specimens of his beautiful work may still be seen in the magnificent homes and halls of eighteen States of the Union. He married Catherine Maitland, of Scotland, a daughter of Richard Maitland, a barrister, of Aberdeen. She and three children, Raphael M., Charles A. and Eugenia, survive him. The sons are both graduates of the same art academy where their father received his artistic education, and were both associated with him in business, which they are now carrying on successfully. Raphael M. Pedretti is married to Ubinina Fiocchi, of Milan, Italy, by whom he has one child, Francis Charles Pedretti. The other son and the daughter are unmarried, and reside with their mother in Clifton. Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Pedretti are residents of Walnut Hills.



Frank R. Moser.

HENRY WORK CRAWFORD, senior member of the firm of Crawford, Ebersole & Smith (Smith & Nixon), was born in Herrick, Bradford Co., Penn., August 22, 1863, and is a son of John S. and Clarissa (Camp) Crawford. His father, who was of Scotch ancestry, was a prosperous farmer, and gave his children all possible advantages for obtaining a good education. Mr. Crawford's mother died April 17, 1893, and his father survived her but three days. The family consisted of eight children, of whom the sons, six in number, are living, and, it might be added, they are all highly successful in the various pursuits which they have chosen. One of them is well known to the people of Cincinnati, viz.: Dr. John M. Crawford, that eminent scholar who represented the United States as consul-general to Russia during Harrison's administration in such a highly satisfactory manner.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and after teaching one year came, at the age of sixteen, to Cincinnati, and entered Chickering Institute, where his brother, mentioned above, was professor of mathematics. He completed the regular five years of Latin and three years of Greek, besides a portion of the scientific course of the Institute, in two years, and was graduated in 1882 at the head of his class. He then accepted from his *alma mater* the professorship of Latin and Greek, which he filled for two years. Mr. Crawford made his initial step in the business world by accepting a position as assistant book-keeper for the Standard Wagon Company, remaining there, however, but three months. He then entered the employ of William Skinner & Company, having charge of the books and finances. During this employment he also pursued the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School, but before completing the preparation for that profession became, on the 12th of April, 1886, a member of the firm of Smith & Nixon, since which time he has had sole charge of the finances of the concern. This business was begun in 1843 by James R. Smith and Wilson K. Nixon; prior to the admission of Mr. Crawford the firm consisted of the founder, James R. Smith, and his sons, Wilson K. and J. L. Smith. Two years later Mr. Wilson K. Smith retired, Mr. Joseph G. Ebersole was admitted to partnership, and the firm assumed its present title. Recently the growth of this business has been truly marvelous, until now it is the largest business of its kind in the United States. They make a specialty of high-grade pianos, chiefly the Steinway, the sale of which they control exclusively from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, and in Kentucky and Tennessee. They also manufacture the Smith & Nixon piano in Chicago.

Mr. Crawford was married, June 13, 1888, to Miss Mary A. Ebersole, a sister of his partner, and this happy union has been blessed with one bright child, Clarissa. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Avondale, where they reside. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the K. of P., and in his political views is a Republican.

ELISHA LOCKE was born December 11, 1818, in Barrington, Strafford Co., N. H., about seven miles from Dover, over the same cellar where his father, Benjamin B. Locke, and grandfather, William Locke, were born, two houses having burned down. His mother was a daughter of Trustam Hurd, of Rochester, N. H. Elisha Locke received his education in the district school, and assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm. At the age of sixteen he attended the Academy at Rochester and at Strafford, N. H. He taught school in Rochester two winters in the same district, also conducting a singing school, and then went to Canton, Mass., where he was employed two seasons making ladders, teaching school in the district during the winter. From there he went to Boston to study music, working in the market mornings, and devoting the afternoon and evening to the study of music, and for two years devoted his entire time to that study. In 1844 he started for Cincinnati as a member of the Boston Quartet, consisting of E. Locke, L. O. Emerson, S. Nourse and Mr. Sandborn, giving concerts at various places on the way, and arrived at Cincinnati in November. During the winter he taught a singing-school in Morris

Chapel. On March 11 he started for Boston to resume study, making the trip in one week, which was said to be the quickest trip on record. The following October Mr. Locke and Mr. Nourse returned to Cincinnati, and found places in the public schools as teachers of music, where Mr. Locke remained until the fall of 1865, after the close of the war of the Rebellion. He was captain of the Teachers' Rifle Company over three years during the Rebellion. Ill health was the cause of his resignation from the schools. He then opened a piano store at No. 175 W. Fourth street, where he remained about five years and then sold out to John Church & Company, having charge of the piano department in that house about four years. In 1875 he severed his connection and retired from business. He purchased a farm in Carroll county, Iowa, and there remained until 1881, when he returned to his home on Clifton Heights. He is a member of Trinity M. E. Church, of Cincinnati, and has been prominently identified in the work of the Union Bethel for about eight years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Locke has been twice married, his first wife dying in 184—, without leaving issue. His second wife was Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Perry, one of the pioneer residents of this city. Of the children born of this marriage, four survive. The eldest, Charles Franklin Locke, received his early education in the public schools and Woodward High School, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1876, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati; he married Ella, daughter of Thomas Blong, a stock merchant of Warren county, Ohio. The second child is Mrs. Lua C., wife of Dr. G. L. Sherman, of Carroll, Carroll Co., Iowa; they have one child, Stanton Locke Sherman. The third child, William Stanton Locke, was a graduate from the Ohio Dental College in 1890, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati; he is unmarried. The fourth child, Walter Morrison Locke, a graduate of the class of '87, Woodward High School, and of the Cincinnati Law School in '90, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati; he is unmarried.

JOHN CHARLES RILEY, ex-postmaster of Cincinnati, was born in Madison, Ind., September 15, 1842. His parents, Hugh and Ann (McDonough) Riley, were born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1829, locating in Madison, Ind., whence, in 1844, the family came to Cincinnati. Four years later Hugh Riley died; his wife survived him thirteen years.

The subject of this sketch, John Charles Riley, attended the district and intermediate schools, and passed an examination from the latter entitling him to admission into Hughes High School. In this, his fourteenth year, he obtained a position as errand boy in a merchant tailoring store, and thence went to a retail hat and fur house, where he served in a similar capacity. With his earnings he bought a scholarship in Bartlett's Commercial College. Immediately after graduation from that institution he obtained a position as entry clerk in a wholesale hat house on Pearl street, Cincinnati, severing his connection with that establishment to accept the position of bookkeeper in the lamp, oil, and gas fixture house of Brown & Vallette, and still later J. D. Brown & Co., with which firm he remained a number of years, finally becoming a partner in the last named firm. In 1863 he sold out his interest in the J. D. Brown Co., and became associated with the firm of McHenry & Carson, in the same line of business. With the dissolution of this co-partnership, in 1870, Mr. Riley became a member of the firm of Carson & Co., also a lamp and gas fixture establishment, which had its salesroom in Pike's Opera House Building. With this firm he was identified until 1875, when he reassociated himself with McHenry & Co., and there continued until appointed postmaster of Cincinnati by President Cleveland, in April, 1886. Mr. Riley is a Democrat, and served two years in the city council and three years as a member of the board of aldermen. He was married May 30, 1864, to Emma N., daughter of Nathan and Amelia Horner Baker, all of whom were natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have two children, Louis R.

and Ada H., both of whom were students of Hughes High School, Miss Ada graduating therefrom in 1891; she is now a promising pupil of a well-known school of elocution. The son is in the employ of The Diem & Wing Paper Company.

The family, with the exception of Mr. Riley, are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is liberal in religious matters and is not identified with any creed, yet always respecting the religious views of others. Mr. Riley is the United States jury commissioner for the western division of the Southern District of Ohio, having been appointed to that position of honor by United States Judges Taft and Sage. He was also tendered the position of chief clerk of the War Department by Hon. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, March 8, 1893; and President Cleveland tendered him the position of third auditor of the Treasury Department on April 3, 1893, both of which positions he declined, preferring to live in his own native city.

WILLIAM ROBINSON TEASDALE was born in Cincinnati June 3, 1839. He is a son of the late William and Eliza (Cook) Teasdale, the former a native of Darlington, the latter of Reading, England, both of whom came to this country in their early youth and were married in Cincinnati. William Teasdale located in Cincinnati in 1834, and in the following year founded the dyeing establishment which to-day bears his name, and which is one of the largest houses of the kind in the United States. He died in October, 1867, leaving six children: William R., the subject of this sketch; Henry L., who died in 1878; Mrs. W. J. Coppock, Mrs. W. R. Crawford, and Mrs. A. D. Fisher, all of Cincinnati, and Mrs. H. W. Coolidge, of Chicago.

William R. Teasdale completed his education at Farmers' College, College Hill, in 1859, taught school for one year thereafter, and in 1861 became identified with his father in the dyeing establishment, in which, with his brother Henry, he became partner in 1866, under the firm name of William Teasdale & Sons. For several years prior to their father's death the brothers conducted the business under the firm name of Teasdale Brothers. Since 1870 it has been conducted under the sole proprietorship of William R. Teasdale, and has been known as the Teasdale Dye House. William R. Teasdale was married, January 2, 1867, to Mary, daughter of John Shutt, a farmer of Warren, Penn., and niece of Jacob D. Shutt, late president of the Covington City National Bank. Three children were born of this marriage: Mrs. Lillian, wife of F. W. Bennett, of the Aetna Insurance Company, Cincinnati; Carrie and William S. Teasdale. The family reside on Lincoln avenue, Walnut Hills.

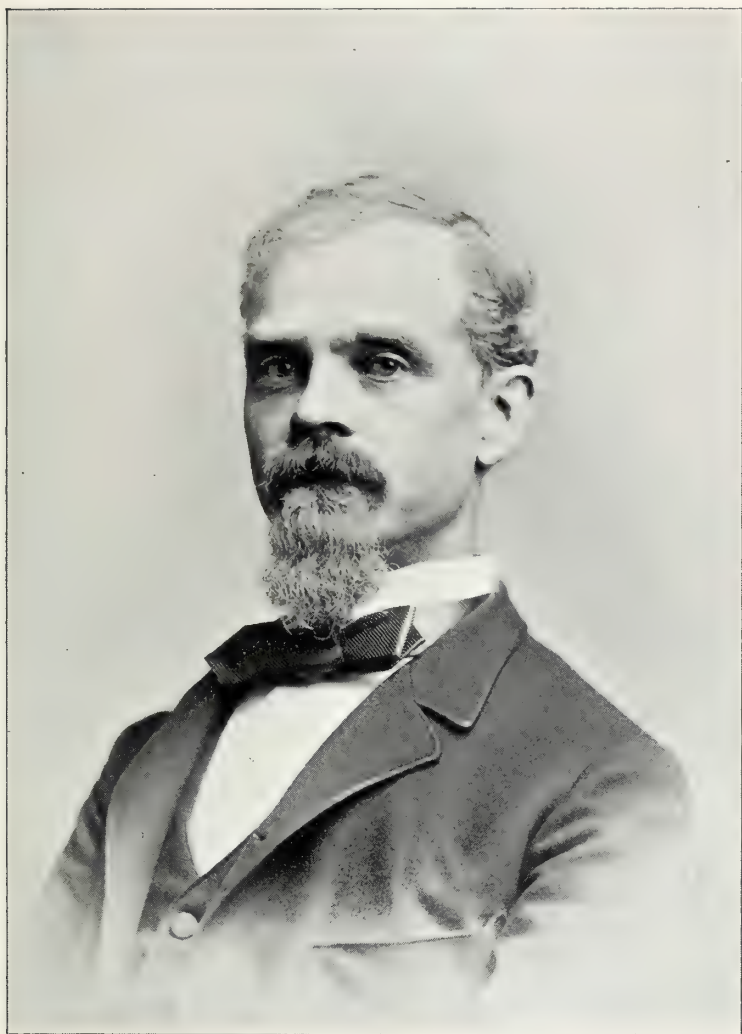
CHARLES H. HEINE, president of the Charles H. Heine Company, wholesale grocers, was born at Manchester, Mich., November 7, 1856, and is a son of Herman and Louisa (Schillinger) Heine, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania and both of German origin. In the spring of 1856, while engaged in the drug business at Rockport, Ind., his father was drowned in the Ohio river, and his mother thereupon returned to her father's home in Michigan, where Charles H. was born. At the age of four years he was taken into the family of his uncle, Louis Mehner, of Cincinnati, with whom he remained until his twenty-fourth year. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from Hughes High School in 1874. His first business position was that of assistant bookkeeper at the Union stock yards, where he was employed a year and a half. His uncle, Louis Mehner, who was a wholesale grocer, died in 1876, but his son, Edwin L., continued the business, and Mr. Heine entered his employ as clerk, later becoming a partner in the concern, and ultimately president of the Louis Mehner Company. In July, 1889, he disposed of his interest, and organized the firm of Charles H. Heine & Company, the business of which was conducted at Pearl and Main until September, 1891, when it was removed to its present location. In October, 1891, the company was incorporated under the name of "The Charles H. Heine Company." The output for the first year was \$150,000, which has since been increased to over \$500,000.

Mr. Heine was married October 10, 1880, to Miss Josie, daughter of Hon. James W. Fitzgerald, formerly judge of the Cincinnati police court, but now a resident of Kansas. One child, Charles J., was born to them, but died at the age of two months. Mrs. Heine died in October, 1881. Mr. Heine was married, the second time, May 15, 1890, to Miss Emilie L., daughter of John Hauck, of Cincinnati, and to this union two children have been born: Emilie and Frieda. Mr. and Mrs. Heine are members of St. John's German Lutheran Church. They reside on Dayton street. Mr. Heine is a Master Mason, and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat, and, though he has never held a public office, he has rendered much valuable service to his party, and has frequently been mentioned in connection with the nomination for mayor of Cincinnati.

JOHN G. DINKELBIHLER, a prominent grocer of Cincinnati, whose place of business is situated at Nos. 754 and 756 Gilbert avenue, was born in Cincinnati January 4, 1851, and is the eldest of three surviving children born to John and Mary Ann (Schindler) Dinkelbihler, the father a native of Bavaria, the mother of Switzerland. He received but a rudimentary school training, owing to the inability of his parents to further provide for an education, and at the age of ten years started life for himself as a boot-black in a barber-shop, from which position he was speedily advanced to "boss barber." In his sixteenth year, through his frugality, he was enabled to go into business on his own account, and in 1867 opened a barber-shop on Main, near Fourth street, which was recognized as the leading and most popular establishment of the kind in the city. At the age of nineteen Mr. Dinkelbihler sold his interest in this business, and invested in a general produce and provision store on Walnut Hills, which he stocked with a full line of staple and fancy groceries. He was the first grocer in that locality to sell goods at the retail prices ruling in the city, and by strict attention to business and the wants of his customers, and by his admirable conduct as a business man, he secured a large and profitable patronage, which has grown with the years until it has become the most popular grocery establishment on Walnut Hills. Mr. Dinkelbihler is a man full of energy, and with high aims and purposes, and is destined to occupy and worthily wear great honors. He is a Protectionist, but independent in politics, and can only be swayed in the true direction of the interests of the grocery trade, of which he is a sworn ally and defender. He is also an earnest agitator of the pure food question, and a vigilant champion of the rights and privileges of grocers. Mr. Dinkelbihler is an inventor of a Compressed Air Washer, which operates by compressed air and suction, generating a powerful air pressure, which forces the hot suds through the clothes, thereby loosening the dirt from the goods, and the suction created by the up and down motion of the machine removes the dirt entirely. The clothes are washed perfectly clean. He also invented a rotary hair-brushing machine.

Mr. Dinkelbihler was married, October 18, 1871, to Elizabeth Fienthel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reifschneider) Fienthel, natives of Germany. Their union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom survive, and are named as follows: Ida E., John G., Lillie May, Margaret, Charles Henry and Elmer Harrison. Mr. Dinkelbihler is a Lutheran in his religious views. He is a member of the Retail Grocers' Association, of which he was president for a number of years, and in which he still takes an active interest.

JOHN LEVERONE, senior member of the firm of J. Leverone & Company, was born February 6, 1845, in Cicagua, Italy, about twenty miles from Genoa, and is a son of Dominick and Catherine (Carboni) Leverone. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1853, locating in New York, later in Cincinnati, and finally in Louisville, Ky., where the father died in 1879, and the mother still resides. The family consisted of ten children, three of whom are living: John, who is the eldest; Stephen, of Louisville, Ky., and Annie, now Mrs. John M. Isola, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.



Wm Leasdale

Our subject did not leave his native country until the spring of 1855, when he rejoined his parents in New York, and two years later accompanied them to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the sale of fruit. In the spring of 1862 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and entered the employ of his uncle, eleven months later embarking in business for himself in that city. In 1865 he returned to Cincinnati, and engaged in the retail fruit business, and in June, 1870, admitted his present partner, James Arata. In 1874 they removed to No. 24 West Front street, and confined their attention to the wholesale trade of fruits, in which they have since been the leaders in the Cincinnati market. Their present commodious premises, at the northeast corner of Front and Walnut streets, were secured in 1889. The buildings are 40 feet front, 100 feet deep, and five stories high, with all the modern improvements for handling fruit, this being the largest plant of its kind in the United States. As a reward for their close application to business, economy, promptness and fair dealings, they have won the confidence of their patrons, some of whom have patronized them since their initial movement in business. The territory over which they now operate extends not only over the length and breadth of the United States, but also to many European countries, from which they import, directly, nuts, figs, lemons, macaroni, etc., and furnish them to their American trade.

Mr. Leverone was married, April 29, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of James Garibaldi, of Cincinnati, by whom he has six bright children: Pearl M., Charles J., John E., James Garfield, Walter M. and Eugene J., all of whom, together with Mr. and Mrs. Leverone, are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES ARATA, of the firm of John Leverone & Co., was born in Orero, Italy, March 19, 1844, and is a son of Nicholas and Annie (Biggio) Arata. His mother came to America in 1882, and died in California in February, 1893. They had six sons, five of whom are living: J. B., of New York; Ludwig, of California; Louis, of New York; Frank, ticket agent for the Rocky Mountain railroad, at San Francisco, and James. The last named was educated in his native country, and came to America in 1866, landing at New York, where he remained two months, variously employed. In April, 1867, he came to Cincinnati, and found employment with J. B. Caragua & Sons one year. For three years he conducted a peanut stand at the northeast corner of Fifth and Vine streets, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Leverone, with whom he has since continued. In August, 1866, Mr. Arata married Rosa Nassena, daughter of Anthony Nassena, of Orero, Italy, who died January 6, 1887, leaving the following named children: Louis, shipping clerk for John Leverone & Co.; Annie, wife of John Murphy, of Cincinnati; Charles, a student at the New York Military Academy; Lillie, and Joseph. The family adhere to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Arata is a Democrat. His residence is No. 106 Broadway.

PETER BROOKS, senior member of the firm of Peter Brooks & Company, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, No. 14 West Front street (residence Norwood), was born August 30, 1847, at Hamilton, Ohio, son of John P. and Catherine (Netz) Brooks, natives of Germany and Springfield, Ohio. The father died in 1854, at the age of fifty, and the mother in 1892, at the age of seventy. He was a merchant grocer, and later dealt in pork and grain. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Peter, C. Lewis and Mary.

The subject of this sketch received a public-school education at Hamilton, and at the age of fifteen walked to Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of Griffith, a tea merchant at Fifth and Sycamore. He entered the fruit business with A. F. Bramble & Company, on Front street. In 1875 he embarked in business individually, but a year later admitted his brother to partnership. They occupied five floors, 35x120 feet, and the business aggregated a quarter of a million annually; they bought largely in New York. Mr. Brooks married Celia, daughter of John Mellon, of Pittsburgh, and they have one child: Edna Mary. The family adhere to the

German Lutheran Church. Mr. Brooks is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES LEWIS BROOKS, junior member of the firm of Peter Brooks & Co., and brother of the senior member of that firm, was born at Hamilton, March 14, 1850, and received a public-school education at his native place. In 1875 he became associated with his brother, and has contributed his full share to the prosperity of their business. He has given special attention to its extension throughout Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and elsewhere, thus establishing a unique feature of the wholesale fruit trade. Mr. Brooks adheres to the German Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the F. & A. M. and the B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM T. PERKINS, of the firm of John J. Perkins & Co., wholesale bakers, confectioners and fancy grocers, was born December 8, 1834, at Xenia, Ohio, son of John S. and Elizabeth C. (Beall) Perkins, natives, respectively, of Xenia, Ohio, and Maysville, Ky. The mother died in 1888, at the age of seventy-four; the father lives with his son, William T., at the advanced age of eighty-three. His father, Thomas M. Perkins, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1800. John S. Perkins was a general merchant at Xenia, Ohio, came to Cincinnati in 1845, and engaged in business as a boot and shoe jobber, subsequently giving his attention to insurance until his retirement. His family numbered six children, two of whom are living: William T., and Charles G., a steamboat captain, residing at Henderson, Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Xenia Academy, where he read Cæsar before reaching his twelfth year. April 7, 1845, he arrived at Cincinnati, having travelled by stage coach and railroad, and attended school here for a time. He then entered the dry-goods store of Alexander Stewart, on Sixth street, where he worked for some time for one dollar per week, and then politely but firmly requested an advance to one dollar and twenty-five cents, which his employer declined to make, and he left the store. On the next market day, however, he was sent for, and reinstated on his own terms, but left shortly afterward, and for two years attended the Cincinnati high school. He then entered the employ of Conkling, Wood & Company, white lead manufacturers, as shipping clerk. Three years later, having saved some money, he embraced an opportunity to purchase a partnership in a paint business, but it was immediately thereafter discovered that the firm was deeply insolvent, and thus his investment was an utter loss. At his boarding-place he had formed the acquaintance of Capt. James Bugher, of the famous Cincinnati & Memphis Steamboat Line, who, on the morning after the failure of his firm, offered him the position of clerk on one of his boats, the "Rescue," which was eagerly accepted; it was in the dead of winter, and the river was very low, making the work and exposure severe. He spent one year on the river, then clerked two years in the banking house of Groesbeck & Co., when for the sake of his health he made a long journey into Texas with an Arizona mining expedition. After his return he again entered the bank, and remained until 1862. During the Civil war he marched with the militia to repel the threatened raid of Gen. Kirby Smith. His first appointment was that of regimental quartermaster, but he subsequently became brigade and then division quartermaster, and served in that capacity until the raid was over. In 1863 he opened a banking and brokerage office at Cincinnati under the firm name of William T. Perkins & Co., and a year later transferred his business to Knoxville, Tenn., and established the First National Bank of that city, of which he was the first president. Owing to ill health in his family he disposed of his interest there to the late Judge Baxter and others, and returned to Cincinnati, where, in connection with J. D. Thompson, he established the Central National Bank, of which he was cashier about one year. This institution was subsequently merged into the First National Bank. His next employment was reporting on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, afterward consolidated with the *Times*, on the editorial staff of which he occupied an important position until 1872. He then went to Phila-

delphia, to assume charge of the National Publishing Association, but a few months afterward was obliged to relinquish active business on account of nervous prostration, and took a long vacation. Having fully recovered, he entered the office of W. E. Davis, assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati, and was there with A. M. Stem until 1879, when he entered the employ of the firm of which he became a member in 1890.

Mr. Perkins resides at No. 95 Ashland avenue, Walnut Hills. He was married, May 3, 1859, to Miss Sallie E., daughter of Hiram De Camp, of Cincinnati, and four children have been born to them, one of whom is living, George B., a civil engineer. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is president of the Manufacturers Association of Hamilton County, and of the Ohio Association of Productive Industries; treasurer of the Young Men's Mutual Life Association of Cincinnati; president and treasurer of the American District Telegraph Company of Hamilton County, and a member of the executive committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Cincinnati. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements for the dedicatory exercises of the new city hall in 1893, and the success of that magnificent demonstration was largely due to his efforts. On May 4, 1893, he was appointed by Mayor Mosby a member of the board of fire trustees of the city.

CHARLES F. MUTH, senior member of the firm of Charles F. Muth & Sons, dealers in seeds, honey, beeswax and apiarian supplies, was born in Germany April 23, 1834, son of Charles F. and Carolina (Schmith) Muth, who were the parents of three children: Charles F., August, deceased, and Carolina, wife of Ernest Oberheu, of the Eagle Insurance Company, Cincinnati.

Charles F. was educated in the schools of his native land. In 1853, at the age of nineteen, he arrived at Cincinnati, and for three years clerked in the grocery of S. H. Frank, corner of Vine and Canal streets. He then spent two years in Minnesota and Kansas, engaged principally in land speculation. Upon his return to Cincinnati (1860) he established a grocery at Nos. 976 and 978 Central avenue; two years later he bought the property and erected the present buildings thereon, wherein he continued the grocery until 1883, since which date the business has been confined to apiarian products and supplies. In July, 1857, Mr. Muth married Carolina Muth, and they are the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: August J., who married Annie Nickel, and is associated in business with his father; Carolina, wife of L. W. Sauer, druggist; Henry, also associated with his father; Stella and Nellie. Mr. Muth is a Republican in politics, and was a director of the Cincinnati Workhouse in 1888-91. He is a member of Camp Washington Evangelical Protestant Church; president of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

AUGUSTUS EITELGEORGE MUTH, proprietor of Muth's Bakery, was born on the present site of the Custom House, Cincinnati, December 4, 1848, and is a son of Augustus H. and Caroline (Eitelgeorge) Muth, natives of Germany. Augustus Eitelgeorge, the father of Mrs. Muth, was a baker by trade in his native land, and about 1829 established himself in business where the Custom House now stands. Cincinnati has some bakeries which, in point of mere size, rank with the great ones of the world, but it is safe to say that nowhere can one be found which more truly merits the term "model" than Muth's Steam Bakery. The leading bakeries from all parts of the Union acknowledge the fact, and regard the proprietor as an authority in all that pertains to the baker's craft. Muth's is the oldest existing bakery west of the Alleghany Mountains, the business having been in charge of three generations of the same family, beginning in 1829 with the grandfather, continued by the father, Augustus H. Muth, and finally coming to the present owner, Mr. Augustus E. Muth. The original location of the bakery was on the north side of Fifth street near Walnut, where it remained until "Uncle Sam" took possession of

the ground for his Government building. Since then the bakery has been located on Richmond street near Central avenue, and has been continually enlarging and improving until now it is a substantial four-story brick building, occupying Nos. 87, 89, 91 and 93 of this street, and supplying not only a large part of Cincinnati with bread daily but also shipping to all points within a radius of one hundred miles of the city. Here we find the most improved bake-ovens and specially constructed machinery for sifting flour and handling dough on a large scale, much of which was devised and has been patented by Mr. Muth. The ventilation and lighting of the building are perfect, and throughout which cleanliness is strictly maintained. Only the best materials are used. Flour is bought by the carload, the upper floors of this large building being covered with tier upon tier of jute bags filled with best patent flour. This is a wholesale house only, and manufactures bread exclusively; but variety is given to the business by turning out some thirty or forty different kinds, to suit all tastes.

Mr. Muth entered the shop when a young boy and grew up with the business. He is thoroughly familiar with and personally supervises every detail of his business, thereby keeping the quality of his product up to the highest standard and making his name and trademark a household word among Cincinnatians for a good wholesome loaf of bread.

MRS. MARGARET DORN, baker, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was reared and educated in the public schools of that country. In 1852 she emigrated to the United States and settled in Cincinnati. On October 22, 1853, she married G. F. Dorn, who was a baker by trade, and followed that business, in which he commenced for himself in 1854 at No. 303 Freeman street. The fruits of their marriage were six children, five of whom are living: Katherina, who married William Spearing, and resides in Cincinnati; Amelia; William; Annie, married to G. W. Seaver; Tillie, married to George Kennedy. Mr. Dorn was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I. He also belonged to the Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Bakers' Association and the A. P. A. He was a member of old St. Peter's Church, Cincinnati, as is also his widow. He died in 1870. His widow now carries on the bakery business at No. 1650 Eastern avenue.

J. CHARLES McCULLOUGH, one of the best known seedsmen of the West, was born in Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, and is a son of J. M. McCullough, whose name is unrivaled in the seed business in this country. He passed his boyhood and early manhood associated with his father in the seed business, thus becoming perfectly familiar with every detail, both horticultural and commercial. In 1887 he engaged in business for himself, and met with universal success from the start. The rapid increase of his business soon necessitated his removal to his present more extensive quarters, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets. His stock includes every kind of seed and implement necessary for the farm and garden, and no pains are spared to make it complete. During the holiday season he carries a full variety of holly and evergreen wreaths and branches and Christmas trees, in the choice and preparation of which he has acquired an enviable reputation. Mr. McCullough also deals in buggies and harness, and is connected with the McCullough Buggy Company, whose "High Grade" vehicles and harnesses have become very popular all over the United States. He is a member of the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati, and resides at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, within a hundred yards of the place of his birth.

WALTER ST. JOHN JONES, president of the Miami Valley Insurance Company, was born at New Haven, Conn., September 2, 1850, son of John D. and Elizabeth (Johnston) Jones. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati until the age of twelve, and then spent one year at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and the same length of time at Chester Military Academy, Westchester, Penn. In 1869 he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1873, immediately thereafter com-



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada

W. H. Furness

mencing the study of law with Perry & Jenney, and entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1875. He practiced in the State and United States courts until 1890, after which he devoted himself entirely to the management of property for non-residents and legal collections. In November, 1891, he was elected vice-president of the Miami Valley Insurance Company, of which he became president in February, 1892. This Company was chartered as the Portsmouth Insurance Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1837; in 1860 the name was changed to the present style, and the offices were removed to Cincinnati. Mr. Jones is also secretary and treasurer of the Lewis & Talbott Stone Company, of Centerville, Ohio, and president of the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad Company.

On October 5, 1861, he married Jean, daughter of David and Agnes (Clark) Ross, of Louisville, Ky., natives of Scotland, and one child, Agnes, was born to them. Mrs. Jones died April 15, 1885, and on April 13, 1888, he married Martha B., daughter of Henry Lewis, of Cincinnati. To this union one child, Elizabeth St. John, has been born. Mr. Jones united with the Protestant Episcopal Church while a student at Westchester, Penn., and has been a member of the vestry of the church at Glendale for fifteen years. He was also actively identified with the building of the Lyceum at that place. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican.

GIDEON BURTON was born August 11, 1811, in Sussex county, Del., son of Robert and Betsey (West) Burton, both of whom were natives of Delaware and of English descent. Gideon spent his boyhood days upon his father's plantation, receiving a meager education, and at the age of fourteen went to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the wholesale dry goods house of Johnson & Tingley, with whom he remained as an employe, being advanced step by step, until 1833, when he became associated with the firm as a junior partner, his net profits during the first year being \$5,000, while his expenses aggregated but \$350. In 1848 he came to Cincinnati and established a silk store, conducting it successfully until 1851, when the parent establishment in Philadelphia failed, causing the suspension of the Cincinnati branch. In 1853 Mr. Burton, together with Thomas Quigley, invested \$35,000, and so successful was Mr. Burton's conduct of the business that his special partner realized \$100,000 therefrom in nine years. For the past thirteen years Mr. Burton has been engaged in the fire insurance business in Cincinnati. He was married, December 1, 1835, to Catherine M., daughter of William Torbert, of Bucks county, Penn. Of the five children born to this marriage, four survive. Robert Bedell Burton, the eldest son, was engaged in the shoe business with his father until his death in 1878; he married Clara, daughter of the late B. F. Brenan, for many years president of the Franklin Bank, of Cincinnati. The surviving children are: Capt. W. T. Burton, Rev. John Henry Burton, K. Mitchell Burton and Martha Siddons (Burton) Morris, wife of Joseph S. Morris, of Louisville, Ky. Capt. William T. Burton served throughout the war of the Rebellion, being mustered out in command of Company B, Seventh O. V. C., of which company he was in command for nearly three years, serving in the army of the Tennessee. He is now engaged in the insurance business in Cincinnati. He is married to Jennie, daughter of the late Solomon Langdon, and they reside in Clifton. Rev. John Henry Burton is rector of a Protestant Episcopal Church in Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Penn.; he married Fanny, daughter of ——— Merrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has five children. K. Mitchel Burton is secretary of the Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company; he married Effie, daughter of Robert Johnson, a manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, and of the children born of this marriage five survive.

From childhood Gideon Burton has been an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1849 James C. Hall and Gideon Burton, believing that another Episcopal Church should be established in Cincinnati, raised within a few days the sum of \$2,500, rented Melodeon Hall, and installed Rev. William M. Nicholson as rector of the new Church, which subsequently was known as St. John's, and is now

known as St. Paul's, the present edifice being located on the southeast corner of Plum and Seventh streets. This is now the leading church of the denomination in the community. Of the twelve original vestrymen of this church, Mr. Burton alone survives. He also assisted in establishing the Church of the Messiah, Clinton street, and was one of the four to establish the mission, which is now St. Luke's Church. He has been prominently identified with the work of the Union Bethel, was for years one of its directors and teachers, and has been engaged in Sunday-school work continuously for sixty-five years. He is a member of the Church of Our Saviour. He resides on Mt. Auburn.

ENOCH T. CARSON, president of the Knights Templar Insurance Company, was born September 18, 1822, in Green township, this county, and is a son of William J. and Margaret (Terry) Carson. His maternal ancestors came from Virginia, and were among the first settlers in Cincinnati.

Our subject remained with his father on the farm until his twenty-third year, when he served three years as collector of tolls on the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike, during which time he largely made up the deficiencies of his early education by systematic reading during his leisure hours. In 1848 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hamilton county, and served for two years. He then entered the employ of the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, where he remained two years, and became their first depot master at the Sixth Street Depot, Cincinnati. In November, 1852, he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of Hamilton county, the duties of which office he faithfully executed for four years. Two years after the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the lamp and gas business, which he followed until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him United States repository and collector of the Port of Cincinnati, an office which, with the outbreak of the Rebellion, developed from a minor position to one of vital importance. Cincinnati being the distributing point for the armies South, questions arose of the most perplexing nature, and requiring the soundest judgment to correctly adjust. During his administration ten million dollars were sometimes received in a single day, and the amount on deposit upon one occasion reached the enormous sum of thirty millions. To stand keeper of such vast stores almost within hearing of the famished Confederacy's caanon certainly required great courage, but he remained in the position until the close of the war, when he retired from office, and the following year made an extensive tour of the Old World.

In 1868, in connection with Mr. John E. Bell, he engaged in the development and sale of a large tract of land in Mill Creek Bottom, which they subdivided into building lots. Three years later he returned to the gas fixture and lamp business, in which he continued some two years. In 1870, being the nominee of both parties, he was almost unanimously elected member of the State Board of Equalization, in which position he rendered signal service to the tax-payers of Cincinnati. The following year he was appointed commissioner of costs and fees of Hamilton county; also a member of the board of park commissioners of Cincinnati. Mr. Carson became a member of the Masonic Order in 1845, was elected grand commander of Knights Templar of Ohio in 1871, and about the same time lieutenant-commander of the Northern Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree. Mr. Carson has one of the largest private libraries of English, French and German works on secret societies in the world; it is also especially rich in illustrated Shakespearean literature.

CHARLES E. LOGAN, general agent of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Cincinnati, March 17, 1852, son of Adam A. and Mary (Smith) Logan, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter a native of Scotland. Adam A. Logan came to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania in 1828, and was for many years, and until his retirement from business, a leading merchant tailor. He is still living. His wife died in 1877.

Charles E. Logan completed his education at Hughes High School in 1868, learned the trade of stone-cutting, and engaged at same until 1881, when he became chief clerk in the engineering department of the Cincinnati Southern road. In 1887 he resigned this position to accept the general agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, and has been president of that organization. He is past eminent commander of the Cincinnati Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Logan was married, in March, 1891, to Clara, daughter of Charles Balser, transfer agent of the Cincinnati Southern. He has one child, Charles E. Logan, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Logan reside on Oak and Melrose avenues, Walnut Hills.

JAMES WILKINS IREDELL, JR., was born in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Penn., June 17, 1841. He is a son of Robert and Teresa (Jones) Iredell, both natives of Montgomery county, of English descent, and both lineally descended from associates of William Penn in the first settlement of the Keystone State. Robert Iredell, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was for more than forty years the editor and proprietor of the Norristown *Herald and Free Press*, a newspaper that was established in 1799; it was one of the leading Whig papers in the State, and one of the original Republican papers. He was born in 1809, and still resides at Norristown, near the place of his birth, and where his great-grandfather located in 1700.

James W. Iredell, Jr., was educated at the Tremont Seminary, an institution presided over by the famous abolition-leader, Rev. Samuel Aaron. At the age of seventeen he began to learn watch-making, and was thus employed for two years. He then learned the business of conveyancing and title examining, and this occupation he was following at the time of the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Hartranft (afterward major-general and governor) commanding. Shortly after his enlistment he was detailed to the Commissary, afterward to the Quartermaster's department, and was serving in the latter capacity at the close of the war, at headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding. One of the important duties devolving upon him was the fitting out of the expedition transporting the Paymasters and several millions of dollars from Camp Nelson to Knoxville. In this expedition Maj. McDowell was ranking Paymaster.

After the war he became identified with the Cincinnati Home Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. In 1867 he became general agent of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Hon. William P. Nixon was president, and Hon. C. D. Robertson, ex-judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, was vice-president. In 1869 Mr. Iredell was made secretary of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati. When the three Cincinnati Life Insurance Companies consolidated under the name of the Union Central Life Insurance Company Mr. Iredell was appointed Superintendent of Agencies for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and organized the territory from Pittsburgh to California. On January 1, 1887, he entered upon the duties of the position which he has ever since filled, that of general manager for Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Iredell has been engaged in the life insurance business in Cincinnati for twenty-six years continuously.

The Masonic record of James W. Iredell is as follows: Raised in 1869 in Golden Rule Lodge, Covington, Ky.; exalted May 3, 1875, in Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter No. 2; made a Royal and Select Master in Cincinnati Council No. 1, 1880; made a Knight Templar in Cincinnati Commandery No. 3, May 22, 1875, and made a Prince of the Royal Secret 32nd grade in the Ohio Consistory, A. & A. S. Rite, February, 1881. He has held in the Cincinnati Chapter the following posi-

tions: Grand Master 1st Veil, 1876-77; Royal Arch Captain, 1877-78; Principal Sojourner, 1878-79; Scribe, 1879-80; King, 1880-81, and High Priest, 1882-83. In the Cincinnati Council he was Thrice Illustrious Master, 1884-86. In the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio he was appointed Grand Master 3rd Veil, 1882; Grand Royal Arch Captain, 1883; Grand Captain of the Host, 1884. He was elected Grand Scribe, 1884; Grand King, 1885-86; Dep. Grand High Priest, 1887, and Grand High Priest, 1888-89-90.

Mr. Iredell was married October 6, 1868, to Jennie E., daughter of the late Franklin and Theodosia Bradford (Corlis) Rust, of Kenton county, Ky. The Rusts are of Virginia descent, and Mrs. Rust is the granddaughter of John Bradford, who founded the first newspaper published west of the Alleghany Mountains, at Lexington, Ky., and known as the *Lexington Gazette*. Mr. and Mrs. Iredell have three children: Teressa J., Charles J., and Jennie R. The family reside at Avondale, and are members of the Episcopal Church of that place.

JAMES DALTON, investment broker, was born December 31, 1828, in Washington, D. C. He is a son of Joseph and Jane (Grimes) Dalton, the former a native of Boston, Mass., the latter of Georgetown, Md., and both of English descent. Joseph Dalton was a carriage-maker, and in 1834 became associated in that business in Cincinnati with George C. Miller. He died in 1856. His wife survived him twenty years.

James Dalton received his schooling at the Franklin street and Woodward schools, and when fourteen years old began to learn carriage-making, became a journeyman and followed his trade until twenty years of age, when he invested his earnings in stocking a dry-goods store, which he successfully conducted until 1864. He then embarked in the real-estate and brokerage business with the late John Gregg, with whom he was associated until the latter's death in 1880, since which time he has continued in business alone. Mr. Dalton is a Republican, and was for many years actively identified with the work of his party. He has held many positions of trust. He represented his ward (the old Eighteenth) in council for a number of years, during which time he was chairman of the committee of public improvements. During this period, and as a member of the board of public improvements under several mayors, he was active in the organization of the street-cleaning and health departments, the building of the workhouse and the city hospital, and the laying out and construction of McLean and Gilbert avenues. For fifteen years he has been one of the directors of the House of Refuge, and was one of the leading advocates of the plan, subsequently carried out, of locating the reservoir in Eden Park. He was married May 16, 1848, to Lauretta, daughter of the late Washington G. Halley, for many years a furniture manufacturer, and subsequently a boot and shoe dealer of Cincinnati. Two children were born to this marriage—Mrs. Carrie, wife of Capt. J. R. Stewart, president of the Bradford Mill Company, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Belle, wife of J. J. H. Hill, a merchant and member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton reside on Chateau avenue, Price Hill, in the improvement of which charming suburb Mr. Dalton has been actively concerned. The family are members of the Richmond Street Christian Church.

DONALD MACDONALD, JR., president and treasurer of the Kanawha Coal & Coke Company, was born in Collingwood, Ontario, Canada, December 6, 1864, and is a son of Donald and Elizabeth (Leach) Macdonald, natives of Scotland, and Wimbledon, England, respectively. His maternal grandfather served for many years as lieutenant-colonel in the British army. After he was placed upon the retired list by the War Department the Government presented him with one thousand acres of land near Georgian Bay, to which he removed in 1823 for the purpose of developing it. The paternal grandparents of our subject emigrated to the United States when his father was seven years of age, located in New York, where they remained

thirteen years, and then removed to Canada, where they engaged in the lumber business, assisting Col. Leach in the development of his tract, which was heavily timbered. Donald Macdonald, Sr., and his wife still reside in Canada. The family consisted of eleven children: Christopher, who is engaged in the lumber business in Cheboygan, Mich.; William, who is engaged in the insurance business in Toronto, Canada; James, secretary of the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Flint, of Toronto, Canada; Minnie, wife of W. D. Elliot, who is engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Christopher; George, division superintendent of the Pullman Car Company of Philadelphia; Donald, the subject of this sketch; Jennie, who resides with her parents; Alfred J., chief clerk of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Huntington, W. Va.; Charles, mechanical engineer for the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and Frederick Arthur, chief bookkeeper of the Kanawha Coal & Coke Company.

Our subject was educated in the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, and then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Alfred Leach, and read medicine for one year, in the meantime mastering telegraphy. He then entered the employ of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company as operator at Peterboro, Canada, where he remained one year, meanwhile familiarizing himself with stenography. His next position was at Port Hope as assistant train dispatcher for the Grand Trunk railway, and eighteen months later he became chief clerk to the mechanical superintendent, which position he filled eight months. He then accepted a clerkship in the general manager's office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Louisville, Ky., and one year later was made chief clerk, filling the latter position two years. He next entered the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad as assistant to the general manager, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and one year later, when the office was abolished, went to Huntington, W. Va., as train-master. Here he began to take an interest in the rich coal fields, and he was largely instrumental in organizing the company of which he was made president. He resigned his position with the Chesapeake & Ohio railway December 1, 1892, to accept his present position, and soon afterward removed to Cincinnati. The Company controls thirty-five thousand acres of coal land in the Kanawha valley, though a portion of it is owned by various other companies. Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage June 6, 1888, with Miss Julia Lee, daughter of J. B. Alexander, of Louisville, Ky., and they have one child, Alexander. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church of Covington, where they reside, surrounded by everything that goes to make a happy home.

JAMES W. McLAUGHLIN, one of the leading architects of the West, was born in Cincinnati November 1, 1834, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Robinson) McLaughlin. His father, who was of a well-known Pennsylvania family, came, in 1818, from the vicinity of Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, where he was for many years a merchant, the style of the firm being at one time McLaughlin & Shillito; the institution has since become one of the largest of its kind in Ohio. The mother of our subject was born in Baltimore, Md., whence her parents emigrated to Cincinnati about 1814. Of her children, three survive: George, ex-president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Cincinnati; James W., and Louisa, who is a well-known artist, and the authoress of several books on painting on china and kindred subjects; she has also made some valuable discoveries in the manufacture of pottery, which have been utilized by the Rookwood Pottery, making its pottery famous—it being in some respects the finest manufactory, not only in this country, but in the world.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and then pursued the study of his profession under the tutorship of James K. Wilson. He opened an office of his own in 1855, since which time he has continued to follow his profession here with the exception of the time during the Civil war, when he served

as first lieutenant in Gen. Fremont's bodyguard in Missouri. To give Mr. McLaughlin proper rating in his profession, it is but necessary to mention a few of the hundreds of magnificent buildings which he has designed. His first residence design was that of the Judge Este homestead on Fourth street, now the Shoemaker residence, which was once illustrated in "Scribner's Monthly." He was also the architect of the residences of W. S. Groesbeck, John Shillito, H. H. Vail, S. P. Kineon, Harry L. Laws, Col. Weir, Gen. A. T. Goshorn, R. H. Shoemaker and Herman Goepper. Among the more important business structures which he has designed may be mentioned: the old Shillito building, now McAlpin's, on Fourth street, also the new Shillito building; Mabley & Carew's; the new Carew; the Johnston; the Wiggins and Rawson buildings. He was also the architect of the Unitarian church; the courthouse; public library; art museum; art school; and the Young Men's Christian Association building. The new courthouse of Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., also owes the beauty of its architecture to his genius. Mr. McLaughlin loses no opportunity to keep abreast with the progress of his profession, having even made visits to the Old World that he might study its architecture. He has been a member of the American Institute of Architecture for over twenty years, was its vice-president from 1889 to 1891, and is now president of the Ohio Chapter. J. W. McLaughlin was married, September 27, 1862, to Miss Olive, daughter of Simeon Barbe, formerly of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, by whom he has had nine children. He has four grandchildren. The family reside at Mt. Auburn.

AUGUST LASANCE, lumber dealer and packing-box manufacturer, was born September 15, 1861, in Ripley county, Ind., and is the youngest of nine children born to Bernard and Eliza (Shafer) Lasance, both natives of Germany. Seven members of this family are still living, and reside in Cincinnati: Mary, wife of Herman Dirkes; Annie, wife of Bartholomew Manegold; Frederick; Christopher; Maggie, wife of Frederick Schnyder; Herman, and our subject, who was married in June, 1884, to Josephine, daughter of George and Cecelia (Hearkommer) Mueller. They are the parents of the following children: Mary J., born March 17, 1886; Catherine C., born November 22, 1889; Nora Ellen Augusta, born November 25, 1891, and August Christopher, born December 28, 1893. Mr. Lasance is an enterprising business man. He employs some thirty-two men in his establishment, dealing in all kinds of lumber, and manufacturing all kinds of packing boxes.

HORACE JOHNSON STANLEY, city engineer of Cincinnati, was born August 12, 1846, at Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y., son of Thomas Samuel and Abigail (Burr) Stanley. His father was a native of Hartford, Conn., born in July, 1817; his mother was a daughter of Nathan Burr, of Kingsboro, N. Y. The former, who was a farmer and lumber dealer by occupation, now resides at Amsterdam, N. Y. There were five children in his family: Adeline Burr married Joseph Birch, and they reside in Amsterdam; Roxana Leonard married Jeremiah Watson, and they reside in Staunton, Mass.; Eugenia Mills married Charles Deal, and they reside at Amsterdam.

The subject of this notice was reared and educated at Mayfield and Kingsboro, came to Cincinnati in 1867, and in May of the same year entered the office of R. C. Phillips, and started in his chosen profession of civil engineering. May 1, 1870, he entered the city civil engineer's office of Cincinnati as draughtsman, and his subsequent connection with this department forms an important feature of his business life. From draughtsman he was advanced to the position of assistant city engineer, and in March, 1880, he was elected chief engineer by the board of public works, which position he now holds. In politics, Mr. Stanley is a Republican, is a life member of the Lincoln Club, and a member of the Blaine Club. He was married January 16, 1873, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Michael Tempest, and they have had children as follows: Clarence, Lincoln, Susie Burr, Horace Tempest and Helen Abigail, all living. In religious belief he and his wife are Presbyterians. He is a past member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr.

Stanley has a pleasant home in Tusculum, and it is the ardent wish of his friends that he may live long to enjoy his bright family circle and pleasant surroundings.

JAMES ALBERT GRAFT was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 30, 1853, a son of Abraham and Mary (Smith) Graft, the former of whom was born in Butler county, the latter in Pennsylvania, both of Holland-Dutch extraction.

James received his early education in the public and high schools of his native county, and for several years thereafter assisted his father in the management of the farm. In 1874 he came to Cincinnati, and became associated with R. G. Dun & Company, in 1875 establishing "The Mercantile & Collection Agency," publishing, in connection with that business, an annual known as "Graft's Legal Directory," a business which has grown to considerable dimensions, and has headquarters in the Johnston building. Mr. Graft is a Republican, and has been more or less actively identified with the work of his party in this county. He was one of the Representatives to the State Legislature in 1892-93, and was a member of the finance committee of that body. He was married, September 16, 1882, to Matilda, daughter of Samuel B. Marsh, a retired farmer of Harrison, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Graft reside at Harrison, of which corporation he was elected mayor in 1890. During his term of office, and largely through his efforts, Harrison was improved in a variety of ways, notably in that of being supplied with power operating a waterworks and electric light plant.

COLONEL FRANK M. JOYCE was born March 18, 1862, at Covington, Ind., the only child of Bishop Isaac W. and Carrie (Bosséman) Joyce, the former of Irish, the latter of Pennsylvania-Dutch, extraction. Isaac W. Joyce, who is one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Church, came to Cincinnati in 1880, and occupied the pulpit of St. Paul and Trinity Churches; he is now a bishop of the M. E. Church.

Col. Frank M. Joyce was educated at Asbury (now DePauw) University, and while there had charge of the military department, commanding the famous Asbury cadets, who won the First National Artillery prize in 1882 at Indianapolis, defeating eight competing batteries from various cities. After graduation he came to Cincinnati, and was for five years paying teller in the Queen City National Bank. In 1888 he accepted the general agency of the Provident Life and Trust Company, and was associated with that company until 1890, when he entered the service of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, as district agent, in which capacity he has built up an enviable reputation as an expert and absolutely reliable insurance man. During the riot in Cincinnati, in March, 1884, Col. Joyce commanded the Second Battery, now Battery B, O. N. G., and received special commendation from Gov. Hoadly, then governor of Ohio, for the efficient service rendered. In 1889 he organized the Avon Rifles, composed of the best young men of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati. He is a member of Gov. McKinley's staff. Col. Joyce has been somewhat prominently identified with the musical interests of Cincinnati, and is the president of the Orpheus Club, the well-known male chorus. Col. Joyce was married, in March, 1883, to Jessie F., daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Birch, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, Ill. Four children were born to this marriage: Arthur Reamy, Carolyn, Wilbur B. and Helen.

LEANDER HARRIS COREY was born in Bradford county, Penn., April 11, 1811. His father, Jonathan Corey, was a native of Bennington, Vt., of English ancestry, being a descendant of Elizabeth, only child of the fifth Sir Francis Drake, and William Corey, who came to America and settled in Rhode Island. His mother was Nancy Miller, of Pennsylvania.

Leander H. came with his parents to Cincinnati in 1817, he being then about six years of age. Their home was on the corner of Western row (now Central avenue) and Fifth street. Early in life evincing a decided taste for machinery, he placed himself in a position to acquire a thorough knowledge of its construction, and

upon attaining his majority he was employed in the machine works of Hanks & Niles, then at the head of Main street. Subsequently he became their superintendent. In January, 1845, their shops were removed to what was then known as the "Mouth of Deer Creek," Front street, where the Pennsylvania and Pan Handle depot now stands. Their premises occupied the ground from Front to Congress street (now Pearl), while on the north side of Congress they erected the locomotive works (now occupied by Greenwald & Company). Later, the Niles brothers retiring, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Corey was a member, also retaining his superintendency. During the latter part of their business existence they contracted with the Government for and built the noted ironclad monitors, the "Oneota" and "Catawba." For forty years Mr. Corey devoted his energy to his chosen calling, and stood at the head of the constructing engineers of his time. Retiring from business he removed to Highland county, where he died January 2, 1881. In 1831 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Friend, daughter of Charles Howard and Elizabeth Friend, who at that time were residents of Cincinnati, since of Lockland, Ohio. Two children were the issue of their marriage: the daughter, Mary J., married Jerome Burch, a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School in 1855, who died in 1872, leaving a wife and three children, Saidee E., Harvey Calvert, who died at the age of twenty-seven, and Albert H. Burch; Mrs. Burch married James C. Martin, and she is now residing in Cincinnati with her two remaining children. The son, Robert L. Corey, has filled various positions of trust, and is at present on the sanitary board of the city. He married Miss Kate Yockie, and their family consists of eight children: Robert H. (who is a trusted employe at the city post office), Lilly, Alberta, Florence, Olive, Edith, Arthur and Wesley B. In 1855 Mr. Corey, then residing on Pike street, purchased a lovely home on the Grandin road, East Walnut Hills, immediately opposite the Edwards road, and there, surrounded by every comfort, his estimable wife died in 1859.

JOHN A. JOHNSON was born at Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va., February 24, 1849. When he was nearly a year old his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and he resided there continuously until 1883, when he removed to Covington, Ky., where he now makes his home. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating at Hughes High School June 29, 1866, the fifth in a class of twenty, bearing away two out of three prizes given, a silver medal for mathematics and a fifty-dollar scholarship for the natural sciences. After graduating he made a tour of Europe, in the course of which he made the ascent of Mt. Blanc, in the company of two guides. On his return he engaged in the leaf tobacco business with his father, John T. Johnson, with whom he remained seven years. In 1874 he became book-keeper for S. Davis Jr. & Company, large pork merchants, and in 1876 paymaster for the Cincinnati Water Works. In 1880 he was appointed chief deputy in the office of the county clerk of Hamilton county, and in 1883 became secretary of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, where he still remains. Too young to participate in the great struggle of '61, at the close of the war, when a movement was started among the veterans to organize a battalion, he entered heartily into the movement and enlisted, February 10, 1869, in Company B, First Battalion, Cincinnati Zouaves. He was elected second lieutenant December 20, 1870; promoted to first lieutenant February 16, 1871; promoted to captain of Company B, April 27, 1871, which position he filled by re-election until December 20, 1879, when business engagements compelled him to resign. In 1882 he was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., and served until June 21, 1884, when by reason of removal from the State he was again compelled to resign. He and his company were complimented in general orders, 1874, for promptness in responding to active duty call at the time of the Nelsonville riots. He was honorably mentioned in the official reports of 1877 for duty at Columbus and Newark during the great railroad riots of that year, and served with distinction during the celebrated Cincinnati riot, of March, 1834.



Leander H. Corey

While in the tobacco business Mr. Johnson was for several years assistant secretary and reporter of the Cincinnati Tobacco Association, and prepared and opened the first statistical records of the business of that important trade. He served as president of the Hughes Alumnae Association, and was one of the committee that prepared the militia laws under which the service was properly recognized by the city and State. While captain of Company B he had the best drilled company in the State, an honor which was often disputed, but of which they were never deprived. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of J. W. & T. G. Robinson, proprietors of the large planing-mill at the corner of Seventh and Carr streets, established in 1865, and was chiefly instrumental in having that institution incorporated in 1888, when he was elected secretary and treasurer, a position which he still holds. Col. Johnson is well known on Third street, and is regarded as a safe financial manager, as is evidenced by the fact that he has been treasurer of almost every organization to which he ever belonged, including Christie Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, and Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington, Ky., serving in that position in the latter church for the past five years. Col. Johnson was married, in 1878, to the sister of Col. W. L. Robinson, of Cincinnati, and their union has been blessed with two children, both boys: Pierce J. and Leslie H.

PHILIP WINKLER, magistrate, office in the City Hall building, was born in Cincinnati, June 18, 1864, and is a son of Charles and Caroline (Metz) Winkler. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1879 entered the office of the city solicitor as assistant clerk, under Philip H. Kumler, present judge of the court of common pleas. He also served one year under city solicitor F. M. Coppock; in 1886 served as clerk in the mayor's office for a short time under the Hon. Amor Smith, resigning to accept a position as record examiner in the city engineer's department, and held this position, with the exception of the year 1890 (during which he was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business), until he was elected magistrate in November, 1893.

Mr. Winkler was married, September 19, 1888, to Anna Maria, daughter of Nicholas and Anna Maria (Schimpf) Winder, natives of Germany. Their union has been blessed with one child, Robert Archibald. In religious faith the family of our subject are Protestants. Mr. Winkler is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 404, K. of P., and politically he is a Republican. He is of German and American parentage. His father was born in Germany February 17, 1837, and in 1847 came to Cincinnati, where he still resides; he is an insurance broker. His mother was born in Cincinnati, December 7, 1844. They have had born to them fourteen children, of whom the following survive: Philip, Carrie, Lena, John, Ella, William, Garfield, Ida and Samuel.

JOSEPH F. KUSHMAN, justice of the peace, office No. 80 West Seventh street, residence No. 399 West Court street, was born in Cincinnati April 23, 1863, and is a son of Lewis and Mary (Hendricks) Kushman, who have had seven children, five of whom survive: J. F., J. H., Fred T., Elizabeth and Fannie. Lewis Kushman was born May 12, 1839, in Cleveland, and his wife was born March 1, 1837, in Ireland; they reside in Cincinnati, where Mr. Kushman holds the position of jailer of Hamilton county.

Our subject was educated at St. Peter's Cathedral school, in Cincinnati, and at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of the O. & M. railroad as messenger boy in the freight office, filling every position in the office until appointed depot master, in which he continued until elected a justice of the peace. In 1886 he was elected a member of the city council from the Sixteenth Ward, on the Republican ticket, defeating his opponent by a majority of 529 votes, or lacking one vote of defeating him two to one. He was renominated and re-elected in 1888, defeating his second opponent by a majority of over two to one. In 1890 he was again nominated, but declined to make the race. November 7, 1893, he was elected justice of

the peace (the position he now holds), and received the highest vote of six candidates, being elected by a majority of 8,000. Mr. Kushman married Mary McKendrick, and their union was blessed with five children: Lewis F., Charles S., Mary, Henry and George Cox, of whom the last two are deceased. Mr. Kushman is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Blaine Club and the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club.

EDWARD J. TYRRELL was born October 4, 1846, in Hempstead, L. I., State of New York. His parents were Irish. His father, William H. Tyrrell, was a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland; his mother, Catherine Atchison, was the eldest child of George Atchison and Margaret Crawford, people of distinction of that country. Edward was the youngest of seven children and the only one born in America. He learned the trade of machinist, and followed same for over twenty years in Cincinnati. When a mere boy, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he entered the United States navy, and served his country gallantly until the close of that conflict, when, after a brief sojourn ashore, he went to the Indian war, then raging in Texas, and served three years in the famous Fourth United States Cavalry; he was severely wounded at Phantom Hill. In June, 1869, he was honorably discharged, came North, and after months of suffering from the old wound, commenced work at his trade, machinist, in which he continued until chosen by the people of Cincinnati to serve as a justice of the peace for a term of three years, commencing April 10, 1888. Having served them so well and made a brilliant record, he was again prevailed upon to run, and was re-elected by an increased majority. In April, 1894, as his term was about to expire, the people again demanded his re-election, and by an overwhelming majority he was once more called to be the tribune of the people. He is familiarly called and better known as "the Commodore," having been chosen to that proud position by the Naval Veterans of this vicinity, of which he was the recognized leader.

Justice Tyrrell married in 1870, and had two sons, George W. Tyrrell and James Edward Tyrrell. The latter died at an early age; the former, who was by profession an attorney at law, was his father's efficient clerk and right-hand man; he died March 12, 1894, aged twenty-three years.

WILLIAM GEORGE CALDWELL was born near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, April 16, 1846. His father, Samuel Caldwell, was a native of Ireland, of Scottish ancestry; his mother, Margaret Marshall, was of French descent. In 1851 they came to America with four children, and settled in Philadelphia. The father engaged in the coal and slate business. When the Civil war broke out he entered the army, and died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He left one daughter, Mary, wife of Dr. Dowing, dentist, who lives on Eighth street, near Elm, and William G., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Caldwell was reared and educated in Philadelphia, where he attended the Central High School. He came to Cincinnati and entered a dry-goods store as salesman and bookkeeper, acting as such nine years, receiving at first the very remunerative salary of \$2 per week, with which amount he was obliged to support himself. On February 27, 1871, he embarked in the business of importing laces, in which he is still engaged at No. 120 West Fourth street. His success is unprecedented, and by straightforward methods and prudence he has acquired an enviable business standing, as well as a comfortable financial condition. On June 7, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Mina Reiker, daughter of William W. and Mary Doan Reiker, all natives of Clermont county, Ohio. Three children are the issue of this marriage, of whom one died young; Ralph is a student of Hughes High School; Louise is also a student. Mr. Caldwell's religious views are not orthodox, but of the liberal order. Neither is he allied to any political party, believing in the best man for the place. His military experience was limited to the famous "Morgan Raid" in Indiana and Ohio, on which occasion he was on duty for about

two weeks. The occasion will long be remembered as one of the greatest "scares" that Cincinnatians ever experienced during the war of the Rebellion.

COLONEL MARTIN BAUM EWING, residing at Madisonville avenue, East Walnut Hills, was born in Cincinnati March 18, 1834, and is a son of the late Alexander Hamilton and Mary Perry (Baum) Ewing. He received his primary education in the private schools of his native city, and graduated from Yale College in 1855. In 1856-57 he was a member of the lithograph firm of Middleton Wallace & Company, and from 1859 to 1861 was with the Palmer Pump Company. On October 9, 1861, he enlisted in Battery H, First Regiment Light Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, in which regiment he served both as second and first lieutenant. In October, 1863, he was promoted to senior major of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; in September, 1863, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, in which rank he was mustered out. From 1868 to 1875 Col. Ewing was in Chicago, as agent of the estate of George W. Ewing, his brother, William A. Ewing, being executor and trustee of said estate. From 1878 to 1885 he was deputy collector of United States Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, under collectors Amor Smith, Jr., Hon. William H. Taft, Hon. Clark Montgomery and W. T. Bishop.

Col. Ewing was married October 4, 1855, to Adelaide Strobbridge; they have had no children. The Colonel and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, military order of the Loyal Legion, Y. M. M. Library, and other Societies; politically he has always been a Republican. The father of our subject was born in Monroe, Mich., February 10, 1803, and died in Cincinnati August 28, 1847. His ancestors came from near Londonderry, Ireland. The mother of our subject was born in Cincinnati August 1, 1812; her father was from near Strasburg, Germany. She now resides with her son at East Walnut Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Ewing had born to them seven children, two of whom only now survive, viz.: our subject, and William Alexander, a real-estate broker residing in Chicago, Ill. The Baum family are among the oldest and most prominent of Cincinnati; they are referred to in another part of this volume.

EPHRAIM CUTLER DAWES is a native of Washington county, Ohio. He is the son of Henry Dawes, who was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1804, and Sarah Cutler Dawes, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1809, and is still living. Henry Dawes was a son of William M. Dawes, who was born in Boston, Mass., and was for many years a merchant of Morgan county, Ohio. Sarah Cutler Dawes is a daughter of Ephraim Cutler, who was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1767, and who came to this State in 1795, when it was part of the Northwest Territory. Ephraim Cutler was a most conspicuous character in the early history of Ohio. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, and the court of quarter sessions of the Northwest Territory, a member of the Second Territorial Legislature and of the First Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was the author and stalwart champion of the anti-slavery clause to the Constitution which encountered bitter opposition. He was twice a member of the State Legislature, and twice a member of the State Senate. He was author of the first school law ever passed in the State, and author of the first *ad valorem* tax law, a measure which he pressed to successful issue with such persistency as to gain the sobriquet of "old *ad valorem*."

The subject of this sketch, Ephraim Cutler Dawes, prepared for college and passed through the Freshman year at the State University of Wisconsin. The remaining three years of his college life were spent at Marietta College, where he graduated June 26, 1861. On September 26, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant in the Fifty-third O. V. I., which regiment served in the army of the Tennessee from the beginning to the end of the Civil war. On January 26, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major, and on October 31, 1864, was discharged for disability on account of wounds received in action at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864,

where he was shot through the face by a minie ball fired at close range, during the resistance of his command to a charge of the lines of the Confederates. He also received a wound in the back of the head in the same action. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." Major Dawes is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion, of the Ohio Commandery, of which organization he has been elected commander four times consecutively, ex-president Rutherford B. Hayes having filled the first, second, third and fourth terms of that office, Gen. William T. Sherman the fifth, and Maj. Dawes the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth. He is a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home of Xenia, Ohio, by appointment of Gov. McKinley. He is a trustee of the State Historical Society, and a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club. Maj. Dawes has been engaged in building railroads, and he is now president of the St. Louis Southern railroad. He is also president of the St. Louis & Big Muddy Coal Company. He was married in 1866 to Miss M. Frances Bosworth, whose father, Sala Bosworth, was a native of Plymouth, Mass., and whose mother, Joanna Shipman Bosworth, was born in Athens, Ohio. In 1867 Maj. and Mrs. Dawes came to Cincinnati, where they have since resided.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, November 3, 1848. His father, the late John H. Davis, was one of eight brothers who came to Cincinnati in the "thirties" from Brighton, Mass., all of whom embarked in the pork and beef packing business. It was largely through the enterprise of these gentlemen that this industry grew to such mammoth proportions that Cincinnati was known the world over as Porkopolis. The impetus given to the general business of the city through the extensive operations of these great packing houses revolutionized the trade currents, and dates perhaps the most important epoch in the history of Cincinnati. John H. Davis was engaged in this business up to the time of his death in 1859. His son, Charles H., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of his native city. His first business connection in the city was as a member of the distilling firm of E. Morgan & Company, this firm being succeeded by that of Teeppen & Davis, of which Mr. Davis was the junior member. The firm continued business until 1885, when both members became identified with the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, of which Mr. Davis is vice-president. He was married in 1871 to Grace A., daughter of John Aikman, a merchant of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Davis reside at Pleasant Ridge.

GEORGE B. KERPER, vice-president of the Cincinnati Edison Electric Light Company, was born at Reading, Penn., August 20, 1839. He completed his education at the Reading High School, after which he was for a time engaged at Newark, N. J. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth P. V. I., and saw service at Antietam and Chancellorsville; at the time of its disbandment, he was quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment.

At the close of the war Mr. Kerper became a purchaser of hides for a number of Philadelphia tanneries, and was next engaged for a period of four years in the belting business in New York. He next established the Big Cove tannery, in Fulton county, Penn., and conducted same successfully for some years. In 1874 he traveled throughout Europe, as a representative of the American Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania, his mission being the introduction of American sole leather. In this work he journeyed as far east and north as St. Petersburg, Russia. In July, 1875, Mr. Kerper came to Cincinnati upon invitation of Mr. James E. Mooney, and then, after viewing the partially constructed Mt. Adams Inclined Railway, accepted the management of and completed that work. With this company he remained until January, 1890, building the Walnut Hills Cable road, and the line through Eden Park, procuring all the franchises under which that road is now operating and extending. Mr. Kerper was made the recipient of a magnificent silver service, the



W. H. Davis

gift of the citizens of Cincinnati, in token of their appreciation of his valuable services toward the development of our suburban districts. It was Mr. Kerper who conceived the idea of utilizing the rapid transit street cars for United States mail purposes, and his street railway was the first used by the United States Government as a mail line. In March, 1890, Mr. Kerper was appointed by Gov. Campbell a member of the board of public improvements of Cincinnati. In 1892 he became associated with the Cincinnati Electric Light Company, as vice-president, which position he now holds. Mr. Kerper has been a valuable citizen, and has devoted much time gratuitously to public enterprises, notably as a member of the Cincinnati board. Mr. Kerper was married in January, 1876, to Louisa Kuhn, of Fulton county, Penn., by whom he has two children. The family reside on May street, Walnut Hills.

DANIEL P. HYATT, office Mitchell building, Cincinnati, residence Hartwell, Ohio, was born April 27, 1846, at Piqua, Ohio, son of Samuel and Lavina Elizabeth (Place) Hyatt, the former born in New York City in 1812, the latter born in Rye, N. Y., in 1805. Samuel Hyatt was a cooper by occupation. He died January 5, 1875, preceded by his wife in February, 1869. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Mrs. O. B. Happersett, Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Joseph D. Burger, Harrison, N. Y.; Mrs. D. H. Stalter, Roslyn, L. I.; and Daniel P., our subject, who was educated in New York City. Mr. Hyatt was an employe of the United States Express Company for sixteen years, and then engaged in the iron commission business, to which he has given his attention for the past eleven years. He was private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth O. V. I. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza, daughter of Silas N. and Ann (Hunter) Matthews, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Ohio. In religion Mr. Hyatt is a Methodist. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT H. WEST, of the firm of Long, West and Company, dealers in live stock at the Union stock yards, was born in Louisville, Ky., January 17, 1847, and is the son of John A. and Margaret (Knowles) West, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of Holland origin, and the latter a grandniece of Daniel Boone, her grandfather having accompanied him on his last trip over the mountains to Kentucky. The father of our subject, who was a steamboat captain between Louisville and New Orleans, died in 1859 at the age of sixty-two years. His mother died in 1872. The family consisted of six children, three of whom are living: Samuel M., who is in the employ of the Texas Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas; F. Jane, and Robert H., the last named being the youngest member of the family.

Mr. West received his education in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., and three weeks after the death of his father came to Cincinnati, where he took a position in the cigar store of Krohn, Feiss & Co., working for his board and clothes and attending night school, and he remained in the employ of this firm until after his marriage. On September 15, 1868, he wedded Miss Sarah K., daughter of Daniel and Emeline (Byington) Wunder, natives of Philadelphia and Connecticut, and of early Pennsylvania-German and old Puritan ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. West have two children: Alice B. (Mrs. A. W. Schell) and Robert H., Jr. Mr. West is a member of the Elks; he is a Republican in his political views, has been a member of the city council, and is now president of the board of trustees of the Public Library.

STEPHEN YUNGBLUTH, coal dealer, was born July 6, 1830, in Lorraine, France, and is the youngest of two children born to Nicholas and Elizabeth (Blaziel) Yungbluth. Mary, the sister, who was born in 1828, died of cholera in 1849, and was one of the first persons buried in Saint Bernard's Cemetery. The father died August 10, 1893, at the age of eighty-six years, and the mother died the same day as President Taylor.

Our subject came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Cincinnati, where he has since resided. He was married, October 11, 1852, to Johannah, daughter of John and Francis (Norsman) Bitter, both natives of Switzerland, and thirteen

children have been born to them: Franklin died in infancy. John, born April 15, 1856, is a partner in his father's business; he is married and has had four children: John, Estella, Loretta and Josephine. Amelia is the wife of William Smith, real-estate agent of Cincinnati; they have had two children, one of whom is living, Amelia. Edward died in 1890, leaving a widow and one child. Stephen married and had five children. Clara is married to William Schave, a member and treasurer of the Krap-pendorf Company; they have two children, William and Clara. May, Jennie, Frank and Louis reside in Cincinnati. Louisa (Sister Mary Stephina) is at the Convent of St. Martius Academy, in Newport, Ky. Two others died in infancy.

Mr. Yungbluth may well be termed a self-made man. In his early boyhood he had no advantages for obtaining an education, and the position he now holds in society is entirely due to his own exertions. His sterling qualities, integrity and uprightness in all business matters, together with his affable manner and jovial disposition, made him a general favorite with all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Yungbluth have been connected with St. Stephen's Catholic Church from its earliest existence, in which he at present holds the important position of treasurer.

HENRY MORTEN and Mary, his wife, came to America from Amersham, which is twenty-six miles from London, England, together with their sons, Henry, John, Joseph, and Richard. They had another son, Thomas, who was the eldest of the family. Coming west from Baltimore in wagons through an almost unbroken wilderness, they located in Cincinnati in the spring of 1809, but preferring farm life settled in Mt. Lookout in the fall of the same year. The son, Henry, married Catherine Armstrong, second daughter of John and Tabitha Armstrong, and settled in Mt. Lookout; they had eleven children: Henry (who was for many years a resident of Covington; he was in the tobacco business before his death, which occurred in 1890; he removed to Mt. Lookout); James, William, Edward, Aaron, Richard, Tabitha and Catherine, all living at the present time. John was married in Baltimore to a distant relative, Nancy Morten, and came to Mt. Lookout to reside; eight children were born to them, of whom four are now living: Mary, Mrs. Sam Leeds, of Mt. Lookout; Mrs. Cryer; Andy, and John. John died in 1879 at the age of ninety-one, his wife surviving him but two months.

Joseph Morten married Ann Armstrong, eldest daughter of John and Tabitha Armstrong, and settled in Madisonville. They had eleven children: Joseph Aaron Goforth; Maria A. Ball; John; William; Mary; James; Smith C.; Charlotte; Tabitha; Thomas Pool, and Eri Jewett. Mrs. Morten's father, John Armstrong, was born in New Jersey April 20, 1755. His parents, Thomas and Jane Armstrong, were natives of County Tyrone and Derry, Ireland, respectively, and emigrated to America about 1753, dying in Northumberland, Penn. Their son John married, January 17, 1793, Tabitha Goforth, who was born February 27, 1774, daughter of William Goforth. John Armstrong enlisted in the American army when eighteen years of age, served through the Revolutionary war, and afterward in the standing army, and as an explorer about ten years, being stationed a part of the time at the Falls of the Ohio, where Jeffersonville, Ind., now stands, his service ending about 1793. The children of John and Tabitha Armstrong were: Ann; Catherine; William Goforth; Mary Gano; John Gano; Thomas Pool; Eliza; Viola Jane; Thomas Pool, and John Hilditch.

Richard Allen Morten had, like all his brothers, a love for farming, but being a cripple was compelled to follow other pursuits; he had a ready pen, and during the latter half of his life held many offices of trust; in 1875 he removed from Carthage, where he was mayor for several years, to Oxford; he married Sallie Marsh, of Sharpsburg, now Norwood, and lived there for a time; he died at the age of eighty-six, leaving two sons and a daughter.

ERI JEWETT MORTEN, coal dealer, office No. 689 Eastern avenue, residence Hudson avenue, Norwood, was born at Madisonville, Ohio, September 16, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (Armstrong) Morten. Our subject was reared a farmer boy, and in early life received only such limited education as could be obtained at the country schools in the winter time. At the age of about eighteen he went to Columbus, and after attending school there for a time entered a drug store as clerk, occupying this position for several years. He afterward engaged in various occupations and up to 1880 was engaged in numerous enterprises, when he embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1857, to Mary W., daughter of Lyman and Maria Woodbury, and to their union have been born five children, as follows: June M., May W., Charles D., Erietta and Wyona A. Politically Mr. Morten is a Republican, and in religious connection he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Morten, the father of our subject, was born near London, England. About 1794 he and his wife came across the mountains from Baltimore by stage coach, locating at Madisonville where they engaged in farming, and passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1866, the mother in 1874. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Joseph A. G., who died in California at the age of seventy-six; Maria, wife of Danforth E. Ball, who was a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, both now deceased; John Armstrong, living in Marion county, Ohio; Mary, wife of Samuel Silver, of Hamilton, Butler county, both deceased; William, who died at the age of sixty-five, in Texas; Tabitha, Mrs. James Conover, of Madisonville, who died about a year after her marriage; Thomas P., residing in Bellevue, Mich., and our subject, Eri Jewett.

JAMES A. McDUGAL, residence No. 108 Harriet street, Cincinnati, was born in Henry county, Ind., April 21, 1851, and is the son of Nathan and Cassie (Shinn) McDougal. He was bound out to a farmer when ten years old, and was only able to obtain the very limited advantages of such education as could be had in the country schoolhouse during the winter season, when it was too stormy to work on the farm. Remaining with this farmer for eight years, he was offered his choice between a horse, bridle and saddle, and to remain until he was twenty-one years old, or his freedom at once. Choosing the latter he went to work in a sawmill, and two years later, or at the age of twenty, had entire charge of the mill. Later on he went to work for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Indianapolis, veneer cutting. In 1879 he came to Cincinnati and engaged with the E. D. Albro Company, remaining with them until April, 1893, when he was transferred to and appointed foreman of the Tennessee Lumber Company, the position he now occupies. He was married, in 1875, to Christina, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Winouer) Fisher, and their union was blessed with two children: Eva, who died October 19, 1893, and Emma May, who still survives. Our subject lost his first wife by death in December, 1883, and in May, 1886, was married, for his second wife, to Lida M., a daughter of Joseph H. and Josephine (Hollenbeck) Palmer; no children have been born to them.

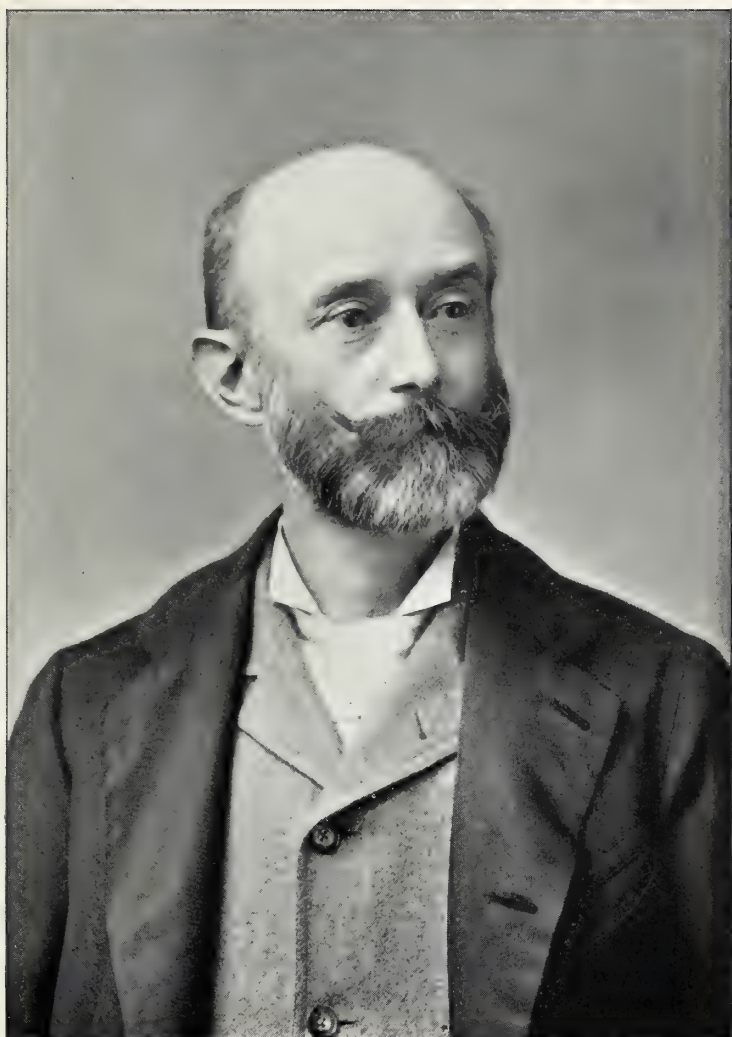
Mr. McDougal is a grandson of the late Hugh McDougal, an old and highly esteemed resident of Cincinnati, who passed away at a ripe old age, in 1868. The father of our subject was born in Cincinnati, and after leaving school worked at the blacksmith business. In 1845 he moved to Indianapolis, where he continued to carry on the blacksmith business until his retirement from active life a few years ago. His mother was born in Virginia, and came to Henry county, Ind., when only twelve years of age. Both parents still survive and have their home in Indianapolis. They had born to them six children, two of whom died in infancy; the survivors are: Anna, wife of George Dickler, of Indianapolis; James A.; George H., and Ida, wife of William Wilson, residing in Guernsey, White county, Ind. In his political affiliations Mr. McDougal is a Republican.

FREDERICK PARKER, retired coal and lumber merchant, Cumminsville, was born in Derbyshire, England, in January, 1818, son of John and Susan Parker. In 1839 he came to America, locating near Cincinnati, and subsequently, in 1842, engaged in farming, which he still follows. He established a large coal and lumber yard in Cumminsville, which he managed successfully for many years. Of late years Mr. Parker has lived a retired life. He was married, in 1846, to Margaret Langlands, and to this union seven children have been born; those living are: David, of California, and Alexander, of Cumminsville. The deceased are John, Richard, William, Sarah and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican; he was a member of the school board of Cumminsville for several years, and for a time treasurer of the board.

JOHN HENRY HERMESCH is a native of Borringhausen, Germany, born December 19, 1833, the youngest of three children born to Henry and Mary Hermes. His parents were natives of Germany, and his father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject received a common-school education in his native land, and when about twenty years old came to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he began working for Cobb, Williams & Company, afterward Cobb, Christie & Company, hay and grain merchants, with whom he learned the business. He remained with them until 1867, when he established the firm of J. H. Hermes and Company, at Nos. 17 and 19 Water street, where the business was conducted until lack of space compelled him to seek larger quarters. He then removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Water street, where, under his able direction, the business continued to expand. Finally he removed to a commodious five-story brick warehouse, on the corner of Walnut and Water streets. Seeing that the growth of the business would eventually render this inadequate, he constructed, in 1889, the largest track warehouse in the West. It is situated on the Kentucky Central and Louisville & Nashville railways, is fireproof throughout, and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty cars. Last year it was found that still greater storage facilities were required, and another warehouse was erected at Erlanger, Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern, where all delays and expense of transfer are avoided. The building is 200 by 35 feet, fire-proof, and modern in construction. The firm handles annually very large quantities of hay, as well as thousands of bushels of grain. As a business man Mr. Hermes ranks with the foremost in the Queen City. His standing in the business world is due to his own efforts and tireless endeavors. The firm does a heavy business all over the country, and ships largely throughout the South.

CAPTAIN F. R. PHILLIPS, manager of the Walnut Hills District Telegraph Company, was born in Cincinnati, October 24, 1862, a son of Robert A. and Lizzie J. Phillips, the former born in England in 1848, and the latter born in New York City, October 14, 1848. The father, a machinist by occupation, is residing in Harrison county, Kentucky.

Our subject is the eldest of two boys and three girls. He attended the common schools of Cincinnati until fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the machinist trade, and after completing same worked at engineering for some time. Later he had charge of the engines of the Globe Rolling Mills on Water street, Cincinnati, where the present gasworks are now located, and still later had charge of the electric engines at the Edison Light Company, Fourth and Vine streets; while thus employed he invented an automatic counting machine to be used on any kind of machinery—on printing presses to count the number of copies that are run off; on grain elevators to register the amount that runs through the elevators, etc. He also invented an automatic clock used by railroad and telegraph companies. The Captain is at the present time manager of the Walnut Hills District Telegraph Company. He intends to introduce an automatic burglar alarm, which rings a bell the instant a burglar attempts to effect an entrance into any residence connected with his office. As an officer of the law he has a record to be proud of. He knows that there is such



A. G. Corrie

a word as "fear" in Webster's Unabridged, but that is the extent of his acquaintance with it. When the vicinity of Newport was infested with convicts who had escaped from the stockades in Tennessee, during the miners' strike, he arrested sixteen of them, nine of whom were desperate murderers.

Capt. Phillips was united in marriage, September 26, 1888, to Lizzie G., daughter of William P. and Julia E. O'Meara, born in Cincinnati, February 28, 1862. Politically he is a Republican.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BETTS HALLEY was born in Cincinnati, October 29, 1814. His father, David S. Halley, was born in Salisbury, Conn., of English stock, was a merchant, and came to Cincinnati in 1800. His mother was Mary Betts, also of English stock, born at Newark, New Jersey.

Samuel received his education in private schools, attending first the school taught by the brothers John and David Talbott, and subsequently was a pupil of the classical academy taught by John Findley, of the old Cincinnati College. From 1830 to 1833 he was at Lane Seminary, which then had an academic department, and was conducted on the manual labor plan. He was graduated at the Miami University in the class of 1839, and received from this institution the literary degrees A. B. and A. M.

Captain Halley was in the steamboat business for fifteen years, and was a popular commander of important boats. Tiring of the river, he bought a farm in Clark county, Ind., where for twelve years he was a successful farmer. He then resumed commercial business, serving for a number of years as assistant auditor of the Louisville, Jeffersonville and Madisonville Indianapolis railroad. On November 2, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Hathaway, of Rising Sun, Ind., and to their union were born four daughters and one son. In 1828 Capt. Halley united with the Presbyterian Church, and has maintained a good standing all his life, serving in later years as a ruling elder. He was a member of the court which tried Henry P. Smith, D. D., for heresy. He is connected with the Masonic Order, and also with the Odd Fellows, and in the latter Fraternity has occupied the highest office, past grand patriarch, and has been past grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Indiana. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, and keenly enjoys social life.

CHARLES RANDOLPH BROWN was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 28, 1832. Three generations of his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Hamilton county. His mother, Sarah (Groom) Brown, came to Columbia in 1794, from Chatham, N. J., when four years of age, with her parents, John and Susannah Brant Groom. About the same time, perhaps somewhat earlier, came John Brant and wife, parents of Susannah Groom, and great-grandparents of Charles R. Brown. His mother was married the second time, in 1824, in Lebanon, Ohio, to the father of our subject, Thomas Brown. Thomas Brown is still living at Dayton, Ohio, at the age of ninety-four years, and is still in business, serving as the president of the S. N. Brown Wheel Company of that place. He suggested and laid the first boulder pavement ever laid west of the Alleghany Mountains, at Dayton, in 1830. The authorities of Cincinnati, hearing of this unusual piece of work, sent a commissioner to examine it, which resulted in bringing Mr. Brown to Cincinnati to introduce bouldered streets. His mother lived to the age of ninety-four.

Charles was educated at Dayton, enjoying the advantages of the academy taught by the well-known Milo G. Williams. At the age of sixteen he left the farm adjacent to the city of Dayton, to join an engineering corps under R. M. Shoemaker, then superintending the building of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. He was associated with Mr. E. W. Woodward, the prominent railroad manager, who was then doing his first railroad work in Ohio, and went with him to engage in building the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad. During the war of the Rebellion Charles was a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-first O. V. I.,

and at the close of the struggle he went South, and took part in the work of developing the business interests of that section. He was the first person to introduce the King Cottonseed Drill and Williams' Cotton Chopper, in raising the cotton crop, and was successful in producing this staple at a lower cost than ever before. Later, as a civil engineer, contractor and dealer in builders' materials, he has been an active and honored member of the Builders Exchange of Cincinnati. Mr. Brown's latest business venture is of a philanthropic character. He is interested in the Tyson Cure for Alcoholism in his city, and has established a resort in Chicago, where he has experienced a marvellous success in the restoration of inebriates. His business career has been a varied one, successful in all respects excepting the accumulation of wealth. In this respect he contrasts himself with his brother, Samuel, who remains at Dayton, Ohio, where he founded a business in 1845, which now enjoys the unique distinction of a management participated in by the representatives of four generations, and is now, as it has been for many years, a wealth-producing concern. At Decatur, Ala., April 14, 1868, Charles R. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Carrie T. Lemmon, who was born at Andover, Mass., and two sons, Samuel H. and Roy L., are the fruits of this marriage.

ALFRED FOSTER SCHUYLER was born near Burlington, N. J., April 15, 1818. His mother was Ann Eliza Stewart, of Scotch descent; his father was Aaron Schuyler, of Holland-Dutch blood. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New York, from whom descended Gen. Schuyler, a Revolutionary officer, whose daughter married Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Schuyler secured his education in the country school near his home. At the age of fourteen he went to Philadelphia, where he secured an appointment for six years at the brick-laying trade. When he had attained his majority he went to Louisiana, and worked at his trade in St. Mary's Parish, setting sugar kettles and teaching the slaves the trade. In 1841 he came to Cincinnati, and at once found work at his trade with Mr. John Ridgeley, brother of the man with whom he served his apprenticeship. The building on which he laid his first bricks in this city still stands, near the corner of Eighth and Vine streets. In 1846-47 Mr. Schuyler helped build the roundhouse of the Little Miami railroad, which still stands, and was the first structure of the kind built in Ohio. He has been industriously at work all these years and has contributed his full share to the solid structures of the city. Soon after reaching Cincinnati he joined the Rovers, a celebrated independent fire company, in connection with which, for ten years, he was an active participant in the great work done by the company in the protection of property from fire. On the organization of the paid fire department, at the solicitation of Miles Greenwood, he became captain of the "fours," which operated the second steam fire engine used in the city, and held the place for six years, at the nominal salary of \$12 per month, aiding in laying the foundation of our present department. Thus, as builder and fireman, Mr. Schuyler has done an honorable and substantial part in founding and forwarding the enterprises of our great city. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Ann Ward, who was born in Washington City, and to them have been born two sons, William and Algoma; and two daughters, Ida and Fanny. Mr. Schuyler is an active and honored member of the Builders Exchange. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a liberal. Though advanced in years, he is still active in business.

HENRY TOBIAS, son of Harris and Fannie Weiner Tobias, was born in 1821 in Stenscewo, near Posen, a Polish settlement in Prussia, but was reared in Berlin by his mother's sister, where he was educated until his thirteenth year. Descended on both sides from good old German and Polish stock, he was brought up in what was denominated the Orthodox Mosaic faith. Early in life imbibing a strong love of liberty, he engendered in consequence a dislike to many of the existing customs of his country, among which was the one compelling military duty by the youth; and

to avoid this, among others, he left his native land in the year 1847, and went to England, where he remained two years. During this time he met the lady who afterward became his wife, Miss Maria Myers, who was a daughter of Morris Myers, born in London, and a government contractor on "Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance," and Sarah Proctor Fuller, his wife, who was born in Staines, England.

At the end of two years Mr. Tobias left England and came to America to seek his fortune, landing in New York in 1849. He had learned the cap-making trade in Prussia, and being peculiarly fitted for his chosen vocation, his untiring industry and devotion to it insured his success. Here, in New York City, he was united in marriage September 2, 1850, with Miss Maria Myers, who in the meantime had come to America. Two children were born to them while here, and in 1854 they removed to Cincinnati, where he began his business, opening a factory on the west side of Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, doing a retail business. He soon, however, engaged in wholesale trade, removing to the east side of Main, below Fifth street, next door to the "Gothic Arcade," where during the civil war he conducted a successful business, accumulating quite a comfortable fortune. Extreme liberality and large-hearted charity were his main characteristics, and he frequently remarked that he "could not feel himself rich, while suffering and want were rife in the world." His hospitality was proverbial, his home always open. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his employes, many of whom are living and will testify to the kindness and courtesy he extended to all, attracting all toward him. Although not a politician in the accepted sense of the word, he was a Republican and willing to perform a citizen's duty. He was a member of a company of "Hussars" in New York, and also a member of the militia. Soldiering had a different meaning for him in a free country from that of his own. During the existence of martial law in Cincinnati caused by the threatened invasions of Gen. Kirby Smith and Morgan, we find him assigned to picket duty in the city of Cincinnati. Believing as he said that "every man is the architect of his own fortune," and that every well educated man has two educations, the scholastic one and the one he acquires himself, he pursued his way. Later in life he became very liberal in Judaism, though conservative in its main elements. He was an advocate of truth and justice, not as taught by the bigot, but as revealed to him by an enlightened conscience; and while he loved his faith with a love that was half reverence, his love for the human race was greater than his veneration for tradition. He was twice president of the Polish Congregation then worshipping at Seventh and Walnut, and later became a member of Dr. Lilienthal's Temple, Eighth and Mound streets. Interested in all charitable movements, he was a member of the B'nai B'rith, president of "Jerusalem Lodge," Cleveland's Orphan Asylum, Jewish Relief, Humane Society and the Bethel. Having broad views of life and duty, his charities knew no creed. Each year of his life from early youth represented a period of unremittent toil, and in the prime of his manhood he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, superinduced by overwork, dying after a short illness at his residence, No. 409 West Eighth street, January 13, 1874. He left a reputation unblemished and a fine example for his children and grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias were the parents of eight children: Sara, married to Simon Drukkerd; Charles, unmarried; Pauline, married to Michael Drukker; Morris, married to Mary Lesinsky; Josephine, married to Leo Ledner, of Cleveland; Ida, married to William Levi; two others that died in infancy. The sons of Henry Tobias succeeded their father in business, and at present conduct an immense factory on Fourth street, west of Central avenue.

SAMUEL GANO STERLING was born in Pittsburgh, May 14, 1819. His father, Joseph Spencer Sterling, died when his son Samuel was but two years old; his mother, Eliza Gano, came with her widowed mother to Cincinnati in 1811, while a girl, and opened a private school on the east side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. In 1817 she returned to Pittsburgh and there married Joseph S. Sterling.

Being left a widow with two sons, Samuel G. and Henry Gano, she returned with them to Cincinnati March 25, 1825, having relatives here already settled. Their first residence was on Gano street, and they afterward, in 1828, removed to Harrison street.

Samuel G., the subject of this sketch, was educated at old Woodward, completing his school days in 1836. He was married in Cincinnati December 11, 1843, to Eliza Smith, daughter of Oliver Comstock and Millie Ann Briggs Smith, natives of western New York, who came to Cincinnati in 1819. Mr Sterling learned the trade of wood turner, and carried on his business at Fifth and Pike streets until the year 1846, when he moved to Mill Creek township, near Spring Grove Cemetery, and there remained until 1866, when he removed to his present residence, near Glenway avenue, Clifton. In 1848 he began teaching school in a building located at the corner of Lafayette and Crescent avenues, erected in 1847 for a general place of worship, and taught there until 1855. Then he taught in Resor Academy until 1867. From 1851 to 1856 he filled the office of clerk to the recorder of the village of Clifton, and again from 1860 to 1866. Then he was elected to the office of clerk and charge of affairs of the village, which position he still holds. A fine testimonial from the residents of Clifton, expressing their thanks and gratification at the manner in which the public affairs of the village are and have been handled by Mr. Sterling, hangs framed in the beautiful music room of his comfortable home in Clifton. His family consists of five children: Henry, who is purchasing agent for the Standard Oil Company, of Cincinnati, married; Fannie, secretary to her father; Ida Bell; Robert Riley, mining engineer, Colorado, and Winthrop S., who is professor in the organ department of the College of Music. Mrs. Eliza Smith Sterling, wife of Samuel Gano Sterling, died at her residence November 23, 1893.

FRANKLIN HEY LAWSON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His grandfather, Thomas Lawson, came to Cincinnati from England in 1816, bringing with him his family, and making the journey from New York by wagon. He entered into business at once, engaging in the manufacture of plumbing and of copper and tin ware. He put in the first grates used in Cincinnati, and made the first gas burned in Cincinnati, the present immense gas-works being the outgrowth of the small, primitive plant. In 1830, Thomas Lawson's sons—Fenton, Robert and Thomas—became members of the firm; the partnership continuing under the firm name of Thomas Lawson & Sons, until the death of its founder, in 1841, when it became that of Fenton Lawson & Brothers, importers of tin plate and metals. After the death of Robert, and the retirement of Thomas, Fenton Lawson conducted the business under his own name.

After his death in 1853, his sons—George, Park, and Franklin Hey—succeeded to the business as F. Lawson's Sons. In 1855, the former retired, and the late William G. Coffin became a partner; the firm taking its present form, F. H. Lawson & Company. Fenton, son of F. H. Lawson, was made a partner in 1880, and another son, William C., in 1886. Mr. Coffin died in 1884. The members of the firm of F. H. Lawson & Company consist of the third and fourth generations of the Lawsons, the business having been in existence since 1816, making it at the present time the oldest business house in Cincinnati. Fenton Lawson, the father of Franklin Hey Lawson, was a man of great business enterprise and prominence. He was a director, and one of the originators of the C. H. & D. R. R., of the Firemen's and the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, and of the Franklin and Lafayette Banks, besides holding many offices.

ALFRED WHITE was born May 16, 1835, in Bradford, England. His parents were Thomas and Martha English (Stobbert) White, both native to the county of Durham, England, the former having been born in Staindrop, in 1810, the latter in Darlington, in 1813. Thomas White followed the business of railroad bridge and viaduct building in England, and upon coming to America was engaged with his son, Alfred, in monumental work in Cincinnati, up to the time of his decease.

Alfred White was educated at the Darlington grammar school, and afterward became indentured to a civil engineer and architect in the same town, with whom he remained until 1852, when his father came with his entire family and belongings to this country, locating in Memphis, Tenn. In that city, the father established a monumental works, and the son Alfred obtained employment as a topographical engineer on the first survey of the Vicksburg & Shreveport railroad. The southern climate proving objectionable, the family remained less than a year in Memphis, removing in 1853 to Cincinnati, where Thomas White founded, upon its present site, the great monumental works which his son and grandsons are to-day conducting with pronounced success. For a few months prior to entering into business with his father, Alfred was associated with Erasmus Gest in the engineering work upon a proposed short line road to the north and northeast, which, as projected, tunneled some distance into Walnut Hills, when it was abandoned. Our subject's next business was the drawing of the design for the Cumminsville Orphan Asylum, after which he embarked in the business, which he has ever since been identified with, and from the profits of which he has accumulated a handsome fortune. The old firm of "Thomas White & Son" was the first in this country to import, to any great extent, Scotch granite.

Mr. White has been twice married, first time in Campbell county, Ky., in 1856, to Mary, daughter of Henry C. and Mary Cost, and by this marriage he has five children living: Walter Thomas and Arthur English, associated with their father in business; Alfred Richard, who is a sculptor with studio in Paris, France, whither he went after prosecuting studies in his art in Florence and Carrara, Italy, in each of which places he received medals from the Royal Academy and Beaux Artes; Clara, now Mrs. Frank McCord, and Bertha, now Mrs. Hiram H. Belding, of Chicago. By his second wife, Florence Claude (Horton), who was born in Cincinnati, Mr. White has two children: David Horton and Elenora. Mr. White is a 32° Mason and Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Honor; in politics he is a Republican. The family are members of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), Walnut Hills, Mr. White being one of its vestrymen, and he and his wife taking an active interest in its general work. The family reside in a handsome mansion recently erected by Mr. White in Avondale.

G. MOORE PETERS, president of the King Powder Company, and of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Columbus, Ohio, was born near Circleville, Ohio, August 31, 1843, a son of G. Moore and Miranda (Eaton) Peters, natives, respectively, of Virginia and New York. He is a grandson of Tunnis Peters who emigrated from Holland, and who was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. He is a grandson of William Eaton, and a descendant of John Eaton who came from England in 1635. He is also a descendant, on the maternal side, of George Bunker, who owned a farm on Bunker Hill at the time of that memorable battle, and it was from him the "Hill," the "Battle," the "Sword," and the "Monument of Bunker Hill," ever dear to lovers of liberty everywhere, derived their names. The father of our subject came to Columbus, Ohio, in charge of a government survey when that territory was a dense forest, and ever afterward made the Buckeye State his home, removing from Circleville to Columbus in 1845. He served as associate judge in the early days, and passed sentence upon the first two prisoners consigned to the Ohio penitentiary. He for a time followed flatboating down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and as was then customary made the return trips through the woods on foot or horseback. He also followed at various times tanning, merchandizing, farming, and pork packing. He died in 1868 at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living: Alma, wife of the Rev. J. B. Tuttle, of the Baptist Church at Clay Center, Kans.; A. L. Peters, who represents the King Powder Company at St. Paul, Minn.; Orin E. Peters, president of the Peters Cartridge Company, and treasurer of the King Powder Company; and

G. Moore Peters, whose name opens this sketch. The youngest brother, Rev. Theron R. Peters, D.D., superintendent of Baptist Missions of the State of Minnesota, died in January, 1894. Our subject was educated in Denison University, from which he was graduated in 1867, and then took a three-years' course in Rochester Theological Seminary, at Rochester, N. Y. He followed the profession of the ministry for three and one-half years at Penn Yan, N. Y., and seven years at Buffalo, N. Y., when failing health and filial duty led him to retire from the ministry, and engage in his present business. Many years ago J. W. King organized the Miami Powder Company which he sold in 1870. In 1878 he organized the King Powder Company, with headquarters at Xenia, Ohio. The plant of the company, consisting of ten mills is located at Kings Mills, thirty miles from Cincinnati on the Little Miami railroad, and since February, 1886, the chief officers have been located at Third and Main streets, Cincinnati. Mr. Peters was married May 8, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of J. W. King, and the issue of this marriage is two children, Helen and Bessie. The family reside on Walnut Hills, and worship at the Baptist Church of that place of which Mr. Peters is a trustee. He is also president of the Ohio Baptist Convention. In his political views he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln at his second election. He enlisted in the first three years call in the Civil war, but was discharged at the end of eight months on account of disability.

G. MORRIS CRAWFORD, president and treasurer of the Bandle Arms Company, No. 256 Main street, was born at Cincinnati, December 7, 1865, son of George W. and Mary (Morris) Crawford, and grandson of George Crawford, who was postmaster of Cincinnati in 1849, and received from his employes, as an expression of their good will, a silver pitcher which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. George W. Crawford was a publisher, and a lime and brush merchant. He died May 23, 1891, at the age of fifty-six; his wife died in 1890, aged fifty-three; they were the parents of four children: Cora May, who married Robert Fraser; G. Morris; Eva, who died at the age of eighteen, and Arthur.

After completing the public-school course and one year at Woodward High School, G. Morris Crawford was employed as clerk in the superintendent's office of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Co. a year and a half. He was then employed by the F. R. Warley Printing Company three years, and after it dissolved he was bookkeeper for the Mendenhall Caster Company for an equal period. On July 6, 1889, he entered the employ of the Bandle Arms Company, and with this business he has since been continuously connected, as assistant bookkeeper for one year, and then as chief bookkeeper. J. C. Bandle was individual proprietor until 1880; 1880-85 the style of the firm was J. C. Bandle & Son, in 1886 the Bandle Arms Company was organized, and in 1891, when it was incorporated, Mr. Crawford became secretary, and a year later secretary and treasurer. In July, 1893, Mr. Crawford purchased the interest of Wood, Harmon & Company, and became president and treasurer. The company deals in guns, fishing tackle, base ball and other sporting goods. On June 4, 1891, Mr. Crawford married Clara Josephine Philips. of Hamilton, Ohio.

HENRY GOODMAN, vice-president and general manager of the Bandle Arms Company, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, June 28, 1856, son of Michael and Theresa (Amberg) Goodman, natives of Germany, who emigrated in the "forties." He received a public-school education in his native town, and here he made his first business venture as a bottler of mineral waters. He worked as shearmen in a rolling-mill for one year, and as turner in a furniture factory two years. In 1875 he came to Cincinnati, where for six years he was employed in the manufacture of brackets, as scroll-sawyer. In 1882 he became purchasing clerk for J. C. Bandle, with whom he has since been connected, with the exception of the year 1887-88, when he was a traveling salesman for the Laffin & Rand Powder Company in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. When the Bandle Arms Company was incorporated in 1891, he was made general manager, and in 1893 became vice-president and general manager.

CLEMENS OSKAMP, deceased jeweler, born in Prussia, came to Cincinnati with his parents when he was fifteen years of age. Before leaving his native country, his father, Casper Oskamp, gave him a good education. He was possessed of a mechanical genius which induced him to bind himself as an apprentice to Mr. Harkness, to learn the trade of a machinist. At the age of twenty, having learned his trade thoroughly, he went south, where he was engaged to set up machinery and superintend it, and he remained there several years. Having been able to save some money, his brother, Theodore Oskamp, induced him to return and engage in the watchmaking and jewelry business with him. This enabled him to apply himself to the fine class of machinery to which his tastes led, and he soon excelled in this line of work. Their business house was on Main street, and through skill and industry they built up a good trade. In 1854 Theodore died and all the business devolved upon our subject. At this time the house had established a favorable reputation, and the business under careful management steadily increased. In 1868, Mr. Oskamp erected the handsome five-story block on the west side of Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which at that time was considered a very fine improvement, and occupied it in 1869; since that time the business has more than doubled. The stock consisted of a large and varied assortment of watches, clocks, and jewelry of every description, including the finest diamonds, gems, opera glasses and fancy goods. By his individual enterprise and strict business integrity he built up a trade which extends through all the adjoining States and as far away as Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Tennessee. The wholesale department is so complete, and goods are sold at such reasonable rates that retailers throughout the States mentioned find that they can buy as cheaply here as in the large cities in the East, consequently they prefer to purchase of this house. Mr. Oskamp was married May 23, 1847, to Miss Mary Fisher, of Cincinnati, and eight children were the fruits of the union, all of whom and his widow survive him.

WILLIAM S. P. OSKAMP, senior member of the firm of Oskamp, Nolting & Co., was born in Cincinnati September 8, 1855, son of Clemens and Maria (Fisher) Oskamp, natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1846, locating at Cincinnati, where the father died in 1887 at the age of sixty-five, and the mother still resides. They had the following children: Henry; Amelia, wife of John C. Daller; Anna; Clement, Jr.; William S. P.; Alfred; Eleanor, wife of Fred Brunning, bridge builder, of Denver, Colo.; and Nettie.

The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and learned the trade of jeweler in his father's store, remaining there until 1881, when his present business partnership was formed. The foreign interests of the firm have been entrusted almost exclusively to Mr. Oskamp. For a score of years he has visited Europe annually for the purchase of diamonds, etc., and enjoys intimate personal and business relations with many of the leading jewelry and diamond firms of Paris, Amsterdam and other European cities. The catalogue which this firm furnishes annually to its patrons is the only one of its kind issued from Cincinnati, is one of the largest published in America, and costs them many thousand dollars. On November 25, 1876, Mr. Oskamp married Adele, daughter of Michael Werk, of Westwood, and their family numbers five children: William Herbert, Eugene Gordon La Feuille, William Werk, Adele Regina, and Elsa Pauline.

CHARLES A. NOLTING, junior member of the firm of Oskamp, Nolting & Co., was born at Cincinnati September 14, 1850, son of Charles P. F. and Margaret (Jansen) Nolting, who came from Prussia to Cincinnati in 1848. Of four children born to them two are now living: Charles A. and Matilda, wife of Fred Schunke, wholesale tobacco merchant of Cincinnati.

The subject of this sketch began his career as errand boy for Duhme & Company in 1864, working for \$2 per week, and living upon two meals a day for four years. Realizing that his services were becoming valuable, he sought recognition and grad-

ually rose in position and salary, during his eighteen years' service with them occupying nearly every position. In 1882 he formed a co-partnership with Frank Lodwick; also an old employe of Duhme & Company, and they became favorably known under the name of Lodwick & Nolting. The ill-health of Mr. Lodwick compelled him to withdraw, and during the next few years Mr. Nolting continued the business under his own name. The firm of Oskam, Nolting & Company was founded in 1887, when William Oskamp, son of the old and well-known jeweler, Clemens Oskam, allied himself with Mr. Nolting. The new alliance, with the increase of capital, gave them an impetus that has made them known throughout the commercial world. On February 19, 1873, Mr. Nolting married Amelia Twachtman, daughter of Louis Twachtman, of Cincinnati, and seven children have been born to them: Louis, Alice, Lillie, Edwin, Florence Matilda, Myrtle and Wesley. Mr. Nolting is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the I. O. O. F., and is independent in politics.

SAMUEL WELLS, of the firm of Samuel Wells & Company, Nos. 67-69 Vine street, was born at Oxford, Ohio, September 25, 1836, son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Tudor) Wells, natives of Cornwall, England. His father established the first type-foundry at Cincinnati, the original predecessor of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, but retired from business in 1833, and spent the remainder of his days at Oxford.

Our subject was principally self-educated. At the age of eleven years he entered the old Ben Franklin printing office, at Cincinnati, which he left two years later to find employment in a type-foundry. From 1849 to 1851 he was in the bank of James Gilmore. After spending a year with his brother-in-law at Coolville, Ohio, he clerked in a dry-goods store at Oxford until 1857, and was then clerk for R. A. Holden & Company until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth O. V. I., under Col. John Kenet, serving three years. At Lexington, Ky., he was taken prisoner, but was paroled in twenty-four hours and sent to Columbus. Six months later he was again at the front; he enlisted as a private, but was mustered out in 1864 with the rank of second lieutenant. In 1864 he was a bookkeeper at Cincinnati. In 1866 he clerked for R. A. Holden & Company, and in 1867 became a member of the firm. This connection continued until 1889, since which date he has assumed entire charge of the business, that of buying and selling feathers and ginseng; of the latter Mr. Wells is the largest exporter in the United States. On October 15, 1868, he married Adelia Symmes, and they have three living children: Florence, Percy and Mabel. Mr. Wells is a member of the Methodist Church and his wife of the Baptist Church; he is a Prohibitionist in politics.

JOSEPH F. CRONIN, sculptor, manufacturer of granite and marble monuments, granite statues, etc., is president of the Kilkenny Granite Company, which has one of the finest and largest quarries in the United States, located at Lancaster, N. H., with his place of business at Nos. 639 and 641 Gilbert avenue. He was born in Cincinnati January 1, 1859, and is the sixth of eleven children born to William Garde and Mary Elizabeth (Griffin) Cronin, natives of County Cork, Ireland. She was a niece of Gerald Griffin, the poet. The father of our subject came to the United States about 1850, and resided up to the time of his death between Cincinnati and Newport, Ky.; his wife, Mary Elizabeth, died in 1881, and both are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Price Hill. They were married in Cork, Ireland.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the public and general schools of Cincinnati, Newport and Campbell county, Ky., and also attended the McMicken Academy, where he received a silver medal for the most meritorious work in sculpture. Mr. Cronin has been engaged in business for over five years, and employs a number of men. Although a comparatively young man he is at the head of his profession and one of the best sculptors in the city. Possessing true genius, his love for the picturesque and beautiful exhibits itself in every detail of his work, and his fidelity to detail, brilliancy of stroke, and symmetry of outline stamp him a genuine artist. Mr. Cronin is unmarried.



A. J. Cunningham

WILLIAM P. ZELTNER, artist and designer, was born in Cincinnati August 11, 1869, and is one of the three children born to Michael and Margaret (Frauck) Zeltner, the former a native of Cincinnati, of German parentage, the latter of Cumberland, Md., and of French descent. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and the Art Academy, after which he began his career as a designer for the Artistic Glass Painting Company, remaining with them for two years, and for three years with the Wells Glass and Decorative Company, of Chicago. Returning to Cincinnati he engaged with William Coulter & Son, Art Workers, Fifth and Sycamore streets, where he is at the present time. He was married, April 5, 1893, to Miss Laura, daughter of George and Rosa (Hagan) Weber, natives of Bavaria and Cincinnati, respectively.

PAUL HEIN, decorative artist, and designer for interior decoration, with place of business at No. 521 Gilbert avenue, was born in Berlin, Germany, the eldest of three sons born to Julius and Rosalia Hein, the father a native of Koenigsberg, the mother of Bromberg, Prussia; both are now deceased.

Our subject was educated in Berlin, Germany, and graduated from the Kingley Academy of Arts in that city. He came to the United States in 1888, and for six months resided in Chicago, whence he removed to Cincinnati, and was employed with the Decorative Art Company as director of the fresco department, after which he became a partner in the W. Thien Decorating Company in the Carew building, opposite Fountain Square, and in January, 1893, engaged in business for himself. Mr. Hein was married, in Berlin, Germany, March 31, 1887, to Louisa Bertha, daughter of Christian and Carolina (Schyller) Flatau, of Bromberg, and five children have been born to them, as follows: Bertha Elsa, who died at the age of five months; Arthur, who died at the age of three months; Oswald, born September 26, 1888; Bruno, born January 11, 1891, and Gerbhart, who died in infancy. The father of our subject was also engaged in the decorative art business, and followed his profession successfully in Germany. Mr. Hein has contributed largely to the beautifying of the interior of some of our most prominent churches, hotels, and private residences, and is second to none in his profession.

MARTIN FISHER, architect and superintendent, office No. 986 Central avenue, residence No. 676 Western avenue, Fairmount, was born in Cincinnati April 17, 1851, and is a son of Martin and Maria Ellen Fisher. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and took private lessons in architectural and mechanical drawing during the time that he served his time with his father working at the carpenter's trade. He also took a course of study at Bacon's College, corner Sixth and Walnut, and engaged in railroading until 1872, when he returned to Cincinnati and for several years followed carpentering and engineering, finally embarking in his present business. He was married October 13, 1873, to Miss Carrie, a daughter of John Meier and Margaret Vogler, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and this union has been blessed with nine children, all of whom survive. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a liberal Republican in his political views.

The father of our subject was born August 10, 1818, in Freiburg, Baden, emigrated to Cincinnati in 1846, and was formerly a well-known carpenter and builder; he died at Cincinnati April 6, 1889. The mother, Maria Ellen, was born in Trier, Prussia, September 8, 1822. She now resides at No. 159 Browne street, Cincinnati. They had born to them six children, all of whom are living and residing in Cincinnati and vicinity.

SAMUEL HANNAFORD is of English birth, and came to Cincinnati at the age of nine years. He learned architecture with J. H. Hamilton. For the first year or two after acquiring his profession he was associated with others, but for twenty years or more was alone in the business, until he associated his sons, Harvey E. and Charles E., with him, establishing the present firm of Hannaford & Sons. There are few if any men who have left a stronger or better impress on the architecture of Cincinnati.

nati and surrounding cities than Mr. Hannaford. Among the leading specimens of his skill, and later of Samuel Hannaford & Sons, may be mentioned the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Passenger Depot, the Cincinnati Work House, the Cincinnati Music Hall, the "Grand Hotel," the I. O. O. F. Temple, the City Hall, the new Western Methodist Book Concern building, the Phoenix Club, the St. Paul, the Mitchell, the H. & G. Feder, the Times-Star, the J. B. Specker, the Frank J. Jones, and the Block-Seasongood-Hoope-Jones buildings. Mr. Hannaford was the resident architect of the splendid Government building, and superintended the work on it during the eleven years of its erection. Among many other fine buildings he planned and erected the residence of Alex. McDonald, Esq., at Clifton; that of the Hon. John E. Bell, and also that of Capt. George M. Stone, as well as a large number of other blocks and residences in Cincinnati equally fine and imposing. The professional skill of the firm is in demand from Cleveland on the north to Nashville and Chattanooga on the south, and from central West Virginia to Illinois. The splendid courthouse at Terre Haute, costing a million and a half; the Union Depot, and the Rose Orphan Home at Terre Haute, all owe their architectural work to this Cincinnati firm. They are also architects for the new City Hall. Both the junior members of the firm received their education at the Chickering academy. Harvey E. completed a course at the Boston Institute of Technology after leaving Chickering, while Charles K. went from here into his father's office.

H. J. HAMBERG, merchant tailor, No. 461 McMillan street, Walnut Hills, was born in Cincinnati January 19, 1862, and is the only survivor of four sons born to Henry and Anna (Krumberg) Hamberg, natives of Germany. The parents came to Cincinnati via New Orleans, May 12, 1849; both are yet living. The father, who is one of the oldest and most experienced and practical tailors in the city, assists his son in the careful attention paid to the wants of his patrons.

Our subject was educated in the German schools, St. Xavier College, St. Mary's Institute, of Dayton, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1878 with honors. After leaving college Mr. Hamberg spent two years in Europe, visiting London, Vienna, Paris, Berlin and other large cities. Upon his return to Cincinnati he worked at the dry-goods and tailoring business up to the time of his engaging in business for himself. Mr. Hamberg is a young man of live and progressive business qualifications, and by his pleasant manners and keen intelligence has won the universal respect of all who have had dealings with him. He is a member of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church, at Walnut Hills, and also a member of the Young Men's Sodality; in his political views he is a Democrat.

JAMES C. ULCH, son of John Ulch, was born at Amherstburg, Ontario, in 1857, and is the eighth child in a family of fourteen—seven girls and seven boys. At the age of twelve years he came with his parents to the United States, locating in New-aygo county, Mich., where his father was engaged in the pineries. It was here he first saw the inside of a schoolhouse, a very rude affair made of pine logs, and first made the acquaintance with the schoolmaster's beech gad. After two years spent in this primitive college, and grubbing up pine and hemlock undergrowth, he concluded to start out for himself. Having always been industrious and by nature very ambitious, he found but little trouble in securing employment, and we next find him working as "cabin boy" on the steamer "Alpena," one of the Goodrich Line, plying between Grand Haven, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., and step by step he worked his way up until he became second mate on a large lumber vessel. The material for many a fine building in Chicago at one time laid on the decks of "The Meteor," and it was while engaged in this occupation that he acquired the experience which gained him his present rank in manufacturing industries. On December 27, 1884, he came to Cincinnati, and after "resting on his oars" awhile, to use his own words, he organized and established "The Cincinnati Awning & Tent Company," at No. 277 Sycamore street, with James C. Ulch, president; and although the youngest business

of the kind, it takes the lead of all competitors in the manufacture of any of its specialties. Aside from being president, Mr. Ulch is the inventor and sole manufacturer of two "winding devices" for awnings, which can be found in almost every large city throughout the country, and this brings him a large annual income. Politically Mr. Ulch is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Young Men's Blaine Club, and is quite a power in his ward.

OLIVER L. STALL, proprietor of the Courthouse Livery and Boarding Stables, No. 17 East Court street, was born at Mount Washington, Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 22, 1851, and is the third eldest of six surviving children born to John A. and Christina (Bear) Stall, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after leaving school acted as agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, afterward working at farming in both Clermont and Hamilton counties. In 1887 he engaged in the livery business on his own account. Mr. Stall was married, September 19, 1875, to Julia, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Tobin, both of whom were born in Ireland, and their union has been blessed with ten children, seven of whom still survive, as follows: Oliver L., Bertha C., Alice E., Stella May, Valentine, Laura and Helen.

The father of our subject, who was a carpenter by trade, enlisted during the Rebellion in the Fifty-seventh O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862. The mother still survives and resides in Tobasco, Clermont Co., Ohio. The other surviving members of the family are Mary Ann, John Franklin, Thomas L., Alice Emily and Charles Henry. Our subject and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Stall is a Democrat in his political views. His stables are among the best-equipped in Cincinnati. From small beginnings the business has grown to one of considerable consequence, and everything necessary to the equipment of a first-class livery service has been secured. Excellent accommodations are also afforded for boarding, the stables being as well ventilated and ordered as any in the city. Mr. Stall himself is popular with everybody, owing to his gentlemanly ways and obliging manners.

HENRY C. BUCHHOLZ, livery and boarding stables, office No. 502 McMillan street, residence No. 493 Kemper lane, Walnut Hills. This gentleman, the proprietor of the above far-famed establishment, was born in Cincinnati, July 17, 1871, and is a son of George and Charlotte (Dohrman) Buchholz, natives of Germany. He was educated in the public schools of the city of his birth, and has been connected with the livery business all his life. His parents came to the United States about 1860, and for some years his father was engaged in stock raising in Boone county, Ky., later removing to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the livery business at the corner of Seventh street and Central avenue; he removed to Walnut Hills about 1874. He died in 1886, and since that time the business has been conducted by his sons. The mother still resides at the above address on Walnut Hills. The family consists of three surviving children, viz., our subject, George and Leonie. There are livery stables in Cincinnati, but none more deserving of popularity and large patronage than the one of which our subject is proprietor. A specialty is made of good rigs and careful drivers. Well appointed equipages for private hire; carriages for balls and private parties; buggies for pleasure driving, and well-trained saddle horses, are for hire at reasonable prices, and the equipments of the establishment include all the modern adjuncts for convenience and utility. Mr. Buchholz has won the confidence of all who have had business dealings with him, his patrons including many business men and farmers, and altogether he controls a flourishing trade.

DANIEL SHIELDS EVERSON, mechanical engineer, Hunt street pumping station, Cincinnati water works, residence No. 79 Mill street, was born in Cincinnati, and is a son of Dr. John Wesley and Annie (Bond) Everson. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving school worked with the I. & E.

Greenwald Company at the machinist business; for three years he has been engineer in charge of the Hunt street pumping station. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the Protestant Church. He is also a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias; he is unmarried.

The father of our subject was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and his mother in Carlisle, England; the former died in 1888, the latter in 1891. They had born to them thirteen children, only six of whom now survive, viz.: Daniel S.; William B., a commercial traveler residing at Walnut Hills; James A., a painter; George R., a machinist; Calanthe, wife of Benjamin Sharpless, residing at Dayton, Ky.; and Annie, wife of James Thurston, residing in Washington, D. C.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, house and sign painter, office No. 732 Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills, residence Fairview avenue, was born February 22, 1862, in Pensarn, Abergele, Wales, son of Edward and Frances (Foulkes) Williams, both also natives of Abergele, North Wales, and of Welsh descent. Edward Williams is a contracting painter, and resides in Pensarn, Abergele, Wales. He is the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are living.

Robert E. Williams was educated at Fowyn, North Abergele, National School. At the age of thirteen he ran away to be a sailor, but after being absent some months was captured and brought home, and learned the painter's trade, which he has since followed. In 1879 he left his home in Wales for Runcorn, England, to become better informed in his trade. He left Runcorn in 1880 for Liverpool, England, and there remained until July, 1881, when he returned to Wales to take charge of painting Bryngwenallt Hall, the residence of the late John Roberts, Esq., M. P. for Flintshire. In April, 1884, he left Roberts' employ and came to Chicago, Ill., six months later coming to Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of L. H. Bolce & Company, as a painter. After working for them two years he was made foreman, and held that position until April, 1893, when he withdrew to form his present partnership with Mr. Leaman, at No. 732 Gilbert avenue, the firm being known as Williams & Leaman. He was a member of the Flintshire, England, Infantry Volunteers, and in May, 1884, joined the Chicago Volunteer Artillery, Battery D. Mr. Williams was married, February 3, 1886, to Elizabeth Davies, daughter of John and Charlotte (Roberts) Davies, natives of Flintshire, Wales, and of Welsh descent, and they are the parents of two children: Charlotte Frances, who attends the Mornington school; and Helen Lois, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Williams is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

WILLIAM W. WINDER, house and sign painter, office No. 73 West Pearl street, residence Carthage, was born in Hagerstown, Md., October 27, 1836. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine Maria (Knode) Winder, of English and German origin, both of whom were born and reared near Hagerstown, Md., and came to Ohio in 1847.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and since leaving school has been engaged in the painting business. He brings an active experience to bear in his business, and as a thorough exponent of the same has no superior. He is a live and progressive man, an old resident of this vicinity, highly esteemed for his ability, keen intelligence, and unswerving integrity. Mr. Winder was married, June 18, 1857, to Valeria, daughter of John A. and Ann (Taylor) Harrison, whose parents were of English ancestry, and their union has been blessed with seven children, three boys and four girls, as follows: May V., who married Walter E. Bonnell; Kate Day, married to Edwin R. Bonnell; William H., who married Miss Annie Hess; Harry H., who married Miss Emma Grove; Clifford C., who married Miss Rachael Spritz; Grace Amelia, who married Burt. D. Lockwood, and Neva Estella, who married Fred. G. Hollmann, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Winder is a Republican politically, served as adjutant of the Fifteenth Ward Regiment during the

Kirby Smith raid, and was with the defenders in Kentucky; he also served as a member of the council and school board of Carthage, from 1869 to 1878; he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Orders, and in religious connection the greater part of his family belong to the Christian Church.

The father of our subject was by profession a doctor and editor, and filled the pulpit of the Christian Church for many years; he passed away November 15, 1886; the mother now resides at Oxford, Ohio. Their family consisted of ten children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Daniel K., a printer, residing in Detroit, Mich.; Catherine M. Jones, of Dayton, Ohio; Margaret E. Wykhoff, of Woodland, Cal.; William W.; Amelia Rebecca Ferris, of Oxford, Ohio; John E., a scale manufacturer, of Kansas City, Mo., and Alfaratta Sheehan, of Hamilton, Ohio.

ROBERT LITTLE, expressman, corner Plum and Pearl streets, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 16, 1830. He is the youngest of five children born to Joseph and Margaret (Hannah) Little, natives of Scotland. His father was a gardener near Edinburgh, Scotland, where he died in 1833; his mother died in 1890. Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native country, and worked on a farm until 1853, when he concluded to try his chances in the New World, and coming to the United States, settled in Cincinnati. His first occupation here was driving dray for William Vallis, and later he worked in the same capacity for James Neblett. In 1858 he embarked in the draying business for himself, and he now has eight wagons, three three-horse wagons, twelve drays and two four-horse wagons. Mr. Little was married in Scotland, May 28, 1853, to Miss Mary Sproat, daughter of a prominent Galloway farmer. Two boys and two girls have blessed this union: Mrs. Christopher Lusby, whose husband is in the employ of our subject; John; Robert, assisting his father; and Mary, at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Little is a Republican. His opportunities for gaining an education have been limited, but he has accumulated a fund of general information which, added to his energy and enterprise, has been a safe guarantee to the success he has achieved.

ROBERT LITTLE, JR., was born in Cincinnati July 13, 1860, son of Robert and Mary (Sproat) Little, both of whom were born in Scotland, the former July 16, 1830, in Edinburgh, the latter in Galloway. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and also attended high school for about two years, when he left to assist his father in business. He is in the office, and is thoroughly identified with the business, it being the only work he has ever followed. He was married in Cincinnati, October 18, 1886, to Anna Lawless, which union has been blessed with two children: Thomas and Bert. In politics Mr. Little is a Republican, but does not devote his time to party affairs. He has recently joined the Masonic Fraternity. He has been president of the Fifth Ward Building Association since he was twenty years old, and enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest president of any association in Cincinnati. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising, and controls a farm of 180 acres near New Richmond, Ohio, where he has bred some of the finest trotting stock in the State. He is a man of more than ordinary energy.

JAMES WATTERS, founder of Watters' Business College, was born September 17, 1834, at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. His early life was spent, at the request of his parents, at the cigar maker's trade, in which undertaking he met with great success, and became very proficient, being, in fact, one of the artists of the time. However, his mind did not run in this channel, and after working hours he devoted himself to his studies. Laying away the hard-earned sums, he soon had enough to become a student at Woodward High School, studying during the morning and evening, and working in the afternoon, and continued thus for four years, until 1850, when he graduated from the above-named institution with honors. He was then appointed teacher in the old Eleventh District school, which position he held for

one year, and then became enrolled at the old Bartlett College, corner Third and Walnut streets. After a short time his teachers noticed the proficiency he displayed in his studies, and after a six-months' course he was offered a position as teacher by the then proprietor, R. M. Bartlett, in which capacity he continued for several years. In 1855, having amassed quite a sum of money from outside speculations, he purchased the controlling interest in the old Bartlett Commercial College, which continued under his care, as proprietor and principal, from 1858 until 1870. At that time Mr. Watters was appointed an Internal Revenue officer, and continued in the service of the Government until 1870, when he was appointed deputy auditor of Hamilton county, a position he held to the entire satisfaction of all administrations until 1880. He then retired from politics and opened what is now known as the J. M. Watters' Business College, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Race streets. The apartments of the building became too small for the school, and in 1884 he removed to the present location, northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, and under his careful proprietorship the school prospered until the day of his death, January 6, 1891. At that time, his son, J. Harry Watters, assumed control of the college. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, February 2, 1859, and graduated from Hughes High School, also from J. M. Watters' Business College. After his graduation he entered the Third National Bank as assistant bookkeeper, and was promoted from time to time until 1882, when he was offered the position of teller and general bookkeeper, by the Queen City National Bank, a position he filled to the entire satisfaction of all until the opening of the Fidelity National Bank, when he assumed charge of all clerks in the bank, filling the different positions in the absence of the clerks, and having complete charge of the general books. He served with ability and honor in this capacity until the failure of the bank, June 20, 1887, when he was appointed by David Armstrong, the present receiver of the Fidelity National Bank, as chief examiner. Mr. Watters spent three years and six months in examining the books of the late Fidelity National Bank, and was employed by the Government as chief witness in the criminal and civil suit against the directors. He displayed great ability in these examinations, and in 1891 was an applicant for the position of bank examiner, but owing to the death of his father he immediately assumed charge of the J. M. Watters' Business College, in the management of which he has continued to the present time.

ALBERT GALLATIN CORRÉ, president of the A. G. Corré Hotel Co., is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, having been born February 25, 1841, on his father's farm on College Hill. His father, Joseph Vincent Corré, came to Cincinnati in 1830 from New York City, where he was born, in 1808, of French parentage. His mother, Susan Eliza Arnold, was of English parentage, and was born December 29, 1813, in Columbia, Hamilton county, now a part of the First Ward of Cincinnati. Mr. J. V. Corré's business interests were, successively, those of farming, hotel keeping and milling. He died in 1852. His widow now resides in Chicago, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch, Albert Gallatin Corré, received his education at the district and high school of Mt. Healthy, and at Cary's Academy, College Hill. He subsequently, in 1857, graduated from the Bacon Commercial College of Cincinnati, and a short time thereafter obtained a situation as clerk at the "Broadway Hotel," where he remained for a number of years. In 1868 he became a partner in the firm of Sinks, Corré & Co., proprietors of the "Gibson House," severing his connection with that firm in 1872, to become associated with the "Burnet House" management. Upon the opening of the "Grand Hotel," by J. D. Gilmour & Son, in 1874, Mr. Corré became identified with the management of that house, and there remained until 1877. In the latter year he became one of the "Burnet House" Company, with a third interest therein, from which company he withdrew in 1880. After a brief period of rest Mr. Corré, in 1882, formed the "Gibson House" Company, of which he was president and general manager, his business connection therewith

ceasing eight years afterward. On January 23, 1892, Mr. Corré bought the "Grand Hotel," obtaining a twenty-years leasehold. A month later the A. G. Corré Hotel Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, had been formed, with A. G. Corré as president, D. C. Shears, vice-president and manager, and Carl H. Harvey, secretary and treasurer. As a native Cincinnati, it has been Mr. Corré's pride and pleasure, ably assisted by his associates, to add to the "Grand Hotel" every feature necessary to give it character as one of the first hotels in the State and the nation. To this end the company have expended within a year the sum of \$100,000. The "Grand" is the pride of our citizens, and is one of the great business successes of the decade.

Mr. Corré was wedded, September 28, 1871, to Alice Glenn, a daughter of Lewis and Lucy Maria Glenn, both of whom were born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Corré have five children: Mrs. Carl Hamilton Harvey, *née* Grace Glenn Corré; Edith Glenn Corré; Helen Glenn Corré; Glenn Errett Corré, and Louise Glenn Corré. The four last named are attending school. Mrs. Carl Hamilton Harvey is the widow of Carl Hamilton Harvey, who resigned his position as general western agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., Georgia R. R. and South Carolina R. R. to assume the duties of secretary and treasurer of "The A. G. Corré Hotel Company," as mentioned above. He died May 6, 1893. His demise, at the early age of twenty-six, is deplored by a wide circle of friends. He was a young man of exceptionally high character, and was universally beloved. His rare business ability renders his loss to the hotel interests which he represented, and to the business interests of Cincinnati, generally, a serious one. Carl Hamilton Harvey was the second son of William Harvey, a grain merchant of Cincinnati, and Sarah Jane (Kemper) Harvey, and was born November 3, 1866, on Walnut Hills. He received his education in the schools of Cincinnati. From his entrance into business up to the date of his untimely death he displayed a business energy and ability, and an unswerving integrity, that assured his attainment of an honored and honorable position among the best and most highly valued of the citizens of Cincinnati. The Corré family residence, which is known as "Maple Lawn," is located on Washington avenue, Avondale.

JOHN FREY, vice-president of the Board of Administration of Cincinnati, and proprietor of the "Dennison Hotel," of that city, was born April 15, 1845, at the family residence, No. 154 East Fifth street, where he still resides. His father, Joseph Frey, a native of Switzerland, and his mother, Magdalena Solar, a native of Baden, were married in Cincinnati. Joseph Frey was a foundryman, an occupation he followed until his death, in 1873; his wife died in 1887.

John Frey attended the public and parochial schools of the city of his birth, completing his education at Hughes High School in 1860. He then learned the machinist's trade with Moore & Richardson, locomotive and steamboat builders. While thus engaged he enlisted, for three months' service, with the Home Guards, and after returning to Cincinnati he resumed his trade with Arthur Moore, with whom he remained until 1867. His next employment was the building of the Scowden engines for the Cincinnati water works, which occupied one year. He was then engaged as master mechanic of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, fitting up the Ludlow shops. After one year of this service he was elected superintendent of the public school buildings of Cincinnati, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1887 he took a five-years' lease of the "Dennison Hotel," at the expiration of which he obtained a ten-years' renewal. Under Mr. Frey's proprietorship, and the capable management of Mr. A. F. Mueller, the business of the house has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations. It has been thoroughly remodeled, refitted and refurnished, and is to-day one of the most popular and best patronized hotels in the city. Mr. Frey has always been actively identified with the Democratic party. He was for three consecutive terms a member of the board of education, and was the Democratic candidate for sheriff in 1888. In May, 1892, he was appointed by

Mayor Mosby as member for the short term, one year, of the non-partisan board of administration, and for four months of that period was its presiding officer. In May, 1893, he was reappointed by the Mayor for the long (four years) term, and upon the reorganization of the board at that time was elected vice-president. Mr. Frey is unmarried, and resides with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Luhn, and two unmarried sisters. He has one brother, Henry Frey, a machinist.

ERVIN MAXWELL was born upon June 13, 1827, in Wells, Maine. His parents were of Scotch extraction, and were both natives of Maine. His father was a farmer, and such school education as is ordinarily afforded the hard-worked son of the thrifty, hard-working American farmer was all that the subject of this sketch acquired, attending the district school during the winter months for four or five years. Becoming dissatisfied with the irksome round of duties upon the farm, he abandoned the plow in the spring of 1846, and went to Augusta, Maine, where he secured a "job" at the "Mansion House" as fire builder and general helper to the cooks. He was soon promoted to the dining-room as waiter, then became a bell boy and lamp trimmer, and then porter. In 1848 he was given the position of clerk at the "Bangor House," Bangor, Maine, and in 1849 that of second clerk in the "Sagadahock House" of the same city, then the finest hotel in the State. In 1851 he was promoted to the head clerkship. Six years and eleven months after his humble start in hotel work, he became the proprietor, and kept the famous old "Sagadahock" for seventeen months, when he sold out and assumed the management of the "Hallowell," which he had purchased while landlord of the "Sagadahock." He remained at the "Hallowell" until 1857, the year which marked the crisis in the downfall of the ship-building interests of the Kennebec river, a period during which he lost most of his accumulations. He then turned his eyes westward, and in 1861 became steward of the "St. Charles," now the "Halliday House," Cairo, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he embarked with his brother in the oil business in Chicago, Ill. The great fire of 1871 put an end to this business, and he then removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the oil business with great success. In 1881 he leased the "Central Hotel," at Hazelton, Penn., and conducted same until 1883, when he was offered a working interest in the "Hotel Emery." This he accepted, remaining until 1885, when he accepted the management of the "Palace Hotel," in Cincinnati, which he conducted with marked success. In 1887 he left his son, Walter H. Maxwell, in charge of the "Palace," and went to Atlanta, Ga., where he refitted and repaired the "Markham House," of that city, conducting it until February, 1892, when he returned to Cincinnati to again assume control of the "Hotel Emery," remaining there until the close of 1893, when he retired from business.

Mr. Maxwell was married, September 22, 1852, in Waterville, Maine, to Emily A. Thomas, a daughter of James and Philenia Thomas, both of whom were natives of Maine and of English parentage. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell three survive, viz.: Walter H., Fred W. and William E. The former is the manager of the "Palace" and "Stag" hotels of Cincinnati, and the two latter are members of the clerical force of the "Hotel Emery."

WALTER HATCH MAXWELL, manager of the "Palace" and "Stag" hotels, of Cincinnati, was born in Chicago, August 11, 1857, son of Ervin Maxwell, a biographical sketch of whom is contained in this volume. The subject of this sketch entered upon his school life at Chicago, and completed his education at the high school in St. Louis. His business career began immediately thereafter in the latter city as cashier of the firm of E. Maxwell & Co., oil dealers, in which capacity he remained until 1878, when he became identified with a wood-working establishment at Fairfield, Ill. In 1880 he assisted his father in the conduct of a general store at Silver City, Ark. In 1881 he accepted a position as bookkeeper at the "Avenue Hotel," Hot Springs, Ark., and in 1882 became manager for his father of the "Central Hotel," Hazelton, Penn. While thus employed his father was called, in 1883, to



John Frey

take the management of the "Hotel Emery," and Walter also became associated therewith as cashier. In 1885 his father assumed the management of the "Palace Hotel," and Walter became the cashier of that house. In May, 1887, he became its active manager under the management name of E. Maxwell & Son. In March, 1890, he assumed the management of the "Stag Hotel" in conjunction with that of the "Palace." On February 1, 1892, the full management of both of these houses devolved upon him, his father withdrawing therefrom and confining his hotel interests to the management of the "Hotel Emery." The several hotels of Cincinnati with which the Messrs. Maxwell have been and are identified were built and are owned by Messrs. Thomas J. and J. J. Emery. It was one of the characteristic strokes of the business sagacity of these gentlemen to secure the services of the Messrs. Maxwell in connection with their hotel interests, as the signal successes of the several hotels managed by them abundantly attest. The "Palace Hotel" especially, since the acceptance of Mr. Ervin Maxwell's management and continuing under that of his son, has had an ever-increasing patronage, far out-numbering in its arrivals any hotel in the city, placing it in the front rank of the hotel successes of the United States.

GEORGE WEBER, deceased, was born October 15, 1826, at Landstul, Bavaria, Germany, and died May 13, 1893, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Frank Weber, was a miller by occupation, and owned the Mountain Mills near his native place. Our subject came to the United States in 1842, and for one year worked in a mill at Brazeville, Ind. Having mastered the English language he came to Cincinnati and worked at Rebstock's wine house, was next employed at the "Bank Exchange" and later at the "Gibson House." In 1852 he began as clerk at the "Galt House." Later, in 1853, he purchased an interest in the mill at Brazeville, but three months afterward it was destroyed by water, and he returned to Cincinnati and assumed the management of the "Galt House," continuing ten years. In 1863 he purchased the lease and fixtures of the hotel, continuing for ten years, and actually amassing in this business a fortune of \$300,000. On October 31, 1873, he bought the Jackson Brewing Company's plant, paying therefor \$285,000. In 1874 he was made president of the Cincinnati Brewing Association. Mr. Weber was appointed fire commissioner, and was re-elected five times, serving ten years in succession. The old engine No. 7 is to-day called the "George Weber" in his honor. At the time the City Hall was dedicated (May 13, 1893) the fire department turned out with the parade. In view of the fact that Mr. Weber was then lying dead at home, the engine "George Weber" was driven in the parade decorated with tuberose and black crape.

Mr. Weber was united in marriage, October 19, 1853, with Rose Hagen, a daughter of John G. and Rosa (Buerckley) Hagen, natives of Merdigen, Baden, Germany, who came in a sailing vessel to the United States and settled in Cincinnati in 1831. John G. Hagen was a gardener near Cincinnati until his death, which occurred November 29, 1868; his wife followed him to the grave June 21, 1880. By the marriage of our subject there were twelve children: George N. E. Weber died aged sixteen years; Mary Adelaide married Edward Nalter, a real-estate man of Cincinnati; Joseph A., who married Miss Bertha Kleiner, died aged thirty-three years, his wife following him two years later, leaving three boys, who are attending college near Cincinnati; William E. died aged twenty-seven years; Charles A., one of the managers of the "St. James Hotel," was married to Miss Fannie Flick; Frank X. died aged eighteen years; Anthony A., one of the managers of the "St. James Hotel," was married November 12, 1890, to Leone Eckelman; Clara C. is at home; Laura B. married William P. Zeltner, an artist and designer; Edward C. O. is steward of the "St. James Hotel;" Louis B. is agent of the Spencer House building; Rosa B. attends school at Notre Dame in Cincinnati. Our subject was a Roman Catholic, and was noted for his charity to the Churches and the city. He

was instrumental in securing the lot for St. George's Church in Corryville, and donated all of the pressed brick required in building this handsome church. He also donated the life-sized bronze statue of St. Francis to the church of that name, located at Liberty and Vine streets. Politically he was a Democrat, and served as register of elections for several years.

EDWARD N. ROTH was born in Cincinnati August 5, 1846. He is the son of the late Balthazar and Theila Roth, both of whom were natives of Gottingen, and coming to this country located for a time in New Orleans. They then came to Cincinnati, Mr. Roth becoming associated with George Selves in the conduct of the St. Charles restaurant and Bank Exchange, on Third street near Sycamore. In 1863 Mr. Roth leased the two fine private residences at the southeast corner of Fourth and Race streets, and there established the "St. Nicholas Hotel," which from its inception has enjoyed a reputation that is to-day world-wide for quiet elegance and an unrivaled cuisine. The subject of this sketch, Edward N. Roth, graduated from Mount St. Mary's College in 1865, and in the following year became associated with his father in the management of the "St. Nicholas." In 1870 he was made a partner in the business, and in 1879, upon the retirement of his father, became its sole proprietor. He was married, in December, 1882, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Bruce, of Lexington, Kentucky.

ADAM KLEIN is a native of Prussia, Rhine Province, Germany, born January 19, 1846. His father, Nicolas Klein, is also a native of Germany, born in 1818. He is a farmer by occupation, and lives in Cincinnati. His first wife, Mary Klein, was born in 1817, and died in 1862, and the father subsequently remarried. There were five children, three of whom are living: John, a resident of Cincinnati; Barbara, of California, and Adam, the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in the public schools of Germany, and afterward followed farming with his father up to the age of twenty-six years. In 1871 he emigrated to this country, and settled in Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of plastering, following same for eight years, when he engaged in the saloon and restaurant business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Klein married, in November, 1881, Miss Katherine, daughter of Frederick Ceppel, of Cincinnati. They have two children, Albert and Clara. Mr. Klein is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1875 he returned to Germany on a visit, and on his return brought his father, mother and sister to make their home in Cincinnati.

JOHN P. PFAFF, proprietor of the "Columbia Hotel," Cincinnati. This gentleman is a native of Edeingen, Prussia, where he was born November 18, 1844, the son of Conrad and Catherine (Daniels) Pfaff. Our subject's parents were also natives of Prussia, Germany. His father followed the occupation of a shoemaker, which was the main business of his life. In October, 1854, he came to America with his wife and five children, and settled in Linwood, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he carried on the boot and shoe business, and spent the remaining portion of his life. John P. was the fourth child. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a few years, when he started a saloon. In 1887 he moved to his present place of business, and since then has conducted the "Columbia Hotel." This hotel has twenty-eight sleeping rooms, with a pool room and a sample room. Mr. Pfaff gives his entire attention to his business and has made his own way in the world. He was united in marriage, September 14, 1866, with Miss Lena Scheets, who was born in Baden, Germany, but has lived in Hamilton county since 1848. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Pfaff has been blessed with three children: William Conrad, Catherine and Howard. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Pfaff has served as trustee and president of the Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Republican. He served one year on the police force of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the Chairs in the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and is also a member of the Knights of

Pythias. While he resided in Linwood Mr. Pfaff was a member of the village council. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 200, and is Past Commander. In 1890 he was elected junior vice-commander of that Post.

BIOGRAPHIES OF HAMILTON COUNTY OUTSIDE OF CINCINNATI.

STEPHEN J. SUTTON, farmer, was born in Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 29, 1816, the son of Stephen and Deborah (Justis) Sutton. His father was born in New Jersey in 1760, of English descent, and served three years in the American army during the war for Independence. He died in September, 1846. He was twice married, first time to Hannah Wood, who died in 1809; his second wife died September 6, 1869. He was the father of fourteen children, three of whom survive: Stephen J.; Harvey W.; and Harriet A. Harvey W. was captain in a cavalry regiment during the Civil war.

Stephen J. Sutton was reared on his father's farm, and received such education as the local schools afforded. In 1846 he built the first store house at Mt. Washington, and named the place, of which he may be regarded as the founder. After conducting a general merchandise business for five years, he relinquished it, and turned his attention to farming, at which he has since been engaged. He owns a fine farm, well improved in every way, and situated within the corporate limits of the village. On December 31, 1846, he married Bridget Cordelia, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bennett) Mitchell, of Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mr. Mitchell was a justice of the peace thirty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton ten children were born: Louis K. and George L., wholesale commission merchants, of Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth H.; Adelaide M., wife of Edmond O. Ragland, general agent for the Elgin Creamery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry S., located at Denver, Colo.; Alice; Stephen; Laura; Horace and Jessie, deceased. The mother of these died in November, 1879. Mr. Sutton is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Democrat in politics. He was township clerk and township trustee for many years; also a member of the board of education, fifteen years, and is now president of the same.

MICHAEL LECLERE was born in Lorraine, France (now in Germany), June 29, 1816, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Lemon) Leclere. His father held the rank of lieutenant in a company of coast guards; he died in 1827, his widow in 1892. They were the parents of four children: Michael, Barbara, Christina (who resides in France), and Susanna (deceased). Our subject received his education in France and Germany, and learned the trade of stone mason. In 1841 he immigrated to America, locating first in Cincinnati, whence he removed to Wineburg, and in 1847 to Mt. Washington. In 1856 he embarked in mercantile business, which he continued until 1891, when he retired in favor of his son. In 1846 he married Anna Woolf, daughter of John G. Woolf, and to this union four children were born: John and Louis, merchants, Mt. Washington; Josephine and Leoni. The mother of these died June 23, 1892. Mr. Leclere is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of village treasurer for eight years.

VINCENT SHINN (deceased) was born in Burlington, N. J., March 23, 1784, son of Vincent and Elizabeth (Budd) Shinn, both of whom were members of old English Quaker families. In 1804, at the age of twenty, our subject moved to Hamilton county, locating near the mouth of the Miami river, but when in the prime of life he purchased a farm on Clough creek. He was a carpenter by trade, but in later life gave his exclusive attention to farming and stock raising. Although reared a Quaker, he united with the Methodist Church in early youth, and was a consistent member until the close of his life, giving liberally of his time and means for the support of religion. He was one of the founders of Bethesda Methodist Protestant Church, for which he gave the site, and a considerable subscription in money. In

politics he was a Republican, and was one of three men who first voted that ticket in Anderson township. The others were the Rev. Mr. Denham and T. Hanford, and the candidate for whom they voted was James C. Birney. Mr. Shinn manifested a considerable interest in public improvements, and gave liberally of his means. He was twice married, first, when about the age of twenty-one, to the widow of Col. Brown, an intelligent and pious lady, who died twenty-seven years later. On May 21, 1838, Mr. Shinn married Mary Hyle, and to this union five children were born: John A., Vincent (who died December 12, 1892), Mary E., Julia M., and Susan B. Mr. Shinn died July 13, 1857, his widow surviving him until March 29, 1892.

ANDREW JACKSON AVEY, general express agent and agent for the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad, Mt. Washington, was born in Cincinnati September 19, 1830. His father, Jonas Avey, whose parents immigrated to America from Germany, was born in 1799, and settled in Cincinnati in 1800, dying on his farm in Clermont county April 5, 1884. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia A. Tomy, was born in the State of Delaware May 12, 1809, and now lives at Moscow, Ohio. Both her grandparents were from the North of Ireland, and served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. She married Mr. Avey at Cincinnati June 6, 1824, and their children are as follows: Oliver; H. P., of Indianapolis, a painter by occupation; Mrs. Eliza J. Boles, of Fort Scott, Kans.; Andrew J.; Mrs. Mary E. Gallagher, of Moscow, Ohio; Mrs. Emily J. Cartwright, of Boston, Mass., and William M., of Cincinnati.

Andrew J. Avey received his education at the public schools of Cincinnati, Woodward College, and Gundry's Mercantile College, graduating at the last named institution in 1849. In 1850 he was bookkeeper for William B. Wilson & Company; in 1852 he was elected city weigher; in 1854 he was bookkeeper at Raccoon Furnace, Greenup, Ky.; in 1857 he was overseer of the poor in Cincinnati; in 1844 he was connected with the Ohio militia; in 1846-47 he served seven months in the Mexican war as a musician in the Fifteenth United States Infantry. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Avey enlisted in the Twelfth O. V. I. for three months, and June 1, 1861, was promoted to drum-major. On September 19, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Sixty-first O. V. I., served through Pope's Virginia campaign, was wounded at Minor's Hill September 12, 1862, and afterward served on the staff of Governors Tod and Brough as brevet-major. In January, 1864, he left the army, having been in fourteen battles and rendered conspicuous service. He was elected magistrate of Fayette county, Ind., at the close of the war, serving in this office four years. He also served as an official at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, and has been connected with municipal affairs in the village of Mt. Washington as councilman. Since 1851 Mr. Avey has been identified with the press, and is still employed by the Cincinnati *Post* as a correspondent. In 1860, as he was leaving the "Burnet House," Cincinnati, Stephen A. Douglas turned to James J. Farren, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and said: "Major Avey has introduced me to more press officials throughout the West than any other individual." In politics Mr. Avey is a Democrat. In 1857 large placards were posted all over Cincinnati, calling for a public meeting at the east end of the old Fifth Street Market House to adopt measures for the suppression of a scurrilous sheet called "Town Talk." A thousand people collected, and Major Avey, who happened to pass through the crowd, was elevated to a butcher's block and called upon to preside. He at once divined the purpose of the assembly, which was to mob the office. This object he determined to frustrate, and, having appointed a committee on resolutions, he made a humorous address. The committee's report was adopted, and, the passions of the crowd having subsided, the major adjourned the meeting. But one copy of the paper was subsequently issued, and thus the object was accomplished without recourse to violence.

On October 14, 1871, Maj. Avey married Nancy B., daughter of William Worley and Miranda (Jorden) Williams. Her father, a relative of the Williams who



Andrew C. Hey

was one of the captors of Maj. Andre in the Revolution, was born in 1813, and died May 15, 1875. Her mother was born at Claysville, Ky., in 1812, and died in November, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Avey have four children: Mrs. Emily J. Baily, Edwin W., John William Blair and Cynthia. The Major has been a trustee of Mt. Washington M. E. Church six years. He is past commander of Joseph F. Trotter Post No. 268, G. A. R., and a member of the old Woodward Club of Cincinnati. Mrs. Avey is a worker in the Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies' Aid Society.

JOSEPH R. PURSELL was born in Cincinnati December 15, 1829, the son of Joseph and Mary (Ross) Pursell, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. His father came to Cincinnati in 1804. He was the first wharfmaster of the city, and was also employed as pilot between Cincinnati, Nashville and New Orleans. He died in 1829, his wife in 1867. They were parents of five children: Benson and Mary, deceased; Sarah, wife of Capt. John N. Brown, of Indianapolis, the oldest living pilot of the West; Harriet B., wife of A. P. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph R. The last named, who was the youngest of the family, received a public-school education. In 1845 he obtained employment on the river and soon became pilot, which occupation he followed successfully. There was never a life lost on a boat while he was pilot. In 1891 he retired from business, and now lives at his beautiful home at California, Hamilton Co., Ohio. In December, 1852, he married Mary E., daughter of John and Ann (Griffin) Miller, both natives of Kentucky and of English descent. Her grandmother was a Lewis and a niece of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Pursell are the parents of four children: Anna, wife of Henry M. Sibley, a farmer of Warren county, Ohio; Charles R., real-estate agent, Cincinnati; Hattie B., who became blind after an illness of scarlet fever, and Jessie M. Mr. and Mrs. Pursell are members of the Christian Church. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics.

W. S. TURPIN was born August 17, 1840, in Clermont county, Ohio, the son of Erastus and Evaline (Phillips) Turpin. His father was born in 1815 in Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Clermont county, where he engaged in farming and resided until his death in 1881. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and in politics he was a Republican. They were the parents of the following children: Lafayette, W. S., William (deceased), Leonidas, Harriett (deceased), Eugene, Scott and Lizzie.

Our subject lived with his parents until he reached the age of fourteen, when, his mother having died, he went to live with a Mr. David Meeks, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He then came to Hamilton county and attended school at Mt. Washington one year. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-ninth O. V. I., at Camp Dennison. His first service was at Covington and Newport, Ky.; the regiment was then stationed at Point Pleasant, W. Va., being employed in driving the Rebels from the Kanawha Valley. Preparations were made to spend the winter there, but they had scarcely been completed before orders were received to proceed to Nashville, Tenn. Fort Donelson was reached just in time to save it from the enemy. The regiment now became part of the army of the Tennessee, with which it participated in the battles of Hoover Gap, Resaca, Tullahoma, Bridgeport, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Kingston, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and the famous march to the sea. Thence they proceeded to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, where Mr. Turpin was discharged. After the war he was engaged in farming until 1880, when he opened a store at Asbury, Anderson township, which he still conducts, and in connection therewith is postmaster of the village. On August 12, 1862, he married Mary Belville, who is a native of Anderson township, born December 8, 1844, daughter of John and Catherine Belville. Her father, who was of French descent, was born in 1819, and died in 1867; her mother was born in 1818, of German ancestry, and

died in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Turpin are the parents of the following children: John Wesley, who married Sarah Haaff; George Allen, deceased; Fannie; William Nelson, who married Annie Haaff; Kate Belle, wife of William Jones; Alfred, deceased; Eva and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Turtin are members of the Methodist Church.

ANTHONY WOLFER was born in Cincinnati, December 19, 1849, son of Michael and Barbara Wolfer. His father was born in Germany, October 12, 1820, and his mother in Cincinnati, December 12, 1828. The former emigrated to America at the age of twenty. His ship was wrecked, and he landed at New Orleans almost penniless, and with no clothes but those on his person. He remained at New Orleans a month, engaged in doing odd jobs, and then came to Cincinnati, where he found employment as a butcher, having learned that trade in his native land. In 1860 he removed to Delhi township, and was there engaged in farming until his death. He was quite successful, having acquired, as the result of his labor and business management, forty-four acres in Delhi township, and two hundred in Anderson. He also gave to each of his children an ample start in life. He was a kind husband, and an indulgent father, a liberal benefactor of the poor, and a consistent member of the Catholic Church. His widow resides on a farm in Delhi township.

Anthony Wolfer, the subject of this sketch, spent the first eleven years of his life in Cincinnati, and then removed with his parents to Delhi township. His active business life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and at the present time he owns a well-improved farm of sixty-three acres. He married Philomenia J. Leuser, who was born February 5, 1855, in Anderson township, the daughter of Adam and Julia Leuser, farming people, who were members of the Catholic Church. The following named children have been born to this marriage: Michael W., who was born May 18, 1875, and died May 22, 1890; Clara, born September 15, 1877; John B., born December 8, 1879, died in 1882; Rosalia, born January 4, 1882; Joseph, born March 3, 1884; Alfred M., born May 27, 1886; Ludwin, born November 29, 1888; Bertha, born May 23, 1891; and Zitta P. A., born September 27, 1893. Politically, Mr. Wolfer is a Democrat.

F. J. WOLFER was born July 14, 1853, in Hamilton county, Ohio, son of Michael and Barbara Wolfer, a sketch of whom appears in connection with that of Anthony Wolfer. He resided with his parents until April 14, 1874, when he was united in marriage with Clara Lipps, who was born January 25, 1855, daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Grebner) Lipps, natives of Germany. His father was a farmer and gardener in this country. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfer: Tillie, Minnie, Michael, Katie, Georgiana, Carrie, Emmerence (deceased), Rosa and Henry. For three years our subject and his brother Anthony farmed the home place in Anderson township; he then removed to his present farm of seventy-four acres, near Cluff post office, where he has since resided. The family adhere to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Wolfer is a Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER WHITMAN VAN GUNDY was born September 2, 1830, in Withamsville, Clermont Co., Ohio, son of Henry Van Gundy, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He resided with his parents until the age of twenty-one, receiving a fair common-school education. After his marriage he rented his father's farm for three years, but was obliged to go in debt for his farming implements, stock, and even household furniture, and he left the farm in debt \$400. He then removed to Cherry Grove, and engaged in teaming; he also bought a peach orchard for \$62, and at the expiration of seven years had the great satisfaction of paying all his debts and purchasing his present farm of thirty-two acres. At that time it was a wild uncultivated tract, but careful tillage has made it one of the most productive farms in the township. Mr. Van Gundy is also a public auctioneer, in which capacity he is well-known throughout the county. His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Matthews, was born June 18, 18—, daughter of James and Julia (Kerlin) Matthews. Her father was born February 28, 1827, and died July 19, 1891; her mother was born Novem-

ber 23, 1832, and died October 19, 1873. He was a successful farmer and an influential citizen, having served as township trustee three years. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious belief a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gundy are the parents of two daughters: Clara and Henrietta. The family is connected with the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE MICHAEL WOLFER was born September 24, 1855, at Lick Run, Hamilton Co., Ohio, son of Michael and Barbara Wolfer, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Our subject resided with his parents until 1880, and then farmed in Delhi township three years, after which he removed to Anderson township. Here he has a farm of fifty-one acres near Cluff post office, in an excellent state of cultivation.

In 1880 he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Betz) Bechtly, natives of Germany, where the former was born in June, 1833, the latter December 24, 1835. They came to Cincinnati when young, but shortly afterward moved to Anderson township, where they have since resided. They are the parents of the following named children: Mary; Lizzie; Anna; Carrie; Maggie; Charles; John, and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfer's children are: Mary M. B.; Barbary O.; Frank G.; Jacob L.; Carry; Anthnetz, and Lisebeth. Mr. Wolfer is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife belong to the Catholic Church.

JACOB S. KUHN, deceased, who was one of Anderson township's best men, was born there December 19, 1843. His parents died when he was young, after which he lived with a sister, Mrs. James Matthews, until he was about fifteen years of age, when he concluded to learn the blacksmith's trade with a Mr. Lemon Cox. He was serving his apprenticeship when the Civil war broke out, and he laid aside his tools, and took his musket to defend his country, enlisting in Company D, Seventieth O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served all of that time as a private. He was made a prisoner at Jackson, Miss., with thirteen others, and was held as such for eleven months, being the only one of the fourteen that came from the prison alive.

After the war Mr. Kuhn followed his trade for twelve years, and by good workmanship and fair honest dealing soon built up a good trade. He then entered mercantile trade at the same point, keeping a general stock, and was engaged thus up to the time of his death. The venture was successful, and he left his widow and two sons in good circumstances. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the I. O. O. F., being a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, in which he filled the Chair and presided over the assembly. He was enterprising, devoted to religious work, and a great help to the church of which he was a member. A kind and indulgent husband, his death was mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Kuhn was married, November 6, 1854, to Miss Jemima Bogart, born July 14, 1837, in this county, daughter of Abraham and Patsey (Bridges) Bogart, whose sketch appears in connection with that of James Bogart, in this work. This marriage was blessed by two sons: Henry S., married to Mary Bridges, and Edward T., unmarried. The sons are engaged in the mercantile trade at Cluff post office, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

JOHN WITTMER was born in Dry Ridge, Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 22, 1853, son of Gottlieb and Mary (Windall) Wittmyer. His parents were born in Wittenberg, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1852. They located for some time on a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, and then removed to Indiana, where they remained for eighteen years, thence removing to Missouri. They were the parents of the following named children: John, Gottlieb, Frederick, Henry, William, George, Jacob, Benjamin, Carrie and Albert.

Our subject rented a farm for fifteen years after his return to his native county, and then purchased his present farm, where he has since followed rural pursuits. He was married, December 17, 1875, to Lizzie Woodman, the daughter of Henry

and Mary (Koonker) Woodman, who came to the United States in an early day; they settled in Hamilton county, where the father died about 1891; the mother is living at the age of sixty years. Their children are named as follows: Louis, Anna, Albert, Mary, Rosa, Minnie and Lizzie. Mr. Wittmyer was the father of three children by his first marriage: Henry, Albert and Ada. The mother of these died October 2, 1882, and on July 5, 1883, Mr. Wittmyer was married to her sister Mary. By this union there have been born four children. Mr. Wittmyer is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES HENRY BOGART was born May 6, 1842, in Clermont county, Ohio, son of Abraham Bogart, a native of New Jersey, born December 25, 1812. Our subject lived with his parents until eighteen years of age. On September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventieth O. V. I., and took part in the engagements at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, again to Memphis, thence to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, again to Chattanooga, thence to Scottsborough, Ala., where he joined the veterans. He was with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and was in the charge of McAllister, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell; was in the Grand Review at Washington, and then took a steamer on the Ohio to the mouth of the White river, and then to Duvall's Bluff, thence to Little Rock, Ark., and then started homeward, and was on a steamboat that exploded, and was severely scalded. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, at Camp Dennison.

Mr. Bogart was married, October 23, 1867, to Allie, daughter of Houghton and Susan (Brannaugh) Smith, of North Vernon, Ind., the former a native of Pennsylvania, born April 2, 1816, died May 6, 1857; the latter, born May 20, 1815, died March 11, 1868. They were married February 28, 1834. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bogart and wife are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Walter, born December 4, 1868, a painter at Williamsburg, Ohio; Myrtle, deceased; Fannie, born September 23, 1874; Henry Clide, born December 28, 1879, and Roy, born July 2, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bogart are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

VALENTINE DAHLHEIMER was born March 9, 1822, in Hesse, Germany, son of Christopher and Ablomer Dahlheimer, the youngest of ten children, and the only one who immigrated to this country. He came here May 5, 1847, and located in Cincinnati, where he began stone masonry, having learned the trade with his father. After remaining in Cincinnati for fifteen years he bought his present home in Anderson township; although seventy-one years of age he still continues to work at his trade, to some extent in connection with his gardening. He was married, in 1851, to Catherine Schmolenbarger, who was born in Bergen, Germany, in 1831, and came to this country in 1849. Although our subject came to this country with very little means, he has accumulated a nice property, and by his uprightness commands the respect of all who know him. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children, all living: George, John, Catherine, Leona, Martha, Christopher and Valentine.

ANDREW MOTZ was born November 30, 1835, in Henderson, Ky. He resided with his parents on a farm until the age of twenty-four, and then made two trips on a steamer from Cincinnati to St. Louis, Mo., afterward locating at Glendale, Ohio. Here he was employed at farm labor for a short period, removing thence to Cincinnati to accept the position of clerk in a store. In 1861 he left this occupation to serve his country, enlisting in Company H, Ninth O. V. I., and was mustered in May 27 at Camp Dennison, by Maj. Robert Anderson; after a service of three months, he re-enlisted, for three years longer, served the term, and was mustered out in 1864. He was twice wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, receiving a bullet in the right knee, and a shell below the left knee. He also participated in the battles of Mill Spring, Perryville and Missionary Ridge, and numerous skirmishes. After the close of the war Mr. Motz farmed in Kentucky for one year. He married



W. J. Behrman

Mary Scheollais, who was born in Baden, Germany, September 8, 1843, daughter of Joseph and Margurette (Kritz) Scheollais, and immigrated to America with her parents when three years old. Her father was born July 2, 1805, and died September 30, 1888; her mother, who survives, was born August 15, 1805; they were both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Motz are the parents of ten children: Caroline, Edward, Frank, Tony, Maggie, John, Lawrence, Casper, Mary and Andrew. Politically Mr. Motz is a Republican, and he and his wife belong to the Catholic Church.

Joseph and Magdalene (Weaver) Motz, the parents of Andrew Motz, were born in Baden, Germany, and came to America when young. Mr. Motz first landed in New Orleans, and soon thereafter removed to Henderson, Ky., where he was engaged in farming until 1848, when he located in Cincinnati. Here he worked at day labor, and finally settled permanently in Kentucky, near Cincinnati, where he farmed until his death, October 18, 1878. His wife died many years previous; they were members of the German Catholic Church.

HARRISON LAFAYETTE DONHAM, M.D., Mt. Washington, was born in New Richmond, Ohio, May 26, 1825. His parents, Jonathan S. and Elizabeth (Ayres) Donham, farmers by occupation, settled at an early day near New Richmond. Of their fourteen children the following are living: P. J., an attorney, E. J., a merchant, and R. W., a farmer, all residing in New Richmond; Mrs. Della Stickel, who lives in Lindale, Ohio; Mrs. Hiley Kennedy, who resides in Belmont, Ky., and Harrison L.

Dr. Donham received his literary education at Parker's Academy, and in 1848 he was graduated from the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He practiced medicine for twenty years at Mt. Washington. The Doctor served three months as a surgeon in the army in Tennessee, and in 1864 was engaged in hospital practice. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Masonic Order; he is a Democrat in politics. He was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth A. Watkins, daughter of Robert F. and Lillie (Hays) Watkins. Dr. and Mrs. Donham have one son, Edgar W., who married Carrie Crawford, of New Richmond, in 1880, and is a wholesale merchant at No. 12 East Pearl street, Cincinnati.

AARON WILBER COLTER was born in Cincinnati October 30, 1859, son of Aaron A. and Margaret (Burdal) Colter. Aaron A. Colter was a native of Ohio. In 1849 he went to California, and met with good success in his operations there. Upon his return he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati, and also established the well-known canning factory at Mt. Washington, with which he was actively connected until his death, in 1880. His first wife was the daughter of Samuel Burdsal, the first druggist in Cincinnati, and they were the parents of six children: Martha, wife of Dr. A. J. Miles, of Cincinnati; Josephine, wife of J. A. Rule, of Mt. Washington; Mary F.; Cora; Aaron Wilber, and Leroy S. By his second marriage two children were born: George D., of Cincinnati, and Robert C., a bookkeeper in St. Louis.

Aaron Wilber Colter received his education in the public schools of Mt. Washington, and at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. He began his business career as a grocer, but since the death of his father has owned and managed the canning factory at Mt. Washington, and greatly enlarged its facilities and business. On January 3, 1883, Mr. Colter married Blanche Corbely, who died in 1885 leaving one daughter, Julia M. In December, 1888, he married, for his second wife, Mary Mounts, of Toledo, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born: Rebekah and Maurice Wilber. Mr. and Mrs. Colter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as treasurer and mayor of his village. He is also connected with the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, having served in the latter as first chancellor commander of Mt. Washington Lodge No. 436.

WILLIAM MAESCHER was born in Hanover, Germany, in December, 1840, son of William H. and Christina Maescher. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1845, they locating at Cincinnati, where the father soon after died. William was employed in a pork-packing establishment from 1852 to August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Independent Artillery, with which he participated in twenty-two engagements, rising by successive promotions from private to quartermaster sergeant. After three years of faithful service he was discharged, in 1864, and returned to Cincinnati. He engaged in the pork business under the firm name of Maescher & Johnson, finally as Maescher & Co., and continued it successfully until his retirement, in 1891. In 1867 he married Mary, daughter of Rudolph and Anna Becker, and to this union eight children have been born: Hattie, wife of George W. Westerkamp, bookkeeper, Cincinnati; Ella; William R.; Cora; Alice; Edward; Albert, and Clifford. Mr. Maescher is a member of the G. A. R., and politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES E. SMITH was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 29, 1849, son of William K. and Rebecca (Southerlan) Smith. The father, who is a native of Pennsylvania, of French descent, was a shoemaker by trade, but a farmer by occupation. He came to Cincinnati at the age of twenty-five, and remained seven years, then engaged in farming thirty-five years, and has since resided at Mt. Washington. On September 12, 1842, he married Rebecca Southerlan, and ten children were born to them: Charles E., Walter A., Albert J., Franklin, Ella M., William, Theodore, Fanny, Louis and Martha. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mt. Washington.

Charles E. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm. He attended the Mt. Washington public schools and Academy, took a course at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati, and attended Adrian College, Michigan, a short time. After teaching school two terms he engaged in shipping fruits and vegetables until 1874, in which year he bought a farm near Mt. Washington, and has since given his attention to general fruit culture. On December 15, 1874, he married Mary A., daughter of William A. and Mary A. (Boyer) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. Two children have been born to them: William K., Jr., a law student, and Beulah G. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as steward and treasurer seven years. He is connected with the A. O. U. W., and is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM PRICKETT was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 1, 1838, son of Isaiah and Mary (Reeves) Prickett. His father, who was a native of New Jersey, and of German descent, was an early settler of Clermont county, and a farmer by occupation; he died in 1846. His widow, who was born in Ohio, of Scotch parentage, survived him until January 24, 1867. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom our subject is the youngest.

William Prickett was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his education at the local subscription schools. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, under Capt. Fagley; the regiment left Camp Dennison March 26, and proceeded to Paducah, Ky., thence to Tennessee, participating in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and was stationed for a time at Memphis. While there Mr. Prickett was appointed orderly, and detailed for scouting and skirmishing duty, and in this capacity was one of a party of ten that volunteered to go to North Carolina, on a ten days' scout. After a military service of thirty-seven months he was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in November, 1864, and at once returned to his home in Clermont county. In 1881 he came to Hamilton county, and was toll-gate keeper seven years, after which he located at Mt. Washington, and has since kept the hotel at that place. On August 9, 1860, he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Cooper) Stewart, natives of Ohio, and of Irish descent, who were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Mr. Stewart died in 1856, and his widow

still lives in Clermont county. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Prickett, of whom are mentioned Cora E., wife of John Arthur; Hannah B., wife of William Lytle; and Charles C., a photographer, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Prickett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is connected with the G. A. R., and she with the Women's Relief Corps. Politically he is a Republican.

ADAM KLEINFELTER was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, February 11, 1828, son of John and Anna (Bloom) Kleinfelter. He learned the trade of shoemaker in Germany, which has been the principal occupation of his life. In 1849 he immigrated to America, landing at New York without a cent, and with no friends to whom he could apply for aid. He first located at Buffalo, N. Y., and worked at his trade for a time, after which he made a journey through Canada, and then located at Cincinnati. Here he worked at his trade two years; in 1852 he bought a small farm near Mt. Washington, which he has since conducted in connection with his trade. His first marriage was with Sarah, daughter of John Kauffman, and to this union six children were born: William, of California; Charles, a grocer of Price Hill; Louis; Clinton, George, and an infant child, all deceased. Their mother died June 7, 1864, and in 1866 Mr. Kleinfelter married Cristena Roel, daughter of William and Barbara (Gray) Roel. To this union two children have been born: Edward, conductor on an electric street railway, Cincinnati, and Euma. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinfelter are members of the Lutheran Church. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and is independent in politics.

JOHN G. BRIDGES was born in Anderson township July 10, 1823, son of Elisha and Eliza (Clark) Bridges, and grandson of John Bridges, who came to Cincinnati in 1790, and a short time afterward located in Anderson township, where he built the first house. He died July 12, 1823, and was buried in the family burial ground on his farm. Elisha Bridges was born in Massachusetts, came to Hamilton county with his father, and resided in Anderson township until his death, March 10, 1861. His wife was a daughter of James Clark, who immigrated from Virginia to Hamilton county in 1797, locating in Clough creek, near Newtown. He was a member of the Legislature from 1808 to 1810, and was at one time judge of the county court; he died in 1851. Elisha and Eliza (Clark) Bridges were the parents of twelve children, three of whom are living: Patsy, wife of Abraham Bogart; James C., of Anderson township, and John G.; Susanna, Anna, Nancy, Elisha, Judith, Rebecca, Mary, Benjamin and Eliza are deceased. The family are all firm believers in the Christian religion. John G. spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and passed through the varied experience of life in a comparatively new country. He now owns the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1798. He never married, but lived with one of his sisters until, a few years since, death separated them. He is a Democrat in politics, and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN S. HOPPER was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 22, 1817, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Sharp) Hopper. They came to Hamilton county in 1812, traveling by wagon from New Jersey, and were accompanied on this long and laborious journey by an uncle named Staggs. They first located at Cincinnati, where they remained one year, during which time Mr. Hopper worked at his trade, that of blacksmith. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Staggs in the purchase of a thousand acres of land in Anderson township, which at first was jointly owned; but a division was soon found to be desirable, and to his portion Mr. Hopper subsequently added six hundred acres. He was not only one of the most extensive farmers but also one of the most successful in the township, in which he resided until his death, in 1863, at the age of seventy-four. He was twice married, and was the father of sixteen children, twelve by the first marriage, and four by the second.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, with the exception of three years that he spent in Cincinnati with a brother-in-law. After reaching his majority he worked in a country store for his father, and was also employed by him

on the farm. On December 10, 1840, he married Martha, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia (Durham) Woodrough, and to this union eleven children have been born: Samuel, a grocer in Forestville; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Johnson; Hester, who became Mrs. Stagg; Cynthia, wife of Abraham Llewellyn; Catherine, wife of V. Johnson; Mary, wife of George Powell; Abraham; Alice, wife of John Kendall; Hattie, wife of Charles Wilfer, and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in politics he is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN R. SMITH was born in Lancaster county, Penn., February 20, 1819. His father, Peter Smith, also a native of that State, was engaged in the milling business in Lancaster county. In 1827 he moved with his family to Stark county, Ohio, remaining there four years, and then removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1866. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Rickert, was a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania when she was four years of age; she died in 1864. They were the parents of seven children: John R., Mary, Peter, Rebecca, Lewis R., Henry and Samuel R. The three last-named fought in the Union army during the Rebellion; Henry died at Stone River soon after the battle at that place.

John R. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm until the age of fifteen, when he entered the wholesale grocery house of Estabrook & Phelps, Dayton, Ohio, as clerk, remaining there five years. He was next employed as captain of a freight boat on the Miami Canal two years, after which he became captain of one of the passenger boats of Doyle & Dickey's line, plying between Cincinnati and Toledo, and retained this position seven years. In 1855 he became book-keeper and cashier for Boyle & Roach, contractors, of Cincinnati, and held that position thirty-three years, retiring in 1888. In 1853 he was married to Caroline M., daughter of Owen and Leah Evans. In July, 1882, he bought a place at Fruit Hill, five miles east of Cincinnati, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1844. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM CROTTY was born in the South of Ireland, April 1, 1832, the son of Patrick and Mary (Ryan) Crotty. His father came to America in 1849, and located in Cincinnati, where he died in 1851, his wife surviving him until 1876. They were the parents of seven children: Julia, widow of James Bulger; Mary, deceased; William; John, of Red Bank; Patrick, of Camp Washington; Timothy, deceased; and Matthew, of California, Ohio.

William Crotty, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in his native land, and was seventeen years old when his parents immigrated to America. When he grew to manhood he learned the blacksmith trade under Isaac Ferris, with whom he remained four years. After working on Walnut Hills one year, he conducted business individually at California eight years, and in 1863 bought his present farm, near that village, where he has been engaged in raising fruits of all kinds. In 1863 he married Catherine, daughter of Dennis and Ellen Connelly, and they are the parents of nine children: Patrick, Mary, Ellen, Nora, Hannah, Kate, James, William and Thomas, of whom Nora and Hannah are teachers in the public schools, and James and William are students at St. Xavier College. Mr. and Mrs. Crotty are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ARCHIE B. HAHN was born at Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, January 17, 1851, the son of Abner and Lucinda (Burrows) Hahn. His father was also a native of this county, and was a very successful farmer, owning at the time of his death 200 acres of fine land. His wife was born March 12, 1813; she now lives with the subject of this sketch at the advanced age of eighty years. Their family consisted of eight children, four of whom are living. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, which he left at the age of seventeen to enter the services of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, where he was employed for a while as brakeman and subsequently as engineer. For a time he was in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton &

Dayton Railroad Company, his railroad services covering altogether a period of three years. He has since been successfully and profitably engaged in farming and marketing. On April 22, 1892, Mr. Hahn married Carrie Smith, who was born September 12, 1864.

STEPHEN KYLE MILLER was born at Withamsville, Clermont Co., Ohio, November 18, 1852, the son of John A. and Maria (Kyle) Miller. His father, a native of Lambertville, N. J., is a farmer near Milan, Ind. The Miller family is of German origin. The Kyles are an old Kentucky family, but at an early date removed to the vicinity of Mt. Carmel, Ohio, where Gen. Kyle owned an extensive tract of land. An old uncle, Robert Kyle, died just before President Cleveland's first election to the presidency. To the last he manifested a deep interest in the issue of the campaign, and said repeatedly that he would die happy if he only knew Cleveland would be elected. The Miller family have also been Democratic in political faith, and in religious faith they are Baptists. The subject of this sketch obtained his education at Lebanon, Ohio. In December, 1869, he came to Newtown and clerked for the late W. R. McGill seven years. He was then in the employ of H. R. Droste & Company, of Cincinnati, wholesale dealers in spices and teas, as traveling salesman eight years, and for the past seven years has successfully conducted a general mercantile business at Newtown. On April 26, 1874, he married Alice Marie Beelangee, of Mt. Carmel, Ohio, the daughter of John and Miammee (Jones) Beelangee. John Beelangee has been dead for many years. He once kept a livery stable at the southeast corner of Third and Vine streets, Cincinnati. Jesse Jones, the father of Mrs. Beelangee, was a well-known carpenter in the pioneer days of eastern Ohio. When the first settlement in the State was made at Marietta, he drove the first nail in the roof of the first house. The Beelangee family are of French descent.

SAMUEL EDWARDS was born July 5, 1811, in Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, son of Isaac and Hannah (Martin) Edwards, both natives of New Jersey. His father's residence in this county after his emigration from New Jersey was at Newberry, but he became dissatisfied with his prospects there and in 1809 removed to the vicinity of Newtown. He was the first purchaser in the Anderson survey. He reared eight children to maturity, three of whom are yet living: Samuel; Edward, who resides on the old homestead; and Mrs. Elizabeth Day, of Van Buren county, Iowa. Samuel Edwards was fourteen years old when his father died, and although young and inexperienced, he assumed the management of the home farm, conducting it successfully until his nineteenth year. In 1830 he married Almira, daughter of Timothy and Sarah Day; she died four years later, leaving one child, Serena. In 1836 he married Mary Sutton, and to this union eight children were born: Isaac, George, Samuel, Nancy, Elmira, Selina, Laura and Timothy. For his third wife he married Mrs. Catherine (Jones) Edwards, and they were the parents of two children: Mary and Helen. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest native-born residents of Hamilton county. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY F. NAGEL was born November 13, 1854, at Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Christopher and Dora (Klostermeier) Nagel, both natives of Minden, Prussia, where the former was born in 1818, and the latter in 1828. They emigrated in 1845, locating in Cincinnati. For fourteen years he worked as laborer, and then removed to Ripley county, Ind., to engage in farming. Subsequently he returned to Hamilton county and located in Anderson township, where he owns a small farm and devotes his time to its management.

Henry F. Nagel lived with his parents until he attained his majority. For eighteen years he worked as gas fitter for William Kirkup & Son, of Cincinnati, and then engaged in business individually, as a manufacturer of cigars, continuing in this successfully for six years. But having been burned out twice in the space of six months, he relinquished the business and removed to his present farm of forty-four acres in Anderson township. He also owns another tract of twenty-seven acres, all

of this property representing the results of his own unaided energy. In connection with his farming operations he is also a contractor in the construction of public roads. On August 1, 1880, Mr. Nagel married Carrie, who was born January 27, 1857, daughter of Gottfried and Christena Wolfengel, natives of Germany. They are the parents of the following children: Laura, William, Emma, Charles and Carrie. Mr. Nagel is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Nagel is connected with the United Brethren Church.

HENRY VAN GUNDY was born in Milford township, Butler Co., Ohio, September 25, 1824, son of Christian and Catherine (Rinkenburg) Van Gundy. The father was born in Alsas, France, in 1783, and died in 1854; the mother was born in Lorraine, France, in 1800, and died in 1848. Christian Van Gundy immigrated to Philadelphia in 1820, where he remained but a short time, removing thence to Butler county, Ohio. Here he engaged in farming and weaving until 1832, when he located in Kenton county, Ky., remained eighteen months, thence moved to Mill Creek township, thence to Delhi township, this county, where he remained till 1839, and then moved to Campbell county, Ky., and there passed the remainder of his days. He owned a farm of 123 acres, the acquisition of a life of energetic activity. He was the father of ten children: Joseph, of Cincinnati; Phoebe, of Dayton, Ky.; Christopher, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in Covington, Ky., in 1875; Henry; Magdalena, deceased; Jacob, of Montana; Susan, of Dayton; Elizabeth, deceased; Jefferson, late of Missouri, now deceased, and Mary, of Missouri.

Henry Van Gundy, the subject of this sketch, left home at the age of eighteen, absolutely without money, and with no clothes save those on his person. He came to Anderson township, this county, and worked for Abraham Hopper, at \$8.00 per month. Here he continued to work at such employment as he could get until 1848, when he married and engaged in farming at the locality known as Hopper's Hill. His entire capital amounted to sixty-five dollars, and he was obliged to purchase his stock and farming implements on credit; but in two years he had paid all his debts, and accumulated one hundred dollars. In 1849 he removed to Withamsville, Ohio, in 1850 built a house on ten acres of land, inherited by his wife, and resided there twenty years. In 1870 he removed to Cherry Grove, where he purchased a lot of six acres, and now owns the hotel property. He also has a farm of 106 acres in the southeastern portion of the township. Mr. Van Gundy is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was the first past master of his Lodge, of which he is the oldest member. He is a Republican in politics. On January 13, 1848, he married Serena, born September 26, 1829, a daughter of Reuben and Christena (Ekelberger) Reed, and they are the parents of the following children: Christopher Wightman, who married Anna Matthews; Mary Jane, wife of George W. Bennett, and John J. Crittendon, who married Lilly Gelvin, of Clermont county, Ohio.

WILLIAM R. AYER was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 24, 1825, son of Richard and Catherine Ayer. The father was a ship builder in Maine prior to his immigration to Hamilton county, and his mother was a native of Virginia. From the time he attained his majority he engaged in farming, and with such success that at the time of his death, in 1892, he owned one of the finest fruit farms in the county. He was a Democrat for many years, but some time before his death he adopted the principles of the Prohibition party, of which he was thenceforth an ardent supporter. In religious connection he was a member of the United Brethren Church. On November 6, 1851, he married Talitha, daughter of John and Milcha (Maddox) Matthews, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. They were the parents of the following children: Richard, who married Rose Wagner; Clara, wife of Martin Pierman; Lina; John W., who married Ida Husted; Anna, wife of Frank Vansaun; Charles Russell, deceased; Cora, wife of William Prickett; Restore; Nellie, wife of John Reed; George and Ollie.

MOSES BURDSAL was born near Trenton, N. J., in May, 1874, the son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Webb) Burdsal. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and obtained a very limited education at the local schools. At the age of twenty-one he migrated to the West, locating on a rented farm near Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he resided two years; in connection with farming, he also engaged extensively in the raising of pork. He subsequently bought a farm of 106 acres in the southern part of Anderson township, and resided there until his death in 1857. He was a man of great energy and industry; in his youth he had learned the trade of shoemaking, but never followed it as a regular vocation, although he frequently worked at it in the evenings after a hard day's work on the farm. In his political affiliations he was a staunch supporter of the Whig party. He was a kind husband and father, a man highly esteemed in the community where he resided, and an active worker in the Methodist Protestant Church.

Mr. Burdsal was four times married. His first wife was Hannah Charlton, a native of New Jersey, and one child, now deceased, was born of this marriage. His second wife was Sarah Hawkins, of Newtown, and five children were born to them, all now deceased. His third wife was Henrietta Reese, and six children, all deceased, were the fruits of this union. For his fourth wife he married Emma Vail, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 7, 1818, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Craig) Vail, and six sons and two daughters blessed this union. Her father was born in New Jersey in 1793, and, when a young man, immigrated to Butler county, Ohio, where he was successfully engaged in farming. His wife was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., of Welsh ancestry. Mrs. Burdsal survives her husband, and resides in Anderson township, on the old homestead.

COLUMBUS P. BENNETT, residing at Cherry Grove, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born near Amelia, Clermont Co., Ohio, November 28, 1837. He lived with his father, and worked on the farm until about eighteen years of age, receiving his education at the academy in the village of Amelia, except one year 1856 at College Hill. His father, Samuel W. Bennett, was of Welsh descent, born in the village of Withamsville in 1807; he was married in 1832 to Mary Gray, who was born in the same village in 1812, and was of Irish-German descent. Soon after their marriage they moved to the State of Indiana, remaining there two years; then returned to Ohio, and settled permanently at or near Amelia; he bought a tract of 147 acres of land, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. To him and his wife were born eleven children, eight of whom are living: J. W., a physician residing at Forestville, Hamilton Co., Ohio; Hannah E. Miller, living at Fort Ancient, Warren Co., Ohio; Elisha L., a teacher and farmer at Amelia, on the old homestead farm; James Madison, a farmer, residing in Kansas; Mary L. Guyman, residing in Wood county, Ohio; Harriet D., of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio; Charles E., a teacher in the village of Amelia, and our subject.

Columbus P. Bennett commenced teaching at the age of nineteen in the special school at Eight Mile, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and continued until the country's call for defenders in 1861, when he laid aside the teacher's robe and donned the "Blue," volunteering, July 27, in the Thirty-fourth O. V. I., known as "Piatt's Zouaves." The regiment, about September 10, was ordered to West Virginia to reinforce and aid Gen. Cox in holding that State for the Union against a rebel force sent in to compel her to renounce her allegiance to the United States, and pass the ordinance of Secession. On September 25, fifteen days after the regiment left Camp Dennison (in the language of the subject of this sketch): "We first met the rebels near Chapmanville, and first learned what war meant in reality (we had fought many battles before this in our imagination); we were victorious, completely routing the rebels, wounding and capturing their commander. Our next fight was at the town of Wytheville where, although successful in capturing the place, we had the sad misfortune of losing our gallant colonel, John T. Toland, of Cincinnati, who fell mor-

tally wounded at the very onset of the fight. No braver man ever commanded a regiment than John T. Toland. We remained in West Virginia, actively engaged in raiding towns and fighting bushwhackers secreted among the mountain rocks, until July, 1864, having been engaged altogether up to this time in thirteen fights of more or less magnitude, and having lost nearly all of our original officers and at least two-thirds of the men. Early in July, 1864, we were ordered to join Gen. Crooks, then stationed at Martinsburg. We had no sooner reached him than we were ordered into line of battle, and commenced the advance upon Winchester. The Confederates met us on a little eminence just north of the town, and we were compelled to charge them through an open field. Here was the most thrilling fight we had ever experienced, but lasting only twenty minutes, when the rebels gave way at the point of the bayonet. We took possession of the town, rejoicing over the victory; but our rejoicing was of very short duration; for four days later Gen. Early arrived with an army, it was said, of twenty thousand men; but be that as it may, we here record on the twenty-fourth of July, 1864, the most complete drubbing of our experience during the war. Surely it was rout, ruin, and panic in all its worst form, and it scattered all so completely that, several days afterward, the greater portion came together across the Potomac in the center of Maryland. Some five hundred of us were even less fortunate than those who reached Maryland, for we found ourselves in the Southern Confederacy without the password, being prisoners of war. We remained at Winchester for a few days, and then under guard commenced the long march by way of Staunton and Lynchburg, into the heart of the Southern Confederacy. After about two weeks hard marching we, hatless, coatless, shoeless, moneyless, and blanketless (these articles having been confiscated on the march), arrived at Danville, a town on the line between Virginia and Tennessee. There we found four thousand Union prisoners who had preceded us, making in all four thousand five hundred, huddled together like sheep in five buildings, to commence a long seven-months' fight for our lives, pitting our strong soldier constitutions and a determined will against exposure, filth and starvation; and only those of us who possessed the former to a very high degree were able to stand the test and fight off the grim monster. Of forty-five hundred who went in, only twenty-two hundred came out, and these but ghosts of their former selves. On March 16, 1865, the happiest day of our lives, we received the glad tidings that we were to be paroled. We formed into line (not a very difficult task), marched through four inches of snow, barefooted, two miles to the station, and didn't feel cold either. At the station we boarded the train *en route* for Richmond, Va., where we remained three days in Libby prison; then went aboard the steamship 'City of New York,' and landed the next morning in the city of Annapolis, Md." Here Mr. Bennett had his first square meal in eight long months, consisting of thirteen dozen raw oysters. On April 3, 1865, being pronounced unfit for duty during the remainder of the war, he received his discharge from the service, and was sent to his home. The following September he again commenced teaching in the same special school district that he had left when he went into the war, and has taught almost continuously in that district to the present time.

Columbus P. Bennett was married July 8, 1869, to Clara Bennett. Her father, Joseph Bennett, was born at Cherry Grove, Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1809, is still living, and was married to Nancy Roy in 1836. To Columbus P. and Clara Bennett have been born two children: Orian W., who graduated at Woodward High School, in Cincinnati, and is now attending the Cincinnati Law School, and Ivah V., who was educated at Mount Washington, Hamilton Co., Ohio. The entire family are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically, Mr. Bennett is a Prohibitionist.

EDWARD JOHNSON TURPIN was born at Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 6, 1814, son of Philip and Mary Turpin, and grandson of Dr. Turpin, of Virginia. The



Chas. L. Logan

Doctor had two daughters, Philip being his only son, and when he attained his majority his father conveyed to him the title to 1,000 acres of land. He removed to Hamilton county in 1797, and settled on the low rich tracts of Newtown, being among the earliest pioneers of Anderson township.

Here the subject of this sketch was reared, attending the schools of the neighborhood, and Woodward High School, of Cincinnati. After his return to the farm, he entered energetically into its labors, and, when his father died, he leased his brother's interest in the mill and managed it three or four years. In the spring of 1844, he purchased the fine place that now constitutes the residence of his widow, and here he lived until his death, February 28, 1889. Though not connected with any church, he was a liberal contributor toward the support of religion. From the time of the Van Buren campaign he was an outspoken Free-soil advocate, and after the organization of the Republican party he gave it his earnest support. On May 29, 1839, he married Christina Kugler, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Waldsmith) Kugler, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and to this union eight children were born—two sons and six daughters.

GEORGE W. JONES was born December 24, 1845, at Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, son of David Jones, also a native of Newtown, born March 12, 1808. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and enjoyed a high reputation for efficiency in his calling. He and his wife were both of German descent, and members of the Methodist Church.

Our subject lived with his parents until his marriage in 1871. He was principal of the schools of Plainville, Ohio, two years, and during the war of the Rebellion was in the military service four months. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and has since pursued this vocation with profit and success. His wife, whom he married June 26, 1871, and whose maiden name was Georgina Sullivan, was born March 25, 1847, a daughter of John and Lavine (Corns) Sullivan, both natives of Cumberland, Md. They came to this county in 1862, and located at Newtown, where Mr. Sullivan, who was a blacksmith, worked at that trade until his death. He was born April 5, 1817, and died April 15, 1858; his wife was born October 23, 1830, and died October 23, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one child: Alice Adele, wife of George Smith, assistant superintendent of the Davis Carriage Works, Cincinnati. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and has served as justice of the peace fifteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEPHEN CODDINGTON was born November 30, 1836, at Cincinnati, a son of Stephen and Sarah (Barker) Coddington, both natives of Maryland. The father was born August 1, 1787, and died July 18, 1836. The mother was born in 1791, and died April 3, 1883.

Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he left home to learn the trade of painter with his brother. On April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth O. V. I., in response to the first call for some seventy-five thousand men. His first rank was that of second sergeant. On June 19, 1861, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, and received the following promotions: June 14, 1862, sergeant major; April 14, 1863, second lieutenant; September 21, 1863, first lieutenant, Company K, Fifth O. V. I., captain Company F, Fifth O. V. I., June 8, 1864. His regiment formed part of the Twelfth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following general engagements: Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, 1863, this corps was transferred to the Western army, with which it served in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, and from Savannah through South and North Carolina, and was present at the grand review at Washington, in 1865. After four years of arduous and honorable service, the Cap-

tain was discharged, June 30, 1865, returned to Hamilton county, and has since been engaged in farming. On July 26, 1865, he married Selina Edwards, who was born in this county February 24, 1836, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sutton) Edwards, the former born July 5, 1811, the latter February 18, 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Coddington are the parents of five children: Leva M. (wife of E. J. Turner), Mary S., Edgar H., George W., and Laura E. The family are connected with the Universalist Church; Mr. Coddington is a member of the G. A. R. and the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

FRANCIS MARION BROWN was born June 20, 1836, at Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, a son of Jacob H. and Henrietta (Bradford) Brown. The father, a carpenter by trade, was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1808, and came to Newtown at an early age with his parents; his wife was born in Newtown in 1803.

Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, learned the carpenter trade with his father, and pursued this calling until 1890, since which time he has been engaged in farming east of Newtown. On July 5, 1857, he married Frances, daughter of Russell and Susan (Chambers) Adkins, of Fayetteville, Brown Co., Ohio, where she was born April 20, 1835. To this union the following children were born: Alvilda, wife of William Miller; George, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, and Jeanette, wife of Charles Davis. Mrs. Brown died in 1878, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and in August, 1881, Mr. Brown married Sarah, who was born May 28, 1832, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Meritt. They are members of the Baptist Church; in politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. SMITH was born in Canada, March 17, 1835, and came to Hamilton county, Ohio, when a boy. He is a son of Stillman and Deliah (Bredwood) Smith, the former of whom served in the war of 1812 under Gen. Scott, participating in most of the battles; he was a farmer by occupation; a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church.

Our subject lived with his parents until he was twelve years of age, when he went to live with a Mr. McCormick, remaining with him until manhood. He then farmed for a few years, and afterward engaged in working for the C. P. and V. R. R. for eight years, since which time, except during the Civil war, he has been engaged in farming near Newtown, Anderson township. Mr. Smith enlisted September 10, 1861, for three years, or during the war, and served his country the entire time. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta, Morrison Bridge, Lookout Mountain, Vicksburg, Jackson and Chattanooga, besides in numerous skirmishes. He was in Company D, Seventieth O. V. I. under Gen. Sherman. Mr. Smith was united in marriage September 29, 1863, to Miss Martha Kelso, who was born February 15, 1843, a daughter of William and Susan (Martin) Kelso. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pendleton; politically he is a Democrat. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Lorenia, wife of Harry Waters, in the employ of the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.; Susie (deceased), and Zoa, at home.

SAMUEL D. WOODRUFF was born in Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 11, 1832, a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Durham) Woodruff. His father was born in New Jersey, April 23, 1797, and came to Hamilton county in early childhood with his father, Stephen Woodruff, a weaver by trade, who located first at Columbia, and then engaged in farming on Blough creek, continuing this vocation until his death. Mrs. Cynthia (Durham) Woodruff was born in Anderson township in 1801. Her parents, Daniel and Jane (Hawthorn) Durham, were natives of Maryland, and early settlers of Cherry Grove.

Our subject's father died from cholera in 1834, and Samuel lived with his mother until her death in 1886. For two years he rented land and then bought part of the homestead, which he subsequently sold, and purchased his present farm of thirty-six acres near Mt. Summit. On June 17, 1890, he married Amelia, who

was born in 1845, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Durham. Mr. Woodruff is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are adherents of the Methodist Protestant Church.

CHARLES L. METZ, physician and surgeon, was born January 1, 1847, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Dr. F. M. Metz and Babetta (Reichert) Metz. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he received his literary and medical education. He emigrated to America in 1840, and during that year began the practice of medicine in New Orleans, La. In 1846 he migrated to Cincinnati where he practiced until 1849, in which year he removed to Danville, Highland Co., Ohio. There he practiced until 1856, when he located at Plainville, Columbia township, Hamilton county, and continued in active practice of his profession up to his death, March 4, 1873. His widow died July 28, 1884. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Anna T. (wife of Col. C. F. Beyland) is editor in New York City of the *Fortschritt*, the only German paper edited by a woman in the United States; her husband is editor of the New York *Republican*, and their son, William F., is editor of the *Summit Gazette*, Summit, N. J.; Edward L., of Cincinnati, Julius A., of Columbus, Ohio, and Charles L.

Dr. Charles L. Metz received his literary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, read medicine with his father, and was graduated from Miami Medical College in 1871. He began practice at Plainville, removing to Madisonville in 1871, where he has since remained. The Doctor is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and the Walnut Hills Medical Society; he also belongs to the Masonic Order and the National Union. He is a Republican in politics, has served in the Madisonville council four years, and as a member of the school board nine years. Dr. Metz was married May 4, 1870, to Amelia Berger, of Brown county, Ohio, and to this union have been born eight children, seven of whom are living: Anna T. (who married Dr. A. L. Knight), Clara I., Charles Wilber, Beatrice A., Ethel H., Marie, and George F. The Doctor is possessed of fine literary ability, and is now (April, 1894) engaged with Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, in writing a joint memoir on Archæological explorations in the Miami Valley. In 1880 he was appointed special assistant in the field, having charge of the archæological explorations conducted by the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a corresponding member of the Boston Society of Natural History. The Doctor is the author of a chart locating the prehistoric monuments of Columbia and Anderson townships, and of other pamphlets pertaining to archæology and ethnology.

JAMES JULIEN, manufacturer of and dealer in granite and marble monuments, tombs and building stone, was born December 18, 1832, in the village of Williancourt, Province of Luxembourg, Belgium, son of Jean Baptiste and Marie Barbe (Ravet) Julien, the former a weaver and musician, the latter a native of Musson, Belgium.

In September, 1851, at the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans after a voyage of seventy-nine days. In January, 1852, he reached Cincinnati, and worked in a hotel fourteen months; then learned the trade of marble and stone cutter, in which he has since been engaged. In 1855 he married Marie Pierrett, of St. Martin, Brown Co., Ohio, a native of Belgium, who died in 1864, leaving three children, the youngest of whom, Carrie, died in 1869. In 1866 he married Marie Brulport, who was born in Fayetteville, Brown Co., Ohio, daughter of Philip and Marie (Favret) Brulport, natives of Vesoul, France, and now residents of Fayetteville. Mr. Julien's family numbers eight living children, of whom J. Edward is associated with his father in business, is married and has two children, Marie Camille and Julien; William was educated at the public schools and at Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati, and is also associated in business with his father;

Annie is a stenographer, employed in the auditor's office of the B. & O. S. W. R. R. Co.; Stella is also a stenographer; Clara, Florence and James are at home. The family adhere to the Catholic Church. Mr. Julien was commissioned justice of the peace for Columbia township September 13, 1861, and served three terms. He was township treasurer eleven years, was member of the village council part of two terms, and was mayor of Madisonville, 1888-92. In 1888 he was nominated for county commissioner, but an adverse political majority prevented his election. In politics he is a Democrat, and at present is postmaster at Madisonville, Ohio.

WILLIAM H. SETTLE, dealer in coal and feed, and real-estate agent, Madisonville, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 21, 1859, son of William H. and Hester M. (Kitchell) Settle, both of whom were natives of Ohio and of English descent. They were the parents of seven children: George I., of Columbus, Ohio; Charles M.; William H.; Carrie J.; Anna; Florence, wife of Edward Gormen, and Leota.

William H. Settle received a public-school education, which was completed at Madisonville High School. His present business is that of dealing in coal and feed, and in the buying and selling of real estate. In politics he is a Democrat; in 1888 he was elected township trustee, to which office he was re-elected in 1892. He is also treasurer of the corporate village of Madisonville. On April 29, 1886, he married Mary B., daughter of William B. and Mary A. Clephane, and they are the parents of two children, Mable and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Settle are members of the Regular Baptist Church; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodge.

SAMUEL KYLE STEPHENS was born in Fayette county, Penn., December 31, 1835, the eighth in a family of twelve children—five sons and seven daughters: Clark, born in 1824; Benjamin F., born in 1830; Edward, born in 1833; S. Kyle (subject); Allen R. C., born in 1842; Elizabeth, born in 1822; Mary, born in 1825; Sarah, born in 1828; Susan, born in 1831; Nancy D., born in 1838; Frances P., born in 1840, and Amanda L., born in 1843, who is now Mrs. Amanda L. Murdock, who organized the Provisional Department of the Woman's Relief Corps of West Virginia. She was its provisional president, and when the State of West Virginia was made a full department she was unanimously chosen its department president, which office she now holds. The sons all lived to manhood except Edward, who died at the age of two years. The daughters all lived to be the heads of households, and mothers. Edward Thomas Stephens, grandfather of our subject, was born of Irish parents in the State of Pennsylvania, June 1, 1769. The father, Thomas Clark Stephens, was born in Pennsylvania November 27, 1794; the mother, Hester (Orbin), was born of German parents August 22, 1800, in Pennsylvania—so the subject of this sketch, with his large family of sisters and brothers, is of Irish and German extraction. Thomas C. Stephens and his brother Edward W., father and uncle, respectively, of S. Kyle Stephens, became identified with the early development of iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and early in the "forties" both located at Wheeling, Va. (now W. Va.), where Thomas C. Stephens became a leading coal merchant, and Edward W. a pioneer in the establishment of rolling mills.

It was at Wheeling, Va. (now W. Va.), that S. Kyle Stephens was reared. Before reaching that town, however, he had made some advancement in the rudiments of learning, but in Wheeling, at the Fifth Ward School and at Duff's Commercial College, was laid the foundation for a life largely devoted to the educational interests of Hamilton county, Ohio. After leaving school, young Stephens took employment at the Crescent Rolling Mills, of which his uncle, E. W. Stephens, was one-third owner and manager, and under the able direction of Lot Joy, one of the most accomplished machinists of his day, learned the trade of rail rolling, roll turning and mechanical drawing. Equipped in this manner for what he thought to be his life work, the young mechanic followed the fortunes of his uncle Edward to Covington, Ky., until

in the summer of 1856, when failing health admonished him to take a much-needed rest. Accordingly he sought the bracing effects of country air, and the seductive influence of piscatorial sport on the banks of the murmuring Miami, in the vicinity of classic Miamitown, Hamilton Co., Ohio. During his stay in the country he accepted an offer to teach a country school. This employment proved so congenial that he forever forsook the more lucrative as well as the more laborious trade he had just mastered, and devoted himself to the cause of education, chiefly in Hamilton county, Ohio, for the next thirty-four years, except an interval of ten years during which time he was in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. The ever memorable spring of 1861 found Prof. Stephens holding the position of principal of the high school at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he had located with his wife (he had married a Miss Minerva Smith, of Crosby township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, in December, 1858). In 1861, at the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to maintain the honor of our flag, and the integrity of the Union, Prof. Stephens was one of the first to place his name on the roll of volunteers, and sending his wife and little baby home to her father, he started for "Camp Morton," at Indianapolis, with the patriotic boys from Lawrenceburg. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Seventh Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. E. Dumont, and served with distinction in McClellan's campaign in West Virginia. His two brothers, Benjamin and Allen (the only brothers then living), volunteered at the same time, Benjamin F. in a Pennsylvania regiment, and Allen R. C. in the First Virginia Regiment, both serving during the war. (Allen R. C. Stephens re-enlisted in Battery D, West Virginia Artillery, was taken prisoner in 1864, laid in Andersonville prison thirteen months, was released by Sherman's march to the sea, boarded the ill-fated steamer "Sultana" at Vicksburg, Miss., and was lost with some eighteen hundred brave boys in the terrible disaster, just above Memphis, April 27, 1865). The war record of the three brothers is a source of just pride to their family and friends.

S. Kyle Stephens and his wife, Minerva Stephens, have three children: Hallie Erminie Stephens, born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 13, 1860, now superintendent of the North Bend schools, and an accomplished musician; A. E. B. Stephens (the only son), born June 3, 1862, in Crosby township, Hamilton county (he has been a successful teacher in Hamilton and Butler counties. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Cleves, Ohio, and left the school room to accept the position of deputy treasurer of Hamilton county. He is president of the Miami Township B. and L. Company, a prominent member of the Sons of Veterans, a Mason and a K. of P.); and Maud Kyle, born in Cincinnati, May 27, 1864. These children were educated at the Cincinnati schools, A. E. B. finishing at the Chickering Academy. A. E. B. Stephens and his sister, Maud Kyle, only son and youngest daughter of S. Kyle and Minerva Stephens, married, respectively, Mary Carlin and James B. Carlin, eldest daughter and second son of Capt. James Carlin, of Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. A. E. B. Stephens were born four children: James Kyle, Maude, Leslie M. (who died at the age of fourteen months), and Corinne. To Mr. and Mrs. James B. Carlin have been born three children: Hallie Estella; James B., Jr., and S. Kyle Stephens. James B. Carlin is one of the most popular conductors on the M. & L. S. R. R., on which road he has held service for eight years with his home at Ashland, Wis. Minerva (Smith) Stephens, wife of S. Kyle Stephens, was born and raised in Crosby township, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Her father, David Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Hamilton county when a boy, and was one of the sturdy pioneers of the Miami Valley. He married Susanah Wilkins, only daughter of Daniel Wilkins, a wealthy pioneer. David Smith and his wife reared a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters—seven of whom are living.

Prof. S. Kyle Stephens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Scottish Rite and York Rite Masons, I. O. O. F. and Encampment, Sons of Temperance, Keeley League, and Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a devout member of

the Richmond Street Christian Church, Cincinnati. It may be truthfully said that "S. Kyle Stephens and his wife have thus far lived busy, useful lives, meeting its duties fearlessly, and discharging them with more than ordinary ability. Both still give promise of many years in which to indulge an excusable pride in the success of their talented and prosperous children—to watch with anxious tender concern the growth and development of their promising grandchildren, and to enjoy the society and fellowship of their numerous relatives and friends."

REV. JAMES T. POLLOCK, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Madisonville, was born August 31, 1835, son of William and Fannie (Thompson) Pollock. The father, who was a cousin of Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania, died in 1880; the mother died in 1865. They were the parents of children, as follows: Eliza Mc., wife of L. M. Anderson, of Logan county, Ohio; J. B., of Van Wert, Ohio; Mary H., wife of R. F. Howard, of Xenia, Ohio; Jennie, who married T. B. Core, of Long Branch, N. J.; Sarah H., wife of I. N. Glasgow, Calvin, a physician, of Detroit, Mich.; S. J., a physician, of Bellecenter, Ohio; and Ellen, Robert H., William W. and Fanny, all deceased.

James T. Pollock was educated at Geneva Hall, Logan Co., Ohio, and took a course in theology at Allegheny City, Penn. In 1860, he began preaching at Bovina, N. Y. During the war of the Rebellion, he served one year as chaplain of the Ninety-first Indiana Regiment. He has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Madisonville for the past five years, and enjoys the love and confidence of the community in general, as well as of his own people. On June 12, 1867, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Ramsey) Andrews, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Four children have been born to this union: Fanny, wife of Walter Alsdorf; Margaret R.; Charles F. (deceased), and Melville A. In politics Mr. Pollock is a Republican.

FRANK LOBNITZ, president of the Madison Planing Mill Company, is a native of Germany, where he was born November 24, 1829, one of six children born to Frederick and Martha Lobnitz. He came to America in 1868, and located at Madisonville, where he has since had a controlling interest in the planing mill. In 1858 he was married, in Denmark, to Maria Christiansen, and to this union six children were born: William, Julius, Ennis, Emma, Ennis, and Matilda, the two last named being now deceased. The family is connected with the Lutheran Church; in politics Mr. Lobnitz is a Democrat.

W. J. BEHYMER, undertaker and proprietor of livery stables at Madisonville and Norwood, was born at Locust Corner, Clermont Co., Ohio, January 13, 1842, son of Benjamin and Fannie (Nash) Behymer. His father was born March 28, 1821, his mother on March 29, 1823, both in Clermont county. Benjamin Behymer's parents were Joel and Eve Behymer, who came from Pennsylvania while the Indians were still here, and died in Clermont county. Benjamin followed farming in his native county until about 1877, when failing health compelled him to relinquish rural pursuits and seek retirement, since which time he and his wife have resided with their son W. J. Their union was blessed with two children: W. J. and E. B., who was foreman in the Madisonville livery stables at the time of his death, July 11, 1893. Mr. Behymer served as a justice of the peace in Clermont county several years; held the office of director of the County Infirmary, and was a member of the Clermont County Agricultural Society many years. He and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been for many years, and is now, a deacon.

W. J. Behymer was educated in the common schools of his native county, and has been successively employed in tobacco manufacture, as merchant and as undertaker. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth O. V. I. as corporal of Company B, and was subsequently promoted to orderly sergeant. His first service was with the troops thrown across the Ohio to meet Gen. Kirby Smith. In 1862

he was in active service in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, and in the battles of the Army of the Cumberland at Fort Donelson, Nashville, Carthage, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and Chickamauga. At the last named place he was taken prisoner September 20, 1863, and during the next fifteen months was successively confined at Ringgold, Ga.; Belle Isle, Va.; Libby Prison, Danville, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., and then again at Florence and Charleston, where he was paroled and sent to Annapolis. He was then furloughed, and finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, about the time of Lee's surrender in 1865.

On October 5, 1865, Mr. Behymer married Anna L. Hatfield, who was born March 15, 1844, daughter of Col. J. D. and Elizabeth (Crossley) Hatfield. By this marriage there is one child, Frank A., in partnership with his father and having charge of the Norwood stables. Mr. Behymer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., Madisonville, No. 419, Kil-winning Chapter, No. 97, and Hanselman Commandery, No. 16, also of the Mystic Shrine, Syrian Temple; he is a member and has been commander of H. B. Banning Post G. A. R., Madisonville. He has served as president of the State Association of Ex-Prisoners of War for two years, and was president of the Regimental Association of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Behymer rendered valuable services to the Hamilton County Agricultural Board for eight years, and is now a worthy member of Madisonville council. He became connected with the Madisonville Building and Loan Association No. 2, in 1877, becoming an officer at the time, and has served ever since. He and his wife belong to the Baptist Church.

J. ANDERSON WARD, farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 5, 1840, son of John C. and Betsey N. (Schofield) Ward, both of whom were of English parentage, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in New York. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, came to Hamilton county in 1815, and followed blacksmithing for some years, but spent the latter days of his life on a farm. His family numbered seven children: Sarah M., Sylvester, Sanford, Josephine, Lillie C., J. Anderson, and one that died in infancy, of whom, Lillie C. and J. Anderson are still living.

J. Anderson Ward, the only surviving son, received his education at the Madisonville public schools, and at Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and since his father's death has taken his place on the farm. On May 9, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I., which was mustered in at Camp Dennison and proceeded thence to Arlington Heights, Washington. He was mustered out September 1, 1864, and returned to his old home at Madisonville, where he has since resided. In 1880 he married Carrie, daughter of Thomas and Augusta (Wadleigh) Richards, and one child has been born to this union, John Raymond. Mr. Ward is independent in politics. He served as a member of the first council after Madisonville was incorporated, and has been a director of Madisonville Building and Loan Association No. 2. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and the National Union at Madisonville.

ROBERT SCOTT was born May 7, 1822, near Belfast, Ireland, a son of Hugh and Mary (Fleming) Scott. He emigrated to America in his youth, locating in Philadelphia, whence in 1857 he removed to Cincinnati, where he first obtained employment with the dry-goods firm of Day & Matlack, on Pearl street. Two years later he entered the employ of Julius J. Bautlin, the well-known hardware merchant, who was then doing business in the old courthouse under the firm name of Bautlin & Conlin. Business changes followed, but Mr. Scott retained the position of book-keeper, salesman, and confidential clerk for thirty-three years. He was secretary of the Madison Building Association No. 1, for a few years prior to the close of its business, and occupied the same position with No. 2, from its organization until the successful termination of its business. When No. 3 came into existence, he was tendered the secretaryship, but advancing years, and removal from the city, com-

pelled him to decline. Mr. Scott never lost an opportunity to vote, and never failed to be a true Republican. He was well and favorably known in the circle of Odd Fellowship, having been connected with Magnolia Lodge of Cincinnati, and with Laurel Lodge, and Madison Encampment, of Madisonville. He was reared a Presbyterian, and had the satisfaction of seeing his entire household connected with that Church. Throughout his long life he enjoyed uniform good health, but began to fail in the spring of 1892, death ensuing August 24, of the same year. He lived a noble, upright life, and was never known to stoop to a dishonest or dishonorable action. His death was mourned as a village calamity. His widow and four daughters—two married, and two single—survive him. Mrs. Scott's maiden name was Mary Thompson, and she and Mr. Scott were married October 30, 1849, by Dr. Dall, of Philadelphia. Her parents were Robert and Catherine (Stewart) Thompson, of Rawelton, Ireland.

HON. SAMUEL FULTON COVINGTON (deceased) was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, November 12, 1819, son of Robert E. and Mary (Fulton) Covington. He began his business career as clerk in a store, but early entered the river transportation service, as clerk on the steamboat "Renown," owned by William Glenn, of Cincinnati, and also engaged in shipping produce to southern markets by flatboats. This was followed by a brief experience in general. In March, 1843, he established the *Indiana Blade* at Rising Sun; two years later he transferred this paper to his brother, John B., and established the *Daily Courier* at Madison, Indiana. In 1845 he was admitted to the Bar at Rising Sun, and, though he never practiced, he was a recognized authority on insurance law, having been connected for some years with the Rising Sun and Indianapolis Insurance Companies. He was elected the first auditor of Ohio county, Indiana, in which he was subsequently deputy clerk of the circuit court; deputy county recorder, deputy county treasurer, and deputy school commissioner, eventually filling every county office except those of sheriff and coroner. He was elected justice of the peace in 1846, served as postmaster in 1846-47, and in 1847 was elected to the Indiana Legislature from the counties of Ohio and Switzerland. In 1851 he located at Cincinnati, and resumed his connection with the insurance business. Here he was considered an authority by his business associates, who elected him president of the board of underwriters. He was also secretary of the Western Insurance Company, and in March, 1865, was one of the Globe Insurance Company, of which he was elected secretary at its organization, and president from 1865 to 1888. Owing to poor health, he resigned the presidency May 15, 1888; he was not permitted to retire from official connection with the company, however, but was at once re-elected honorary vice-president, continuing until his death. Mr. Covington was also connected with the municipal government in various official capacities. In 1870 he was elected alderman, and in the following year he became president of the board. In 1875 he was elected president of the board of police commissioners. As a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, he attended the convention, in 1868, that organized the National Board of Trade. In the same year the Chamber of Commerce elected him vice-president, an honor with which he was twice again complimented. He became president in 1872, serving two terms. In 1873 he was elected a delegate to the National Board of Trade, of which he was vice-president from that date until 1880. In 1878 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, which consolidated with the Board of Transportation in the following year, and he was the first executive officer of the resulting organization. For a long time he was chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the building of the Louisville and Portland canal, and his correct addresses before the congressional committee on commerce contributed largely to the early and successful completion of that important work. He was the first to suggest traveling post masters, and the weather bureau reports. He was a constant writer for newspapers on political and economic subjects. He was especially interested in the



Charles T. Dickson

improvements and protection of inland navigation. At the time of his death he had in course of preparation a history of Cincinnati. Mr. Covington was married April 2, 1843, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor (Davis) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania and of Maryland, respectively. To this union five children were born: Lieut. George B., who fell in the service of his country; John I., insurance manager, New York City, and a member of national prominence in the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity; Harriet, wife of Rev. J. H. Shields, D. D., of Omaha, Neb.; Mary, deceased wife of Joseph Cox, Jr., of Cincinnati, and Florence, wife of Harry M. Hidden, a wholesale grocer of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Covington was a member of the Presbyterian Church; of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he was a staunch Republican. He died December 26, 1889, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, where a fine monument marks his last resting place.

DAVID KLEIN, druggist, Madisonville, was born in Spencer county, Indiana, a son of Conrad and Charlotte Klein. His father is now a druggist at Madisonville, and here our subject has also been engaged in the same business since 1878, when he completed his education at the Cincinnati public schools. He was postmaster from 1882 to 1886, and from 1889 to the present time. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of education, with which he is also connected as clerk. In 1880 he married Rosa Brooks, and they are the parents of two children: Edith and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also connected with the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Royal American National Union, and the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association; in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. HUNT was born in Clermont county, Ohio, a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Conklin) Hunt, natives of New Jersey, and of English descent. The mother died in Clermont county, in 1891; the father, who was a builder and contractor throughout his active business life, spent his last years upon a farm. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom are living.

William W. Hunt was reared on his father's farm, receiving a public-school education, which was supplemented by a course of study at Clermontville Academy. He began to learn the carpenter trade in 1880, under Henry Fisher, and with him worked one year. During the next year he was employed in Cincinnati, and then after spending a year on his father's farm began building and contracting at Madisonville. In connection with this business, he has also conducted a lumber yard since 1892. On December 28, 1882, he married Addie C., daughter of Hubbard and Martha (Wood) Baker, to which union five children have been born, viz.: Howard, Roland, Wilber, Helen and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Prohibitionist.

CHARLES S. MUCHMORE was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 31, 1831, a son of David and Sarah (Stites) Muchmore. His father, a native of New Jersey, born of English descent, came to Hamilton county and located near Madisonville, where at one time he owned about five hundred and forty acres of land, part of which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer throughout his active business life, and died in 1864; his wife, who was also a native of New Jersey, died in 1856. They were the parents of three children: Sarah A., who married Alonzo DeForest; Deborah, and Charles S.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received a public-school education. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is one of the representative farmers of the county. On January 4, 1855, he married Alvina Leonard, daughter of Mahlon P. (a wagon maker by occupation) and Anna M. Leonard, natives of Hamilton county. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Muchmore, two of whom are now living: Anna, wife of James F. Bramble, of Madisonville, and Eugena, wife of Grant Blaney, also of that village; Charles W., William H. and Luella are deceased. In politics, Mr. Muchmore is an Independent.

He is a member of the Madisonville board of education, and of the I. O. O. F. of that village. Mrs. Muchmore belongs to the Baptist Church.

GEORGE I. SETTLE was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 17, 1822, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Bean) Settle, both natives of England and early residents of Cincinnati, whence in 1834 they removed to the vicinity of Madisonville. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: George I.; Caroline, wife of Luke M. Ward; Phoebe Ann, and Ellen.

George I. Settle obtained his education at the schools of Cincinnati. After attaining his majority, he assumed the care of the parental homestead, which is still in the possession of the heirs. In 1865 he purchased sixty acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Madisonville, paying therefor the sum of \$21,200, and has ever since given his time and attention to the cultivating and improving of said farm, making it one of the finest in the neighborhood. On October 15, 1857, Mr. Settle was married to Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Moorehead) Nash, both natives of Hamilton county and of German descent. She died in the following year, and was buried in Laurel Cemetery, Madisonville. Since the death of his wife his two sisters, Phoebe Ann and Ellen Settle, have kept house for him. Mr. Settle is one of the oldest and best known citizens in his community, is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director for his township.

LEWIS FINCH was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 20, 1829, son of Henry and Ann (Lewis) Finch, and grandson of William Finch, who served in the Revolutionary war. Henry Finch was a native of Connecticut, came to Hamilton county in 1814, and located at Madisonville when two or three log houses constituted that village. He served in the war of 1812. He was a shoemaker by trade, but farmed in the later years of his life. His wife was also a native of Connecticut, the daughter of a French soldier who came to America with Lafayette; he died in 1879, she in 1878. They were the parents of five children, of whom the only one living is the subject of this sketch.

Lewis Finch was reared on his father's farm and educated at the public schools of Columbia township. When a boy of ten years he learned the art of budding and grafting, and has been a student of fruit culture all his life. For thirty years he has been a member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and his fruit farm is one of the most extensive and best managed in the county. Mr. Finch married Christina, daughter of Ira and Mary (Wiggins) Connett, both natives of Hamilton county; her father is still living, but her mother died September 21, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Finch are the parents of five children: Frank R., who assists his father on the farm; Thomas C., head engineer and superintendent of the Madisonville water-works and electric light plant; William L., river editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, formerly a school teacher; Jenny, a student at Goshen, Ohio, and Nellie, a pupil of Madisonville High School. The family is connected with the Methodist Church; in politics Mr. Finch is a Republican.

EDWIN WOOLLEY was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 29, 1824, son of Charles and Eliza (Forman) Woolley, the former born in New Jersey, and died in 1833; the latter born in Delaware, and died in 1872. They were the parents of six children: Edwin; John F., who resides in Hanover, Indiana; Mary, wife of Jeremiah Brasier, and Jonathan, Martha and James, all deceased.

Edwin Woolley, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and received a public-school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked, however, but two years, after which he began farming. He bought a farm in Brown county, Ohio, and resided thereon some years, subsequently locating at Pleasant Ridge, where he has since remained. In 1857 he married Rosetta C., daughter of Wynant and Maggie (Wycoff) Vanzandt, both of whom are of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley are the parents of five children: Joseph, a tele-

graph operator; James M.; Mary L., wife of Edward J. Dundon; John F. and Charles E., both of whom are wood carvers, residing at Connersville, Indiana. Mr. Woolley is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH FERRIS was born in Fairfield county, Conn., September 20, 1776, a son of Jedathan Ferris, who was the son of Samuel Ferris, whose father was born in Leicester, England. He settled in Columbia township in 1799 and followed farming, milling and distilling. He farmed in Columbia township, where he was compelled to take his produce to New Orleans on a flatboat, and return by way of New York. He owned 700 acres of land near Madisonville, on which was found an ancient Indian burial place. Mr. Ferris in an early day built a frame house for the purpose of educating his children and any others who wished to attend. He hired the teachers and paid them himself. His wife's name was Pricilla Knapp, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom one is now living: Phoebe, who has had control of the farm since the death of her brother, Andrew; Charles, Joseph, Sally, Mary, James and Ruth are deceased. The father died May 16, 1831, the mother February 28, 1872, and they were buried in the family burying ground on the home farm. Mr. Ferris was a Whig, and a member of the Masonic Lodge of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM E. THOMAS was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 14, 1838, son of Jacob and Naomi (Armstrong) Thomas. Jacob Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day with the expectation of finding employment in the construction of the State's public works. A Mr. Armstrong had preceded him, locating near Plainville, Hamilton county, where he built a gristmill, which for many years was known as "Armstrong's Upper Mill," and which is now owned and operated by the Hartman Bros. Jacob Thomas was employed in this mill by Mr. Armstrong for a period of twenty years. While thus engaged he was married to Naomi, daughter of Mr. Armstrong, and by this union there were born four children: Caroline, William E., Emma P., and Mary E. After closing his labors in the mill Jacob Thomas engaged in farming, which he followed the remainder of his active life.

William E. Thomas was reared to manhood on his father's farm and attended the local schools and Clermont Academy. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion, but was not called out until 1864. His regiment went to Arlington Heights, Washington, and then joined Grant's army, but was not in active service in the front. It was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and at the close of the war Mr. Thomas was discharged at Capeville, Va. He immediately returned home and began working at the carpenter trade, at which he was employed twelve years. He then engaged in the coal and feed business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. On September 3, 1859, he married Miss Annie Bowen, daughter of F. S. and Rachel Bowen, who died in August, 1881, leaving children: Caroline F., Cora T. (wife of David Rohan, of Seattle, Wash.), Emma C., Edwin A., J. R. and Albert A. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Universalist Church, the I. O. O. F. and the Republican party.

NATHANIEL S. ARMSTRONG was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 23, 1818, a son of John and Sarah (Norris) Armstrong. The father was a native of Virginia, whence he came to Hamilton county in 1798, locating at the present site of Plainville. The mother was born in Maryland. They were the parents of the following children: Amanda M., wife of E. S. Turpin, both deceased; William N., deceased; Elizabeth C., widow of Christian Ebersole; Marshall D., deceased; Nathaniel S. and Bradford C.

Nathaniel S. Armstrong received a public-school education, which was supplemented by a course at Clermont Academy. After teaching school three years he engaged in merchandizing at Plainville; here he also operated a gristmill in connection with his store, and subsequently gave four years' exclusive attention to the

milling business. In 1854 he entered the railway service as freight and ticket agent at Plainville, which position he held seventeen years, retiring from active business at the end of that period. In 1847 he married Jemima J. Moreton, and one child was born to this union: Sarah W., wife of W. E. Scott, a miller of Milford, Ohio. Mrs. Armstrong died October 9, 1853. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Democrat.

A. L. BRAMBLE (deceased). By the death of A. L. Bramble, in 1875, Hamilton county lost a notable and excellent citizen; one in whom the simple, plodding, earnest and honest habits of an old-time farmer were singularly united with the activity, energy and enterprise of the business man of to-day. The deceased was indeed a rare character, illustrating in his daily life the simple manners and sturdy principles of our pioneer fathers in a degree much beyond, we doubt not, any other citizen of the county, who had a place in business circles. He was born near Brownsville, Penn., June 6, 1799. In June, 1806, he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio; floated down the Ohio river in a flatboat twelve feet by twenty-four feet long. There came in the same boat, in all, six families, one horse, one cow, and a large dog, and the boat landed at the mouth of Deer creek, near where the Little Miami freight depot now stands. The families remained in the boat three weeks after landing, then Elon Bramble, the father of our subject, moved with his family into a log meeting house that stood on what was known as the Usual Ward farm, about one and one-half miles from the present Bramble homestead near Madisonville, Ohio. The meeting house, that the family moved into, had a floor only over one-half of the sleepers, and the openings for windows and shutters had no shutters.

Mr. Bramble married Miss Stites, and settled on the forest-covered farm which lay on the branch of Duck creek, near Madisonville, and which was his home through all his active life. When a boy he hunted all the varieties of game common to our country in its primitive days, which have now disappeared, giving place to cultivation and improvement for which that section of the country is now so famous. With that change Mr. Bramble, in his hospitable but simple pioneer manner of life, remained a good representative man of the days of his boyhood, yet kept pace, in a surprising degree, with the progressive spirit of the times in his business enterprises and interest in current affairs. With the barest supply of the simplest articles of household furniture known to early settlers, all of which would not make a one-horse wagon load, he drove from his parental home to a little cabin, which was placed on nearly the exact spot where later stood his modern comfortable home. His faithful wife and he entered on their new life of unwearying industry. In looking forward to the success that, on such occasions, hope alone promises, they could not dream of the results they have seen and experienced. There was apparently nothing but work ahead, and at it they went with a loving faith and earnest will, and from which they never rested. Their earlier labors were in the rude forms of farming peculiar to that day. Their varied products of the farm found their places in the market in the city regularly on leading market days. While this part of their work continued so systematically, it did not by any means take all of Mr. Bramble's time or talents. From the earliest settlements of the Little Miami Valley the famous field of its corn found most steady absorption in hogs, and commerce in pork was a necessary sequence. In this Mr. Bramble embarked as soon as the trade opened. He became not only a great feeder of hogs and other stock, but also among the earliest drovers, slaughterers, packers and dealers. His increasing acres of corn and grazing lands had placed in their midst a slaughter house at Plainville, and there he conducted for many years an extensive business in killing hogs of his own raising, of his purchase, and for other dealers, one season showing the enormous number of thirty-six thousand head having been slaughtered by him. The business of packing and dealing was also conducted in the city. Not confining his business to local operations, he was constantly handling stock at other points, buying in and shipping from most of the great grazing and feeding centers in Ohio and Kentucky.

Of busy men he became about the busiest—this not because of great gain, for his profits were not commensurate with his industry and his enterprise; but because he had an instinct of activity and a fondness for business. In all his busy work he had a sensible consideration for the value of the better things of life. He expected and made it a condition that every one about him should work; yet he valued the advantages of relaxation to his family, and took pleasure in their improvement, especially if that improvement did not take the direction of the enervating habits of modern modes of life. He wisely said once, when he heard of misadventure in marriage of children of a friend: "Young folks marry the people whom they meet, and they can not meet desirable people nor get correct knowledge of the world without going about." He acted on this theory, and had comfort in its application so far as his own children were concerned. Strong common sense, great energy, indomitable will and thorough hatred of meanness and dishonesty were prominent features of his character. Few read people with more prompt accuracy than he did, and those whom his perceptions condemned were never trusted with his confidence; while those whom he believed in he relied upon unquestioningly. In these judgments he was rarely mistaken. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, and took active interest in all State and county conventions. Although he had opportunities to hold offices of prominence, once being urged to allow his name to be used as the nominee for Congress from this county, he declined the honor.

In 1828 Mr. Bramble was married to Deborah Stites, daughter of Benjamin Stites, a well-known pioneer of Hamilton county. They were the parents of the following children: Alfred, a commission merchant in Cincinnati, who resides on Price Hill; Mary E.; Franklin; Missouri; Caroline; E. W., a distiller of Cynthiana, Ky.; Ayres L., a farmer of Butler county; Lavina D.; Henry D., boot and shoe merchant, Bellefontaine, Ohio; and James F., of Madisonville, manufacturer of tin, iron and slate roofing.

JOHN A. HOSBROOK, civil engineer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 19, 1850, son of John L. and Deborah (Ferris) Hosbrook, both of whom were natives of Hamilton county. The father was a surveyor by profession, and held the office of county surveyor several terms. The mother died in 1880. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: D. S., civil engineer, Cincinnati; Mary H., wife of Milton Pritchett, of New Albany, Indiana, an architect by profession, and a teacher in the Architectural Institute of Louisville, Ky., and John A.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen, he entered Hughes High School, which he attended two years, and then took a course of three years and a half in civil engineering at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Upon his return to Cincinnati, he at once embarked in the active duties of his profession, at which he achieved fair success. He has held the office of county surveyor four years, having been elected as the nominee of the Democratic party. In 1871 Mr. Hosbrook married Alice A., daughter of Leonard and Eliza (Tasker) Fowler, and to this union three daughters were born: May W., a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, class of '94; Della C., also a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, and Nellie V. After his marriage, Mr. Hosbrook resided at Indianapolis six years, but since that time he has lived at Madeira, his office being in Cincinnati. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Montgomery.

ANDREW R. ROBISON, retired, was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 21, 1839, son of John and Margaret (Rogers) Robison, both born in Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent, the former of whom died in 1840, the latter in 1886. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Jane (wife of Josiah Buckston, of Dakota), Margaret and Andrew R.

Our subject was reared on the parental homestead, and educated at the local schools. In July, 1861, then a young man of twenty-two, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth O. V. I., with which he participated in the engagements at Madrid,

Mo., and Corinth, Miss., in Sherman's Atlantic campaign, as well as in a number of minor movements, and he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant in 1863, to first lieutenant in 1864, and to captain in 1865. After the war Capt. Robison remained at the home of his parents two years. He then went to Alabama, where he superintended a cotton plantation twelve years, returning to Hamilton county at the expiration of that period, and here he has since lived a retired life. In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of Rukerd and Mary (Osborn) Hurd, of New Jersey, and one child was born to this union: Walter, who died in August, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Robison are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic.

ABRAHAM CRIST was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 10, 1843, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Riggle) Crist, the former of whom was born in Hamilton county, and owned a farm of over thirty-three acres near Madeira, where he died October 29, 1877. The mother of our subject was also a native of this county, and survived her husband nearly ten years, dying April 11, 1887. They were the parents of nine children: John J., born November 5, 1836, died February 9, 1868 (he served three years in Capt. A. Hickenlooper's Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, from September 6, 1861, to October 1, 1864); Mary J., born February 17, 1838, died in infancy; Caroline, born December 17, 1841, died in October, 1869; Mary E., born July 11, 1846, died August 9, 1868; Henrietta, born December 7, 1850, died September 20, 1891. Four are now living, as follows: Benjamin, a farmer at Kirwin, Kans.; Abraham; Henry C., a farmer in Hamilton county; and Thebe A., wife of Joseph Cornish, of Madisonville.

Abraham Crist, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received a public-school education. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry, for three months, and was discharged at the expiration of the term; he re-enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I., for ninety days. He enlisted a third time, February 19, 1865, for one year, under Capt. John S. Bowels, in Company B, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and was finally discharged, November 20, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. After his return he engaged in farming, at which he is still employed. The farm now owned jointly by himself and his brother, Henry C., was first improved by his grandfather, Peter Crist, who settled thereon in 1800. In 1885, Mr. Crist was married to Rachel F., daughter of George Riggle and Permelia Huls, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of New York. Mr. Crist is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Madeira.

THOMAS GRAVES was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, December 1, 1806, a son of William and Lydia (Dugan) Graves. When our subject was six years old, his father died, and he was reared by an uncle, John Ewing, of Whitewater township, with whom he remained until his twenty-second year, receiving such education as the subscription schools of the community afforded. After leaving his uncle's, his first employment was with the Kanawha Virginia Salt Company, which became bankrupt, and as he had invested his savings with that company he was left without a cent. After several years miscellaneous trading up and down the river, he bought a farm of ninety-six acres in Columbia township, February 18, 1840, and has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm is situated on "Indian Hill," on a direct trail between the two Miami rivers. Indian Hill received its name from a sad circumstance—the killing by an Indian of a white man who was watching for deer at a salt lick on what is now Mr. Graves' farm. On November 27, 1834, Mr. Graves married Mary A., daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Hubbard) Mixer, and to this marriage four children have been born: William E., who farms the old place; Ebenezer, who died April 19, 1874; John, who died April 4, 1892, and Lydia, who died February 27, 1893. The death of their mother occurred May 20, 1884. In politics Mr. Graves is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. BUSH was born February 27, 1829, in Hamilton county, Ohio, son of Abraham and Mary (Ester) Bush, who were of English and German extraction, respectively. They were both natives of Virginia. Abraham Bush migrated to Warren county, Ohio, in 1800, locating at Lebanon. He served in the war of 1812, and after the war located near Madisonville, Hamilton county. He was a farmer by occupation, in connection with which he raised fruits of all kinds. He died in 1832 of cholera. His wife died December 9, 1872. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom survive: Hannah, who married Joseph Martin, deceased; Alysanna, and Andrew J. Those deceased are: Conrad, George, Betsey and Ellen.

Andrew J. Bush spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. He received but a limited education in the public schools. On January 11, 1853, he was married to Emeline Master, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Gerrin) Master, natives of New Jersey, and to this union were born eight children: N. B., who resides in Dayton, Ohio; Anna M., who married Charles Stephens, a commission merchant of Cincinnati; Ida, who married Frank Kennedy, a farmer of East Norwood; Laura B.; and four others that died in infancy. Mrs. Bush died April 20, 1893. Mr. Bush is one of the representative farmers of Indian Hill.

DR. W. W. HIGHLANDS was born in Columbia township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 3, 1823, son of William and Sarah (Smith) Highlands. William Highlands was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Columbia township with his parents in 1803, residing there until his death in 1874. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and the Masonic Order. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party; by occupation he was a farmer, and he served as justice of the peace thirty years. His wife, who was a native of Nantucket, died in 1892. They were the parents of eight children—four of whom—Anna E., Lot, Mary E., and George—are deceased. Those living are: Dr. W. W., the subject of this sketch; Hephzibah, who married John L. Galloway; John S., who has been principal of the Seventeenth District School of Cincinnati for more than thirty-five years, and Anna, widow of William Smith.

The Doctor obtained a public-school education, and after taking a three-years' course at Parker's Academy, Clermont county, Ohio, taught school three years. His professional training was begun under the preceptorship of D. Jones, of Montgomery, Ohio, and finished in the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in 1850. During the Civil war he was employed in the United States Hospitals three years. He first began practice at Newtown, in 1849, and is therefore one of the oldest physicians in the Miami Valley. He has uniformly enjoyed an extensive practice, and is among the best known citizens of the community. On November 30, 1853, he married Anna M., daughter of Hiram and May A. (Jones) Bodine, and to this union eight children were born: Nettie A., formerly a student in the Wesleyan Female Seminary, Cincinnati; Amy I., who was a student in the same college, married to Robert M. Crone, Newtown, Ohio; Lulu M., a graduate of Woodward High School and a teacher in Avondale; William B., a clerk in the comptroller's office of the Queen & Crescent railroad at Cincinnati, formerly a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; and Arthur, Fred, Eliza and an infant child, all deceased. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is connected with the Masonic Order. Politically he is a Republican, and was active in the organization of the party in this county. He has been a member of the Newtown board of education, and represented Hamilton county in the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Ohio.

JOHN S. STICKSEL was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 25, 1834, son of John and Catherine (Klein) Stickssel, who were parents of five children: John S.; Elizabeth, who resides in Germany; Casper, of Campbell county, Ky., deceased; Eva, and Susan, both also deceased. Their father, who was a farmer and a merchant, died in 1870, and his wife in 1845.

John S. Stickse, the subject of this sketch, received his education in Germany, and immigrated to America in 1851, locating in Cincinnati. He was a cooper by trade, and followed this occupation ten years; then in April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, he enlisted in the Tenth O. V. I., from which he was transferred to the Second United States Artillery of the regular army in 1862. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Ind., Chester Gap, Va., second Battle of Bull Run, Manchester and Beverly Ford, Va., Brandy Station, Beverly Point, and the Wilderness. On June 3, 1864, he was discharged at White House Landing, Va. After working in the arsenal at Washington, two months, he went to Chattanooga and remained there, in the employ of the Government until the close of the war, after which he was employed at his trade three years in Cincinnati. From 1868 to 1871 he was engaged in the grocery business in Kentucky, after which he conducted his present business at Newtown, until his retirement in September, 1892. On December 28, 1867, he married Sophia, daughter of Conrad Hahn, and they are the parents of six children: Edward K.; John S.; Albert A.; Cleveland P.; Frank T., and Minnie, deceased. Mr. Stickse is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R., and in politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD MILLS was born in Hamilton county November 28, 1837, son of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) Mills, both natives of Ohio. His father was born in 1802, and died March 16, 1868; his mother was born December 27, 1806, and died in 1879. They were the parents of five children: Marsh, born August 24, 1831, died November 6, 1853; Abraham, born January 22, 1833, died February 14, 1838; Elizabeth, born September 17, 1835, died September 18, 1837; Edward; Emily E., born October 13, 1863. Abner Mills, the grandfather of Edward Mills, migrated from New Jersey to Hamilton county at an early day, and settled in Columbia township on land now owned by his grandson, Edward Mills. Here he lived the remainder of his life, following rural pursuits. He was the father of four children who grew to maturity: David; Stephen; Marsh, and Rachel, who married James Everson.

Edward Mills was raised on the farm and received a public-school education. On January 20, 1869, he married Henrietta, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Wills) Flinn, both natives of Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of three children: George E., who graduated at Woodward High School in 1887, and at Yale College in 1893; Clara and Alice. Mr. Mills is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES W. TIDBALL, physician and surgeon, was born at Cincinnati, October 11, 1866, son of V. C. and Isabelle (Westlake) Tidball, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the father of Welsh and the mother of English extraction. They are the parents of seven children: Charles W.; John W., with the Dexter Lumber Company; Lizzie, wife of Wister C. Betty, of Norwood, an employe of the Bell Telephone Company; Carrie; Jesse R., a student of Grove City College, Mercer county, Penn.; Laura and Anna B., deceased. Their father was a printer by trade, at which he was employed in Cincinnati throughout his active business life. Here his family was reared, enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the public schools.

Charles W. graduated at Hughes High School in 1879. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Prof. John N. Adder, of Cincinnati, and began practice in July, 1879, at Parsons, Kans., remaining there, however, only a short time. He then located at Kansas City, Mo., whence in 1890 he came to Norwood, and here he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1882 Dr. Tidball married Emma, daughter of Louis and Catherine E. Leonard, and this union has been blessed with three children: L. Leonard, Robert C. and Carl W. Mrs. Tidball's father is a trunk manufacturer of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Tidball are members of the Norwood Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a Republican in politics; he is president of the Republican Club of Norwood, and has been health officer of that village throughout his residence there.



W. L. Williams

WESLEY A. STEWART was born in the county adjacent to Dayton, Ohio, July 26, 1831, son of Robert and Catherine (Powell) Stewart. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Virginia; his mother was born in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch and Welsh origin. He came to Cincinnati in 1857, and was employed several years as a druggist's clerk. In 1867 he located at Norwood, and since that date has been engaged in refining photographic gold and silver, and in the manufacture of nitrate of silver and chloride of gold. In 1864 he married Anna M., daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Ferris) Patton, of Hamilton county. Their religious connection is with the Norwood Baptist Church. Mr. Stewart is a Republican politically, and has served as a member of the Norwood board of health.

JAMES BEEKLEY was born February 4, 1821. His father, Henry Beekley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and migrated to Ohio with his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Ferris, when our subject was quite young. He followed steamboating on the Ohio river for some time before his decease. After the death of his father James continued to live with his mother until he was married, August 14, 1842, to Catherine Jones, who was born in 1820, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Black) Jones. Her father was born March 22, 1779, and died February 12, 1824; her mother was born February 25, 1788, and died February 23, 1835; they were both of German descent. For two years after his marriage James Beekley rented a farm, and then removed to his present farm of 101 acres in Columbia township, where he has since resided, giving his personal attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Beekley is the father of seven children: Richard, who married Catherine Cammon; James; Florence; Henry, who married Mamie Carmen; Emily; Margaret, and Catherine, deceased. Politically he is a Republican. He is one of the representative citizens of his township.

ARCHIBALD SKINNER was born March 23, 1812, in Ohio, and when one year old removed with his parents to Columbia township, Hamilton county. His father, George Skinner, died in 1816, and for nine years thereafter our subject lived with his mother. At this time his mother remarried, and because of what he considered cruel treatment by his step-father he went to live with his uncle, William Skinner, then a resident of Indiana. Here he remained for three years, returning thence to Hamilton county, and soon after repaired to Dayton, where he learned the tanner's trade, at which he became quite proficient. He next embarked in business in Piqua, Ohio. Here, through too much confidence in an employe, he was almost financially ruined. Honest dealing, however, had won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent that he was able to borrow money to again resume business, in which he continued for a few years. He then purchased the old homestead, and now owns 156 acres of land, the result of his own labor and frugality.

Mr. Skinner was married October 11, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Stacy, who was born February 25, 1810, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stacy, of German and French extraction, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have been born five children, two of whom are living: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Powers, a carpenter by trade, and Nancy, who married W. B. Nisely, a merchant of Camp Dennison. Mr. Skinner is a Republican in politics, and is one of the reputable citizens in the community in which he lives.

THOMAS BOONE was born in Columbia township, February 25, 1826, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Peckinpough) Boone, both natives of Berks county, Penn., the former born August 4, 1785, of English descent, the latter April 20, 1792, of German descent. Joseph Boone, who was a stone and brick mason by trade, when a young man located in Columbia, living there several years, when he bought a farm in Columbia township, near Milford, and there passed the remainder of his days. This property he obtained by his own energy and industry. His death occurred May 12, 1869.

Our subject passed his boyhood days on the farm with his parents, and after attaining his majority worked at the carpenter trade for several years. He and his brother then conducted their father's farm until his death, when Thomas inherited forty-two acres of his father's estate in Columbia township, near Milford, on which he resided for several years, and then bought his present farm in the same township. On September 25, 1855, he married Miss Nancy Broadwell, who was born August 21, 1831, in Columbia township, daughter of Ira and Deborah (Conkling) Broadwell, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former born March 19, 1783, the latter born in 1795. Ira Broadwell came to this county with his parents, and was engaged in farming all his life. He was a very successful and influential man, and was a zealous worker in the cause of religion, although not a member of any organization. For sixty years he resided on the farm now owned by our subject and wife; he and his companion lived to celebrate their golden wedding. He died August 26, 1862, his wife November 14, 1867.

The marriage of our subject was blessed with four children: Walter, who married Stella Galloway, is an insurance agent, residence Terrace Park; Ira J.; Debbie is the widow of Van Humphrey, of St. Paul, Minn., and Allen. Mr. Boone is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of the Universalist Church.

J. L. GALLOWAY was born in Paris, Ky., February 6, 1824, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Galloway, the former of whom was born in Paris, Ky., in 1794, and died in 1839. He was a millwright by trade, a vocation he followed up to 1836, when he moved to Campbell county, Ky., and engaged in farming for two years, then removing to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he continued farming to the time of his death. He was the father of nine children, four of whom are living: J. S., a physician at Montgomery, this State; T. K., a notary public, also of Montgomery; Mary, wife of William H. Collins, of Xenia, Ohio, and J. L. Mrs. Elizabeth Galloway, our subject's mother, was born near Paris, Ky., in 1796, and died in 1867. She and her husband were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject resided with his father until the latter's death. His boyhood days were spent in Kentucky attending the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three entered college at College Hill, Hamilton county, remaining two years. He then managed his mother's farm until 1851, when he was united in marriage with Miss H. S., daughter of William and Sarah S. (Smith) Highlands; her father, who was a professor of music, was born in 1799 in Pennsylvania. Our subject was engaged in general farming until 1872, when he embarked in the nursery business, which has proved very remunerative. He is now also extensively engaged in raising flowers, in which he is very successful. For the past forty years he has lived in Terrace Park. His marriage has been blessed with the following children: William E. resides in Newport, and for fourteen years has been city baggage master for the Little Miami railroad; Elton L. is train baggage master from Cincinnati to Columbus, and resides in Newport; Stella M. is the wife of Walter H. Boone, an insurance agent of Terrace Park, and Frank C., who resides in Linwood, is also a railroad man. Mr. Galloway is a Republican, and in religious faith is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Milford, Ohio, in which he is an elder.

CHARLES A. HOWE was born February 28, 1836, in Lebanon, N. H., and came to Cincinnati in 1842. He is a son of Capt. Edward A. and Abigail (Dickinson) Howe, the former of whom was born in 1804, of English extraction, and a descendant of the Potter family which came to America in 1639. He was a cabinet maker and painter.

Charles A. received a common-school education. He was married November 26, 1868, to Miss Jennie Ross, whose father, John Ross, was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1808, and migrated with his parents to Hamilton county in 1812, locating near Cincinnati. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming, at which he was financially successful. The mother of Mrs. Howe was Lydia (Valentine) Ross, born

in 1820, in Clermont county, Ohio; her parents came to Cincinnati in 1824. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Howe have been born three children: Stanley, Blanche and Perry A., all of whom are at home. Mr. Howe is one of the reputable and model farmers of Columbia township, living in Terrace Park. He and his wife attend the Episcopal Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

MICHAEL BUCKEL, retired merchant, Madisonville, was born in Bavaria, Germany, son of Paul and Catherine Buckel, who lived and died in their native land. He received a good education in the public schools of the country of his birth. On February 22, 1836, he took his departure for America, locating at New Orleans, where he worked for more than a year at whatever kind of employment he could secure. In 1838 he came to Cincinnati, and embarked in business as a commission merchant. In 1857 he left the city and located at Madisonville, where he conducted a general mercantile business until 1885, since which date he has lived a retired life. In 1838 Mr. Buckel married Margaret Grost, and three children were born to them: Carrie, wife of George Hock, merchant of Madisonville; Machdalana, who married Lewis Meis, and George, deceased. Their mother died in 1846. Mr. Buckel's second wife was Barbara First, and to this union five children have been born: Mary, wife of Joseph Dasor; Peter; Joe, deceased; Philomenia, and Edward. Mr. Buckel is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics. He has been assessor and constable of Columbia township for several years, and also served as township trustee five years. He was a member of the Madisonville council four years, and member of the village board of health four years.

JOSEPH A. MUCHMORE was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, August 31, 1826. His parents were natives of New Jersey, whence his father migrated to the locality known as Indian Hill, Hamilton county, in 1818. He was a shoemaker by trade, but in early manhood engaged in farming, and pursued this occupation throughout his active life.

Joseph A. was reared on his father's farm, and received such education as the local subscription schools afforded. At the age of twenty he went to Cincinnati, and learned the trade of bricklayer under a Mr. Gordon, for whom he worked three years. He was then employed as a journeyman two years, after which he formed a partnership with John Tice, of Cincinnati. They built under a contract the first seven-story brick building in the city, and for some years were known as one of the most extensive and successful firms of building contractors in Cincinnati. During his residence in the city Mr. Muchmore was a member of the George street fire department. In 1870 he bought a farm in Butler county, where he resided twelve years, and April 15, 1882, located in Madeira, where he has since conducted a general mercantile business. Throughout his residence here he has also served as postmaster. In 1852 he married Eliza, daughter of Caleb and Eliza (Boggs) Jeffers, both natives of Virginia, and to this marriage seven children have been born: David E., dairyman, Loveland, Ohio; Henry W., in business in Cincinnati; Joseph J., dairyman, of Blue Ash; Belle; Lettie; Thomas O., a clerk at Shillito's, and Maude. Mr. Muchmore is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

MARTIN BARNES, nurseryman, was born in Green township October 9, 1828, son of Stephen Barnes, a native of Harrison county, Ky., who was born in December, 1804, and died June 28, 1884; the mother, Henrietta (Pine) Barnes, was born in New Jersey in 1807, and died December 24, 1890. Mr. Barnes came to Hamilton county about 1808, and chose coopering as his occupation, later embarking in the fruit-growing business, which he followed until his death. He was the father of ten children, of whom our subject is the only one living. Those deceased are: Deliverance, Mary, Victoria, Unice, America, Solomon, Alexander, Allen and Napoleon.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the district schools of Cole-rain township, and College Hill. He then commenced life for himself, first embark-

ing in the same occupation that his father chose, that of a cooper, and followed same until 1855, when he turned his attention to the nursery business, in which he has met with abundant success, having at the present time the most complete nursery in this part of the State. His farm consists of 107 acres, stocked with all the best fruit trees and shrubbery the market demands. His patronage extends throughout Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. He was married, February 20, 1851, to Miss Ann, daughter of Joseph Epley, a prosperous farmer of Hamilton county, and their union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom are still living: Madoria, wife of William Banning, of Dearborn county, Ind.; Sallie, wife of John Adams, of Hamilton county; Elliott L. (married to Bertha Semler) and James J., with their father in the nursery; Nellie, wife of W. S. Adams; Lizzie, wife of Spencer Wyckoff, of Hamilton county, and Maggie, living at home. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Masonic Order; in his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and has held the office of township trustee for three years, and justice of the peace twelve years. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN HUBER, farmer, was born in Germany February 5, 1837, son of John and Magdalena (Knapp) Huber, both of whom were also born in Germany, the former in 1812, the latter in 1815. They came to this country in 1847, going direct to Lancaster, Penn., thence to Cincinnati in the same year. Shortly afterward they began farming, at which they were very successful. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living: John; Abraham; Samuel; Jacob; Michael; Maggie, wife of William Wert, resident of Colerain township; Mary, wife of William Wurst, deceased, formerly of Cincinnati.

The subject of our sketch was educated in Cincinnati and in the district school of Springfield township. He then engaged in the same occupation as his father, farming, and as the fruit of his labor he has a beautiful farm of fifty-five acres. In June, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Melinda, daughter of Samuel and Druzilla (Johnson) Weston, natives of Massachusetts, and seven children came to bless this union, six of whom are living: Martin, William, Lena, John, George and Frank. Charles, the eldest, died in 1891, leaving a widow and three small children, Lizzie, Carlton and Mabel, to mourn his death. Mr. Huber is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director twelve years.

DAVID RIEMIER was born in Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1820, and died at his home in Colerain township February 22, 1889. His parents, John and Mary (Busher) Riemier, were also natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in February, 1841. Of their eight children only one survives, who is the wife of William Finke, of Cincinnati. John Riemier was a very successful farmer.

Our subject received his literary education in Germany, and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years after arriving in this country. In 1857 Mr. Riemier engaged in the lumber trade, which he followed for twenty-five years, meeting with excellent success financially. He then withdrew from this business and located on his farm in Colerain township, where he lived a somewhat retired life. He was a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F., and the Pioneer Association. He was also a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics adhered to the Republican party. Mr. Riemier was married, October 3, 1844, to Maria Welmer, and three children were born to this union, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Riemier died a few years after her marriage, and on March 29, 1871, Mr. Riemier was again married, this time to Miss Louise, the accomplished daughter of Martin and Maggie (Drayman) Griefe, natives of Germany, who were the parents of ten children. Ten children blessed this marriage, eight of whom are living: Ella, who married John Lucke, of Cincinnati; Amelia; Lydia; Henry; Edith; Louisa; George W., and Alma. The family, with the exception of the married daughter, reside on the beautiful homestead in Colerain township, and are highly respected by all who know them.

JACOB KLEINFELDER, farmer, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, Colerain township, was born August 31, 1855, on the farm where he now resides, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stuck) Kleinfelder, both of whom were natives of Germany.

He was reared a farmer's boy, receiving but a limited education in the public schools of his district, and has been engaged in farming in his township since his boyhood, with the exception of a short time spent in California, where he is interested in the olive-growing industry. His parents had born to them nine children, of whom the following survive: John, a resident of Venice, Butler county; Theodore, a resident of Versailles, Shelby county; Albert, residing in Green township; Caroline, wife of Charles Jokers, a resident of Cincinnati, engaged in the grocery business; Elizabeth, wife of George Frankhaus, of Cincinnati, and Jacob. The father of our subject died February 2, 1891, and the mother now resides with her son, our subject, on the farm. He is a Republican in his political views, and was supervisor of Colerain township for some time. In religious faith the family belong to the Protestant Church.

GEORGE HENRY HINE, farmer, post office address Taylor's Creek, Colerain township, was born in that township April 27, 1865, and is the eldest in a family of ten surviving children who blessed the union of Charles and Barbara (Pope) Hine, the father of American, the mother of German, nationality.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Whitewater township, and was reared to farm life, working on his father's farm after leaving school. For about fourteen months he resided in Florida, after his return working in the machine department of the Ohio Valley Coffin Factory, at Lawrence, Ohio, for three years, and then removed to Colerain township, where he engaged in farming. He was married, August 7, 1884, to Lizzie, daughter of Lewis R. and Hannah (Perrine) Strong, residents of Colerain township and of American nationality. To this union have been born four sons, viz.: Charles Royal, George Edgar, John Harrold and Louis M. Mr. Hine is Democratic in his political views, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. The family attend the Methodist Church.

The mother of our subject died April 23, 1894; the father resides in Whitewater township. They had born to them thirteen children, three of whom are deceased. The following named are living: George H.; Edward, of Whitewater township, who married Miss Clara Myers, of Harrison; Margaret; Charles; Lenora; Frederick; William; Joseph; Emma, and Hilda. The father of Mrs. Hine died suddenly, in October, 1893, at his home; her mother still lives in Colerain township, near the residence of our subject.

PETER WURZELBACHER, carriage and wagon builder, whose place of business is in Sheartown (Taylor's Creek P. O.), was born in Miami township August 19, 1872, and is a son of George P. and Barbara (Dickert) Wurzelbacher. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, and resided on the farm with his parents until he was about seventeen years of age, when he learned the carriage-making business, in which he has since been engaged. He is a thoroughly practical and expert carriage maker; the vehicles built by him are absolutely unrivaled for strength, elegance and durability, and are got up in the latest styles. He is a wide-awake and accurate young business man, and the energy, sagacity and untiring industry displayed in the management of his business are the special factors contributing to the large measure of success he has so deservedly obtained since his entry into business at Sheartown in the year 1893.

The father of our subject was born in Germany, and came to Cincinnati in 1855. His mother is also a native of Germany, and came to Cincinnati in 1857. They removed thence to White Oak (now called Creedville), where they remained until 1868, at which time they removed to Miami township, where they reside on the farm. They had nine children born to them, five of whom survive, viz.: George, who resides in Cincinnati; John, residing on the farm with his father; Mary, wife of

Joseph Kiefler, residing in Colerain township; our subject, and Kate, wife of Frank Hauche, residing in Green township. The family of our subject are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat politically.

CHARLES MINGES, farmer, P. O. address Miami, was born in Sheartown, Green township, April 18, 1855, and is a son of Benedict and Catherine (Minges) Minges, natives of Germany, who settled in Green township about 1853, but about two years later removed to Miamitown, where they resided up to the date of their death. They had born to them twelve children, of whom the following are still living: Nicholas, who resides at Addyston; Barbara, wife of Henry Walker, residing in Colerain township; Louisa; Rosa; Charles, our subject; and John. The parents belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.

Our subject was reared a farmer's boy, was educated in the schools of Miami town, and has been engaged in farming all his life, both in Whitewater and Colerain townships. Politically Mr. Minges is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. BUNNELL, farmer and mechanic, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, was born in Whitewater township, November 20, 1825, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Fauver) Bunnell, both natives of New Jersey. They were the parents of nine children, of whom but three survive: Andrew J.; Sarah, widow of Naham Cady, residing in Miami township, and George Washington, residing in Mason, Missouri. The father came to Hamilton county, Ohio, from New Jersey, when only about three years old, and about 1830 located in Miami township and worked at farming for a few years; then removed to Taylor's Creek, where he was engaged in the milling business and carried on a general store up to the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Miami township, and after leaving school learned the carpenter business, which he has followed in conjunction with bridge building and wagon making. On October 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Col. Taylor, commandant, and went to the front where he served for three years, at the expiration of which time he was discharged. He returned to his home, where he remained but a short time, re-enlisting in February, 1865, in the same regiment, in which he served until after the close of the war. He was mustered out in October, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C., and returned to his home in Miami township. In 1879 he removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he worked for the Ohio Falls Car Company until 1887; but his eyesight having failed him, through hardships endured while in the service of his country, he was obliged to leave his employment and enter the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. Not liking the discipline he had to undergo at that institution he returned to his home, where he since has resided. Mr. Bunnell was married, May 19, 1850, to Josephine Strasser; no children were born to them. He is a Democrat politically.

JOHN MINGES, farmer, P. O. address Taylor's Creek. This prominent and highly esteemed resident of Colerain township, who is a practical and progressive farmer, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, November 15, 1838, and came to the United States with his parents when about four years old. He is the eldest of eight surviving children who blessed the union of Nicholas and Barbara (Hartkorn) Minges. He was educated in the schools of Hamilton county, and was reared to farming, in which he has been principally engaged. He was married, November 18, 1861, to Rosa, daughter of John and Catherine Lang, whose parents were natives of Alsace, and fifteen children have been born to them, twelve of whom survive, viz.: Mary Ann, wife of Michael Weber, a farmer residing in Miami township; George, who married Miss Frances Betcher, and resides in Harrison township; Louisa, wife of George Webber, residing in Colerain township; Catherine; John; Amanda; Nicholas Frederick; William C.; Joseph; Peter; Michael, and Theodore.

The parents of our subject were natives of Rhenish Bavaria, and immigrated to the United States about 1842, landing in New Orleans, after a short stay there removing to Arkansas, where they remained about two years, thence coming to Cin-

cinnati. After remaining here two or three years, they again removed, this time to Pennsylvania, whence, after a residence of about three years, they removed to Hamilton county, where they resided up to the time of their death. There were born to them thirteen children, eight of whom survive, viz.: John; Peter, a retired farmer, residing at Valley Junction; Valentine, residing in California; Joseph, residing in Colerain township; Rachel, wife of Joseph Gieringer, a merchant of Miamitown, who is referred to elsewhere; William, residing in Colerain; Barbara, wife of Lewis Thieman, of Taylor's Creek, and Frederick. The father died September 2, 1892, the mother in October, 1872.

JOHN J. ARNOLD, a very prominent and progressive farmer of Colerain township, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, was born in Clay county, Mo., January 6, 1849, a son of William and Elizabeth (Arnold) Arnold, who were also natives of Missouri. They had thirteen children, six of whom survive, viz.: Woodford, residing in Clay county, Mo.; William Dillard, of Clay county; Ann Maria, wife of Jefferson Daniel, of Clay county; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Clark, of Harrison county, Mo.; Lillie, wife of John Arnold, of Clay county, Mo., and John J., our subject. William Arnold died in August, 1875, and his wife, Elizabeth, in December, 1889.

John J. Arnold received but a limited education in the common schools of Clay county, was reared a farmer's boy, and has been engaged in farming all his life. When about eighteen years old he came to Hamilton county, where he has since resided. He was married, March 22, 1870, to Frances, daughter of John and Harriet (Dean) Underwood, and their union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Lillie M., Frank and Martha E., all living. Mr. Arnold and his family attend the Christian Church. He has served as supervisor of Colerain township for several years.

JOHN C. POEHLMANN, farmer, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, was born February 28, 1839, in Germany, and when about four years old came to America with his parents, George and Barbara (Hoffman) Poehlmann. They had seven children, five of whom survive, as follows: Adam, who resides in Miami township; John C.; Kung, widow of Peter Schlicht, of Louisville, Ky.; Catherine, widow of Mr. Hirth, of Evansville, Ind., and David, who resides on the homestead farm. The father died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hirth, at Evansville, Ind.; the mother died at White Oaks, Ohio.

In 1843 the parents of our subject came from their native country direct to Cincinnati, and after remaining in the city one winter removed to White Oaks, Colerain township, where he was reared and educated. He was trained to farming and has been engaged in this pursuit all his lifetime, with the exception of the four years he served in the United States army during the Rebellion. On July 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-ninth O. V. I., under Col. Groesbeck, and served all through the war; he was discharged in December, 1863, but re-enlisted the same day, and remained in the service until July 9, 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He participated in the engagements at New Madrid, Mo.; Island No. 10, Tenn.; Iuka and Corinth, Miss.; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Atlanta Campaign; Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, and Jonesborough, Ga.; Rivers Bridge and Cheraw, S. C.; and Bentonville, N. C. After the war Mr. Poehlmann returned to his home, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is highly esteemed by the residents of his township. He was married September 10, 1865, to Mary, daughter of John and Froneger (Rohr) Poehlmann, natives of Germany, and to this union were born nine children, of whom the following are yet living: Louisa, wife of Edward Williams, residing in Miami township; Mary, wife of Valentine Homing, residing in Colerain township; John, Emma, Frederick and Jacob, residing at home with their parents. Mr. Poehlmann and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN W. HAMMITT, farmer, Colerain township, P. O. Taylor's Creek, was born December 7, 1857, in the house in which he now resides, a son of William H. and Hannah (Law) Hammitt. The father was born May 5, 1828, and died July 27, 1888; the mother, who was born May 1, 1834, still lives on the homestead with our subject. They had born to them eight children, five of whom survive, viz.: William, Joseph, John W., Margaret, wife of Jacob Hauser, and Mary Ann, wife of Arthur Hauser, all residing in Colerain township. The father was a carpenter, and resided in this township for over forty years. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

John W. Hammitt was reared a farmer boy, was educated in the schools of Colerain township, and remained on the farm until after his marriage, when he removed to Cincinnati. For about ten years he was in the employ of the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railway Company, and March 21, 1894, returned to the homestead farm. He was married to Catherine Rutz, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Seibert) Rutz, natives of Germany, and their union has been blessed with five children, of whom survive George, Edward and A. Arthur. Viola died December 28, 1893. Politically Mr. Hammitt is a Republican.

RICHARD C. HAMMITT, farmer, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, was born in Colerain township October 21, 1832, and is a son of William and Eliza (Walker) Hammitt, who were of American nationality. The father was born at North Bend, Miami township, in 1801, the mother in Maryland. They had born to them eleven children, six of whom survive, viz.: Samuel, living at College Hill; Charlotte, widow of Samuel Jones, residing at College Hill; Richard C.; Eliza, wife of Charles Allen, residing in Bellevue, Ky.; Syrenus B., residing on the homestead, and Daniel, who also resides in Colerain township. The parents originally belonged to the Methodist Church, in later years to the Christian Church.

Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving but a limited education in the schools of the county, and worked on the homestead farm until he was twenty-one years and five months old, after which he hired out by the day or month. Later he went into the nursery business at College Hill, continuing in this for eight years, after which he returned to Colerain township, and in 1869 purchased the place where he now resides. He was married, February 16, 1862, to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Law, and his wife died May 8, 1873. Their union was blessed with three children, all of whom are living, viz.: Addie, who married John Flowers January 23, 1884, and has had three children, Mattie, Elsie and Lulu; Daniel, who married Miss Lulu Flowers, residing in Colerain township, and Samuel, who is unmarried and resides in Cincinnati. Mr. Hammitt is a staunch Republican, and walked eight miles to vote for Abraham Lincoln. His wife's parents were natives of Pennsylvania.

ALONZA SMITH, ex-teacher and toll collector, P. O. address Barnesburgh. This well-known educator and highly-respected resident of Colerain township, who taught school in Hamilton county for over twenty-four years, and who for three years contributed numerous well-written articles to the *Commercial Gazette* of Cincinnati, was born in Westford township, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the first day of May, 1824, a son of the late William and Eliza (Stimpson) Smith.

Mr. Smith received his primary education in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of nineteen became a teacher. After teaching in Otsego county two years, he removed, about 1846, to Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he attended College. He came to Hamilton county in 1849. For about three years he studied law in Cincinnati, and graduated from the law school in 1858, practicing law but a very short time, however, as he confined himself almost entirely to his chosen profession of teaching. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I. (Col. Fisher, commanding, Capt. Gulick, captain of Company F), as a one-hundred-days' man, and during his service did duty on Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C., at White House Landing, up the York



C. L. Raison Jr

river, at Fortress Monroe and at Fort Spring Hill on the Appomattox river, but was never present at any serious engagement. He was also two weeks in Covington, Ky., in the defense of Cincinnati against Gen. Kirby Smith. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing he volunteered two weeks to take care of the sick and wounded, without compensation. He was mule packer seven months in the United States army, stationed at Nashville, Tennessee. In his religious faith Mr. Smith is a Methodist, and politically he is a Republican.

The parents of our subject were Americans by birth. They had ten children, five of whom survive, viz.: Moses H., a minister of the Congregational Church in Illinois; Alonza; Madison, a farmer of Delaware county, N. Y.; Agnes, editor and proprietor of the *Worcester Times*, a flourishing newspaper, published in Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., and David R., a farmer residing in Delaware county, N. Y. The paternal grandparents were natives of England and Scotland, respectively. The maternal grandparents were English and Welsh. The Stimpson family are closely connected with the late President James A. Garfield, the mother of our subject being his first cousin. The family of our subject belong to the Congregational Church.

GEORGE H. DEPENBROCK, trader and farmer, P. O. Barnesburgh, was born in Cincinnati February 21, 1858, and is a son of George H. and Elizabeth (Kuhl) Depenbrock, both of whom are natives of Hanover, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he clerked in his father's grocery store until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Colerain township with the rest of his family, and worked on his father's farm for five years, when he returned to Cincinnati and worked for two years in the Race street flourmills. By thrift and industry he acquired enough money to purchase a farm in Colerain township, where he now resides. Besides farming our subject is also engaged in the trading business, meeting with fair success. He was married, June 3, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Seibel) Hussel, both of whom are natives of Germany. Six children have blessed this happy union, four of whom still survive, namely: Edward, Viola, Mary and John Elmer. Mr. Depenbrock is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

The father of our subject came to this country from Germany in 1847, and worked at different occupations in and around Cincinnati. For ten years he successfully conducted a grocery store, and then commenced farming, buying a farm in the township of Colerain, where he settled with his family, leaving his eldest son, Henry, to conduct his business in Cincinnati. After spending ten years on the farm, he returned to Cincinnati, and continued in the grocery business up to the time of his death, which occurred August 30, 1890, when he was sixty-four years, eight months, and twenty-five days old. His wife is still living in Cincinnati. They had six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Henry, residing at St. Louis; Mary, wife of Edward Norris, of Cincinnati; George H., our subject; Benjamin, married and residing on a farm in Colerain township, and Herman, unmarried, who lives with his brother, Henry, at St. Louis.

SIMON OEHLER, postmaster and general storekeeper, Barnesburgh, was born in Germany, son of Sylvester Oehler, also a native of that country, and came to the United States with his parents when about three years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and after leaving school followed the business of gardening. He was married, July 16, 1850, to Barbara, daughter of George and Barbara Zetzl, of German origin, and fifteen children have been born to them, of whom the following survive: Frank P., a merchant tailor, residing at Mt. Healthy; Charles A., residing in Cincinnati; Annie, wife of Joseph A. Schott, a farmer of Colerain township; Rosa, widow of late Charles Bross, a prominent farmer of Colerain; Martin, a butcher, of Mt. Healthy; William, residing in Cincinnati; Theodore Roman; Francis; Charlotte, and Albert C. Barbara C., wife of Frank Keifler, of Creedville, died February 1, 1894. Mr. Oehler served about one year in the Mexican army.

The family attend the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Oehler has two surviving brothers, Philip, residing in Bridgetown, Green township, and Sebastian, residing in Cincinnati. The parents of both our subject and his wife are dead.

CLIFFORD D. BEVIS, of Crosby township, was born December 18, 1865, in Bevis, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McHenry) Bevis, natives of Colerain township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1871. They then located at New Haven, Ohio, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1888. Samuel Bevis was a very successful man, owning a large tract of land in Hamilton county, and land in other places. Politically, he was a Republican. To him and his wife were born the following children: F. M., a drummer for a grocery house, residence in Winfield, Kans.; M. L., a real-estate dealer, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa; J. C., a hardware merchant, Harrison, Ohio; L. G., a real-estate dealer, Fort Smith, Ark.; Clifford D.; P. R., a farmer at home, and Leona, who also resides at home.

Our subject attended the public schools until the age of eighteen years, and then the Normal School of Danville, Indiana, for three years, graduating in the commercial department of that school. He has since the death of his father had charge of the old home place near New Haven. He also has an interest in the hardware store at Harrison with his brother J. C. For six years he has been clerk of Crosby township. He has never married. Politically, he is a Republican. In November, 1893, he was elected a member of the Seventy-first General Assembly of Ohio from Hamilton county, and was next to the youngest member of that body.

H. E. HATHAWAY, merchant, was born July 25, 1859, in Crosby township, son of H. C. and Mary (O'Donnell) Hathaway. His father was a brick mason by trade, a vocation he followed in Cincinnati until he was thirty years old. He then located in Covington, Ky., where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Crosby township. Here he purchased a farm and managed this in connection with his trade for some time, afterward moving to Preble county, where he followed farming for a short period. He then came to Easton, Ohio, where he has since lived a retired life. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of fifteen children, of whom, Frank resides in Ripley county, Kans.; Emily is the wife of Joseph Halstead, of Rochester, Penn.; Warren is also a resident of Rochester; Isabella is the wife of A. T. Passmore, of New Haven; Libbie is the wife of Edward Furnham, of Reading, Ohio; William lives in Eaton, Ohio; Josephine is the wife of Henry Baker, and resides at Eaton, Ohio; Charles is a resident of Frankfort, Ky.; Millie has her home at Eaton, as also Carrie and Laura. H. C. Hathaway's father was a prominent minister of the Christian Church, and his paternal grandfather once owned a part of the present site of Cincinnati.

H. E. Hathaway was educated in the common schools of his native township, and was reared on a farm. After reaching his majority he rented his father's farm, and followed agricultural pursuits six years, when he engaged in mercantile business at New Haven, which he has since successfully conducted. He was married December 25, 1881, to Miss Adelia Campbell, a native of Crosby township, born February 27, 1862. She is the daughter of Calvin and Eliza (Hann) Campbell, both natives of Crosby township, and residents of Harrison township. Mr. Campbell is a fruit grower; he and his wife are members of the U. B. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of six children: Ella, Adelia, William, Vessie, Bertie and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have two children: Rollin B., born September 27, 1884, and Chester Everett, born March 2, 1894. Our subject and wife are members of the U. B. Church at New Haven. Politically, he is a Republican, and is at present a justice of the peace in West Crosby township. He is a member in good standing of the K. of P. Lodge at New Haven. Also was postmaster at New Haven for over four years.

WILLIAM G. OYLER was born August 22, 1817, in Kent, England, son of George and Sarah Oyler. The family emigrated to America in 1828, settling in Crosby

township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where William G. passed the remainder of his life, with the exception of four years during which time he lived in Indiana. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood and was brought up to farm labor. On April 5, 1839, he was married to Rebecca Phellis, of Butler county, and six children were born to this union, three of whom are living: Harriet, who married Frank Washburn; Sophia, who married Alexander Campbell, and Sarah, who married William H. Guy. Mr. Oyler married, for his second wife, Miss Eliza Vantresse, and to this marriage were born children as follows: Alfred, who married Lillian Wells; Alice, who married C. L. Perlee; Ada, who married Percy T. Moore; Mack, who married Leota Burke; Thomas, who married Dora Kuhlmann; Jeannette, and Lyda. Mr. Oyler served as trustee of Crosby township for fourteen years. He was one of the respected citizens of the community in which he lived. His death occurred March 9, 1886.

JOSEPH SATER was born near where he now resides in Crosby township, November 20, 1824. His great-grandfather, Henry Sater, was born in 1690, in West England, and died in 1753. He came from England to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1709 and finally settled at Chestnut Ridge, near Baltimore, Maryland. His first wife's name was Stephenson, who died leaving no heirs. His second wife was Dorcas Tonson. Their son, Joseph, who was the grandfather of our subject, was born December 25, 1753, and was the youngest of the family. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Levering, was born January 16, 1764, and died April 9, 1854; she was a daughter of Col. Levering, a hero of the Revolution. Joseph Sater removed to the Miami Country in 1811, with his family, consisting of wife and three sons and three daughters, and settled near Harrison; in 1813 he purchased a tract of land from Capt. Jacob White, and here he remained until his death, October 27, 1833. His second son, William Sater, the father of Joseph Sater, was born September 17, 1793, and died January 30, 1849. He married Nancy Jones, daughter of John Jones, who was born March 4, 1754, and migrated to the White Water Valley in 1809; he died in July, 1820. His daughter Nancy was born August 3, 1790, married William Sater in September, 1813, and died September 3, 1871. Their children were named as follows: John J., Hannah, Eliza A., Sarah, William, Joseph, Oliver and Thomas E.

Joseph Sater spent his earlier years in the pursuits of the farm, also attending the district school about three months of the year until the winter of 1845-6, when he was a student at College Hill, Ohio, for five months, standing at the head of his classes, particularly in arithmetic and algebra. Returning to the farm he worked by the month for almost three years. He was married to Miss Eliza Ann Hedges, and commenced keeping house at the same place where he now resides. In 1857 he was elected township trustee, and served a term of three years. He was a member of the township school board from 1857 to 1887, and refused to serve any longer. In 1859 and 1870 he was elected real-estate assessor for the township, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction. In 1861 he was elected township treasurer, and served continuously until 1872, refusing to act any longer; but in 1882 he was again elected, and served until 1887. He was elected county commissioner in 1871, and again in 1874, each time on a minority ticket, being nominated by the Democratic party the first time, and running independently the second time. The Republicans nominated no candidate, but endorsed him. He was first elected when the majority of the Republican ticket was 1700, and his majority was 2799, running about 4500 ahead of his ticket. At the second election, when he ran as an independent candidate, he defeated the regular Democratic nominee by about 600, the Republican ticket being defeated by 4700 votes, a gain for him of 5300. In his own township his opponent received only four votes. He was a very active, energetic and fearless member of the board. As a result of some of the inquiries, agitations and exposures inaugurated by him shortly after he entered upon the duties of this

office, the law creating a board of control was procured from the State Legislature. He would recognize no business transaction by the board which was transacted in beer saloons or anywhere else than in the rightful place of meeting, and succeeded in breaking up the practice of signing bills or records that were not regularly before the board in its own room in the courthouse. Repeatedly he filed his protest against the payment of illegal claims, and generally succeeded in preventing payment. Many resolutions were introduced by him, which were finally carried, to lop off superfluous officials and otherwise economize the expenditure of public funds. After the organization of the board of control, any bill not signed by him was closely scrutinized by them before they took action, and with but very few exceptions the failure of his approval was fatal to its approval by the board of control. The amount paid from county funds for two years previous to his term averaged about \$260,000 per year, while the amount paid out during the six years he served was about \$210,000 per year, although there were two more courts organized and in session during that time, making a saving of \$50,000 per year, in addition to the extra court expense paid from county fund alone, saying nothing about the savings in the bridge, road, building, and other funds. The signal impression produced by his service during the first term upon the taxpayers and voters of the county is shown by the triumphant success of his second canvass for the same office made in opposition to a regular nominee.

At the close of his second term, November 30, 1877, after serving six years, a complimentary dinner was tendered him at the "St. Nicholas" in Cincinnati, to "Honest Joe Sater," as his friends were wont to call him. It was attended by many county officers and other prominent persons, and was presided over by Gov.-elect R. M. Bishop, who said in his introductory remarks: "I feel complimented in being called on to preside on the present occasion, which is intended by the friends of Mr. Sater as a compliment to a man who has filled a position for the past six years not only with credit to himself, but to the county which he has had the honor to represent." Thomas B. Paxton, county solicitor, upon the same occasion expressed the opinion that he "had found that Sater was better advised on all laws governing his board than any lawyer he knew, and he believed he had saved to the county \$100,000 per year, and was eminently entitled to the honor conferred upon him." Many complimentary remarks were made by Gov. Thomas L. Young, and others in letters conveying regrets. B. F. Brannan, for example, in a letter said he had "for the period of three years as a member of the board of control had occasion to closely watch the manner in which Mr. Sater performed the duties of his office. In all that time there could not be discovered the slightest divergence from the strict and just path of duty. His course was invariably marked by an austere devotion to the economic interest of Hamilton county, and his record was found true and clean. A record that will stand on the pages of the history of Hamilton county bright and shining as the old silver dollars of the father fresh from the mint, stamped with the finger of that noble bird which is the emblem of the Republic; symbolizing a character that at life's end will soar to the skies and beyond to receive the just reward due to the faithful public servant." Murat Halstead, editor of the *Commercial*, said in excusing his absence: "I would with sincerity join in the recognition proposed of the faithful and valuable public service of Mr. Joseph Sater, whose name is identified in the community with vigilance and integrity in the discharge of the duties of a position of responsibility. It is well to say 'well done' to the good and faithful servant as he leaves us if we must part with him. but as a first choice I would celebrate the continuance of such men in office rather than their retirement." Judge M. F. Force's letter said: "Mr. Sater has well earned the compliment of his valuable service." Hon. Alex. Long remarked that "Mr. Sater had well merited Mr. Halstead's letter, well done true and faithful servant of the people, you have merited the compliment that a few friends bestow on you this evening." Richard Smith said "I have no doubt that Mr. Sater feels much better to-night to go out of that very responsible

office which he has very faithfully filled with the reputation which he has, than with a half million of dollars stolen. Money will perish. His reputation for honesty will never perish. It will live when the grass shall grow over his grave." I. J. Miller said "he had not only been an honest officer, but a capable one. He had shown himself better acquainted with the laws governing his office than any member of the bar of Hamilton county." Judge Longworth said: "It was better to have written on Sater's record as it was now written, than on the tomb the tribute to his honesty and capability." Remarks equally complimentary as the foregoing were made at the same time by Judge Joseph Cox, Judge Robert A. Johnson, Moses F. Wilson, Auditor W. S. Cappellar, Treasurer James S. Wise, and others.

Mr. Sater was, by the joint action of the judges of the common pleas and superior courts of Hamilton county, in April, 1881, appointed one of three jury commissioners to select a list of six thousand names from which the juries for said county were drawn, they being the first jury commissioners ever appointed in Ohio. In 1886 he was again appointed to the same position. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed, in connection with Peter Rudolph Neff, to examine the proceedings of the county commissioners and other county officials, with instructions to go back for three years, which took them between four and five months. The public was amazed and astonished by their report, showing how extravagantly the public money was being expended, a large amount of which was paid without authority of law. After the burning of the courthouse, in March, 1884, the judges of the court of common pleas met in joint session and selected a special grand jury to investigate the cause of the burning thereof, Sater being the foreman.

Mr. Sater never thought it necessary to belong to any secret Order, and never joined a church until December, 1889, at which time he became a member of the United Brethren Church at New Haven. He has always been a liberal supporter of churches and charitable institutions. He has given about two thousand five hundred dollars to churches and charitable institutions within the last six years. He was appointed a member of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary on farm culture and rural industry, and a member of the World's Agricultural Congress that convened in the city of Chicago Monday, October 16, 1893. He has been an active notary public for more than twenty-six years, and is a general adviser and counselor of his neighborhood. He has settled large estates as assignee both under the bankrupt and State laws. He has settled more than thirty estates of deceased persons, all of which were completed to the satisfaction of all parties interested. Mr. Sater is not only the most prominent man of his township, but one of the leading and substantial citizens of Hamilton county. He enjoys the esteem and respect of all the better elements to be found in all political parties of the present day. His integrity, honesty and wise counsel have secured for him a reputation which few men are permitted to enjoy. His home is one of the finest in the township. Hospitable, generous, respected by all, he is a living example of what honesty and fair-dealing will earn for a man who possesses all these qualities as does "Honest Joe Sater." Mr. Sater was united in marriage, March 29, 1849, with Eliza Ann Hedges, who was born January 11, 1826, daughter of Anthony L. and Hannah A. (Johnson) Hedges. To this union were born four children: Hannah, William, George L. and Mary Eliza, of whom the last named is the only survivor; she is the wife of John L. Wakefield, and they are the parents of three children: Almina E., born October 7, 1875; Joseph M., born April 19, 1880, and Blanche E., born January 12, 1886.—[Contributed.]

JOHN WILLEY was born March 30, 1824, in Hamilton county, where he has been a successful farmer, having devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits. His father, Horace Willey, who was born in Massachusetts February 13, 1792, migrated to Ohio in 1800. He was a man of sterling character, a quality which has shown itself in his children. He married Ann Tate, a daughter of John Tate, of Pennsyl-

vania, in which State she was born June 16, 1792, and came to Ohio in 1818. She was united in marriage with Horace Willey March 7, 1822, and to their union were born seven children: Sarah J., John, Louis, Lavinna, Marshal, Rachel and Andrew J. Mrs. Willey was laid to rest in Venice cemetery, January 7, 1879; her husband was buried by her side March 3, 1880.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the common schools and at Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio. He was married, October 16, 1860, to Roxy A., daughter of D. Clinton Buell. Mr. Buell's family were among the early pioneers of southwestern Ohio, and were distinguished as intellectual industrious people of highly-ordered lives. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Willey: Lottie A., Aurelia E. and Emily, of whom Lottie A. was united in marriage, in 1885, to Dr. T. V. Fitzpatrick, of Cincinnati, and was called to her eternal rest in 1893; Emily, the youngest daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Willey has held many positions of honor in his native township, having served as trustee and in other offices many terms. He has been greatly interested in educational work, having in his younger days taught school himself, and he has never lost sight of the relation the schools sustain to society. He held the position of school director fourteen years, always directing the school affairs with a high aim.

MICHAEL WILKINS was born March 7, 1816, in Crosby township, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Drybread) Wilkins, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this county with his parents in 1792. His father, Michael Wilkins, was born in Germany, and served three years as a soldier in his native country; after coming to America he served in the Revolutionary war four years. Our subject's father, after reaching manhood, engaged in the distilling business, which he successfully conducted for a period of twenty-five years in Crosby township. He also managed his farm, which contained 900 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were the parents of five children: Daniel, deceased; John, deceased; Susan, living in Crosby township, the widow of David Smith; Michael; and Sarah, deceased.

Our subject attended the public schools of his native township, and Farmers' College, College Hill. After leaving school he made a trip down the Ohio river to New Orleans, and after remaining a short time, returned home and rented his father's farm, continuing to farm in that way until his father's death, which occurred October 17, 1841. Practically speaking he has been a farmer all his life. In 1855 he began the cultivation of grapes for the purpose of converting them into wine, and he continued this business for a number of years, thus giving employment to a great many people. He has also been extensively engaged in manufacturing vinegar from apples and grapes. Of late years he has given considerable attention to raising stock, more especially sheep. He owns an elegant farm of 340 acres. He was married to Miss Julia Ann McGonigle, born November 11, 1821, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth McGonigle, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are the parents of the following children: Olive, born November 29, 1842; Emma, born October 4, 1844; Mary A., born May 24, 1849, deceased; James L., born September 26, 1851; Laura Ellen, born January 1, 1854; Dora, born March 13, 1856, deceased; Ida, born November 16, 1859, deceased. Politically Mr. Wilkins is a Farmers' Alliance man.

ISAAC SCOTT was born March 6, 1842, in North Ireland, the son of Isaac and Ann (Williamson) Scott, both also natives of Ireland, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, and died in the old country. His wife emigrated to this country in 1849, and at present lives in Lawrenceburgh, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were both members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of only one child, our subject, who lived at home until he was nine years of age, when he took up his residence with Thomas Miller, of Elizabethtown, remaining with him for five years; the next five years he lived with a Mr. Moses Hayes. He then enlisted, September 11, 1861, in Company D, Fifth O. V. C., receiving his discharge November 29, 1864; he participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, "the Hatchie," and was

with Grant on his raid through Mississippi when he had his supplies destroyed at Shallow Springs; marched from Memphis to Chattanooga to relieve Thomas when besieged; participated in the battle of Mission Ridge; thence going to Knoxville to relieve Burnside, then returned to Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until Sherman started on the Atlantic campaign, throughout which he served. When Hood made his raid in Sherman's rear, followed him back to the Blue Ridge, then turned and marched back to Marietta, Ga., and was shipped from there north to be discharged. He re-enlisted, in Company K, First United States Volunteer Infantry, February 9, 1865; served with Hancock in the Shenandoah and Loudoun Valleys, and several minor engagements with Mosby. After Lee's surrender he marched to Washington and witnessed the execution of Surratt and the other conspirators; was discharged February 4, 1866.

After the war Mr. Scott returned to Hamilton county, and rented a farm on which he remained for fifteen years. He next lived on a Mr. Walker's place for seven years, and then bought his present farm of seventy-five acres. On August 29, 1866, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Morgan and Martha (Stewart) Robison, the former born in this county, and the latter in Knox county, Ky. He was a carpenter by trade. They were members of the Methodist Church, and were the parents of the following children: Malinda J.; Minerva, deceased; John M., deceased; James, killed at the battle of Gainesborough; Barbara Ann; Eliza, deceased; Margaret and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of the following children: Leonard L., Jennie T., Thomas W., Jeannette G. and Walter T. Mr. Scott is a member of the G. A. R. of Harrison.

GEORGE WABNITZ, miller, P. O. address Sater, one of the most prominent and progressive residents of Crosby township, was born in Baden, Germany, February 10, 1829, and is a son of Daniel and Joanah Wabnitz, both also natives of Germany. The father died in 1865, the mother a year previous. Four of a family of eleven children born to them survive, viz.: Daniel, residing in Colerain township; Charles, residing in Iowa; George and Lewis, also residing in Crosby township.

Our subject was reared to farming, was educated in his native land, and came to America with his parents about 1844. He engaged in farming in Colerain township until 1866, when he erected a lumber and grist mill and embarked in the lumber and milling business. Recently he has discontinued the sawmill, but still continues to operate the gristmill, which is located on the borders of the Big Miami river, and is operated by both steam and water power. Mr. Wabnitz was married November 2, 1851, to Frederica, daughter of George and Catherine Weik, natives of Germany, and their union has been blessed with nine children, three only of whom survive: Carolina, wife of A. R. Saur; Lena, wife of Conrad Jacoby, of Pasadena, Cal., and George, residing in Wyoming. Mr. Wabnitz and his family belong to the Lutheran Church. He has filled all the prominent public offices in his township, not only with credit to himself but also to the advancement of the welfare of Crosby township. He has also been a member of the board of control for two years. He is universally respected by all who know him, and justly worthy of the eminent success which has attended his well directed business efforts.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN GOODMAN, treasurer of the Cincinnati Rolling Mill Company, residing at Riverside, Ohio, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., January 20, 1858, and is the only surviving son of Timothy S. and Julia E. (Shipman) Goodman.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati up to the second year intermediate, afterward attending Farmers' College, College Hill, and leaving school in the third college year. After leaving college he was engaged as clerk for Harrison Leib for about two years, was subsequently bookkeeper for Snodgrass & Company for about one year, then a clerk in the Merchant's National Bank for seven years, bookkeeper for J. L. & N. L. Pierson six years, and was appointed to his present position in 1891. Mr. Goodman was married, June 21,

1883, to Ida Belle, daughter of Josiah and Emmeline (Morse) Wilder, and their union has been blessed with three children, viz.: July Morse, Timothy Seymour and Emma Wilder. The religious views of the family are Presbyterian, and politically our subject is a Republican.

Timothy S. Goodman, the father of our subject, was born in Cincinnati April 26, 1825; and his mother, Julia E., was born May 1, 1827, in Marietta, Ohio. They reside at College Hill. Mr. Goodman is secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati Equitable Fire Insurance Company. They had born to them six children, two of whom survive, viz.: Samuel McClellan, and Amelia F., residing at College Hill, wife of Edward N. Wild, of the firm of Emerson & Wild, Dakota farmers, and also connected with the Cincinnati Abstract Company. Mrs. Emmeline Goodman's father, Josiah Wilder, was born at Winchendon, Mass., March 4, 1826, and her mother Emmeline Morse, at Royalston, Mass., February 17, 1827. The grandfather and grandmother Goodman came from Hartford, Conn., over the mountains by stage coach, down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh by flatboat, and reached Cincinnati in 1819. The grandfather was a banker in Cincinnati for many years, doing business under the firm name of T. S. Goodman & Company.

GEORGE B. CATT, bookkeeper and soap maker at the Jones Company's Fertilizing Works, was born in Bloomington, Ill., November 27, 1859, and is a son of John J. and Lavina (Ulm) Catt, the father a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the mother born in Warren county, Ohio; both have passed away. They had a family of four children, two boys and two girls, all of whom survive, as follows: Emma L., wife of Rev. Walker, of Sioux Falls, Iowa; Mary E., wife of William Creighton, of Lima, Ohio; George B., and Asa A., of Lima, Ohio.

Our subject came to Cincinnati with his parents when only a year old, and attended the public schools of this city until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the employ of Procter & Gamble, and learned the soapmaking business, which profession he has followed ever since, and for five years preceding his engagement with the present firm was assistant superintendent and bookkeeper of the Cincinnati Dyeing Company's Factory at Anderson Ferry. Mr. Catt was married, January 2, 1882, to Mary A. Glenn, daughter to James Glenn, and their union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Bessie May, Blanche, Elma, Edith, George B., and Flora and Bertha (twins). Mr. Catt is not a member of any society; he resides with his family at Anderson Ferry, Ohio.

JOHN TREDEGAR HASKIN, assistant superintendent of the Cincinnati Rolling Mills, residing at Riverside, Ohio, was born April 5, 1861, in Richmond, Va., son of Uri and Sarah (O'Neill) Haskin. His parents were natives of Canada, but lived in the United States many years. His father was for many years superintendent of the Cotton Tie Mills at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he resided with his family, consisting of himself, wife and five children: Mary, Debby, Gertrude, Stanley, a machinist, and John T. Our subject was educated in Chattanooga. He was master mechanic in Pittsburgh, Penn., from 1880 to 1888, since which time he has resided in Ohio. He was married January 19, 1891, to Sallie Glover, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Blackburn) Glover, of English nationality, and they are the parents of one child: Earl Glover Haskin. Mr. Haskin is a member of the Society of American Mechanics. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Haskin is a Republican.

JOHN H. HERBERT, brick manufacturer, P. O. address Mt. Airy, was born in Germany, January 8, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Annie (Torwegge) Herbert. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and after leaving school learned the coopering business, in which he has been engaged the greater part of his life. He has also a large brick works at Mt. Airy, where in summer he turns out a superior quality of brick for building purposes, in winter time pursuing his business of coopering. Mr. Herbert was married, in 1867, to Miss Caroline Barnsmith, of



Joseph Sater

Delhi township, and to their union have been born ten children, all of whom survive, viz.: George Henry, who married Laura Heisel, of Green township; Caroline; Emma; Edward; Bertha; Ida; Elizabeth; Harry; Annie, and Frank, an infant. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Herbert is a Republican politically.

The parents of our subject came to Cincinnati in 1860 from their native land. The father died in 1862, the mother in 1869. They had born to them a family of nine children, six of whom survive, viz.: Charlotte, widow of the late George Schnidtker, of St. Louis; Catherine, wife of Louis Roth, of Cincinnati; Henrietta, wife of Henry Westrup, of St. Louis; Sophia, wife of William Peters, of Cincinnati; John H., our subject, and Elizabeth, wife of Claus Beneke, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

JOSEPH SYKES, retired farmer, was born in Paddock, England, February 20, 1844. His parents, George and Mary (Crowther) Sykes, were also born in England. George Sykes learned the trade of a machinist in his native country. In 1847 he emigrated to America, locating for the first two years in Philadelphia. In 1848 his family, consisting of wife, one son and one daughter, and John and William Crowther, brother and cousin, respectively, of Mrs. Sykes, made the voyage across the ocean to America in the sailing vessel "Andrew Foster," and joined Mr. Sykes in Philadelphia, where, during his residence in that city, he was engaged in partnership with a cousin, William Sykes, in the manufacture of stocking yarns. Through no fault of George Sykes, this investment proved a failure for him financially. In 1849 he accepted employment at Swedesborough, N. J., where he remained some time, going thence to Little Falls, same State, and acting as superintendent of Beatty's Woolen Mills for two years. He then removed to Paterson, N. J., and for a short time followed his trade. His wife, having learned the milliner's trade, at Hull, England, became ambitious to start in business, consequently she and her husband opened up a stock of millinery and dry goods. Within three years their trade had grown to such a proportion that they were compelled to find more commodious quarters at the corner of Main and Broadway streets. Here they added to their stock carpets and oil cloths, and did the leading trade of the place until the panic of 1854, which completely ruined them. Mr. Sykes could have saved a portion of his fortune by questionable methods, but true to his honest nature he turned everything over to his anxious creditors and began life anew. Shortly afterward he returned with his family to England, but their love for American soil was too great for them to remain long there. Returning to Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Mr. Sykes became superintendent of the Black River Woolen Mills for a Mr. King, and while here he introduced the manufacture of California flannels, which enhanced his employer's business and made him very wealthy. Giving up this position Mr. Sykes migrated to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the hotel business for some time. In 1863 he went to Washington, D. C., and soon after removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1866. His widow was subsequently married to James Wheelock, a bridge carpenter, who died in Louisiana four years later. She died in Washington, D. C., in 1888, and is buried beside her first husband in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes were Baptists in religious faith. Their union was blessed with two children, of whom Joseph is the subject of this sketch; Jane, married Henry Wilson, who entered the service in the Civil war as a private in Company A, Fifth New York Cavalry, and for gallant conduct was promoted, and rose to captain of his company. He lost his life at Rising Sun by falling from a steamboat while on a trip to New Orleans. There were four children born to this union, all living: George, Stephen, Joseph and John. Mrs. Wilson is now the wife of Charles Juelg, of Cincinnati, by whom she has one daughter, Lottie.

Joseph Sykes received his education in the public schools of Paterson, N. J., and Philadelphia. He has spent the greater portion of his business life in rural pur-

suits, and is the owner of a fine farm in Whitewater township, also possessing other valuable property, which he has accumulated by strict economy. Owing to the failing health of his wife he removed from his farm in 1890 to Harrison, where he has since lived a somewhat retired life. He is a Democrat in politics, and a short time after becoming a resident of Harrison, the citizens thereof expressed their faith in his honor, integrity and ability, by electing him a member of their borough council. He was also elected a justice of the peace for Harrison township, April 2, 1894. In 1867 Mr. Sykes was married to Mary A. Hayes, widow of Joseph Hayes, deceased. They have one son, Harry Joseph Sykes, an intelligent boy of six years. Mr. Sykes is a member of Whitewater Lodge No. 200, Knights of Pythias, of Harrison. Mrs. Sykes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband, while not connected with any religious organization, lends his support to the Presbyterian Church. Recently Mr. Sykes purchased and removed to a fine home on a beautiful hillside just outside the northern limits of Harrison, where they hope to spend the remainder of their lives in the enjoyment of their well-earned fortune.

WILLIAM ANTHONY, deputy treasurer of Hamilton county, and a resident of Harrison, was born in Franklin county, Ind., November 18, 1837, son of John and Julia (Faucet) Anthony, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm in Indiana, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at Ingleside Institute, Peoria, Ind. He became a school-teacher, which profession he followed for eleven years, afterward engaging in the general mercantile business at Peoria for two years. In 1873 he moved his family to Harrison, and embarked in the wholesaling of fancy goods, traveling on the road for seven years. In 1881 he engaged in general mercantile business, retail, at Harrison, from which he retired in 1891. He became deputy treasurer of Hamilton county in 1893, and has served with fidelity and satisfaction to his county. Mr. Anthony was married, February 7, 1861, to Caroline, daughter of Jonathan and Milcah (Cleaver) Biddinger. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have had four children born to them, only one of whom, William H., survives; two died in infancy, and Henrietta J. passed from earth at the age of seventeen. Mr. Anthony has served one term as county commissioner. He is a Republican in politics, and an active and earnest advocate of the principles of that party. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, No. 193, Harrison, and is one of the highly-respected citizens of his community.

GEORGE BLACKBURN GOODHART, attorney at law, Cincinnati, residence Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born at Harrison, August 22, 1859, son of George S. and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Goodhart. His father was born at Reading, Penn., August 25, 1820, his mother at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1833, the former of Pennsylvania-German ancestry, and the latter of Anglican-Welsh descent on her father's side, and Irish on her mother's side. The ancestors of both parents were natives of this country, and the grandparents of both served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Goodhart's father is a physician, and resides at the present time in Los Angeles, Cal.; his mother died at Harrison, Ohio, May 21, 1883. His paternal grandfather, George Goodhart, was born at Reading, Penn., in 1795, and died there in 1880. By trade he was a hatter. His father was also a citizen of Reading, Penn., and served in the war of independence. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Blackburn, resided in Lebanon, Ohio, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He was born in Cincinnati in 1788 or 1789, at the very beginning of the settlement. His father, who was a Revolutionary soldier, also resided at Lebanon, Ohio. The parents of our subject had two children: George Blackburn Goodhart, and Mary E., now the wife of Dr. J. P. Tutor, dentist, Los Angeles, California.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Reading, Penn., graduating with the class of 1877 at the high school of that city. In the fall of that year he entered the Sophomore class in the classical department of Lafayette College,

Easton, Penn., and graduated from that institution in 1880 with the degree of A. B. He then read law one year under the direction of Hon. Willis Bland, now judge of the orphan's court of Berks county, Penn. In 1881 he removed to Cincinnati, and after spending a year in the law office of Matthews, Ramsey & Matthews, at the same time attending the Cincinnati Law School, was graduated from that institution, and admitted to the Bar in 1882. He was married at Linwood, Ohio, by Rev. B. F. Harmon, of the Baptist Church, to Miss Fannie M., eldest daughter of A. E. Smith, commission merchant, salt manufacturer and miller. Her mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Langdon Ferris, belongs to the Ferris family, of Linwood, whose ancestors were New Englanders. A. E. Smith is a native of Massachusetts, and a thorough Yankee. The union has been blessed with one child: Zorelda Goodhart, born March 4, 1889. His wife and her family adhere to the Baptist faith, but the religious views of Mr. Goodhart are not well defined, being somewhat divided between the Presbyterian and Christian Churches, with a leaning, perhaps, toward the latter. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He votes the Democratic ticket, but he never held any public office except that of justice of the peace for Harrison township, to which he has been chosen three times, and member of the school board of the district, of which he was elected president. His professional office is No. 12 Carlisle building, Cincinnati.

JOHN PERRINE was born in Hamilton county April 15, 1838, son of Peter and Sarah Perrine, natives of Hamilton county, and of French descent. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1857, his mother died in 1840. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living.

The subject of this notice was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native township. In the early part of his life, he followed farming, and subsequently engaged in the lumber business in Harrison, Ohio, which he carried on for some time, and a few years since sold the same to his son. Mr. Perrine was married, in 1864, to Sarah J. McCracken, daughter of George and Louisa McCracken, and six children have blessed this union: Atwood, who succeeded his father in the lumber business; Louella, wife of George Howell, of Indianapolis; Grace, Maud, John, Jr., and Pearl, all at home. Since 1892 Mr. Perrine has lived a retired life. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served four terms as treasurer of Harrison township and four years as a member of the council of Harrison.

HUGH CAMPBELL, retired railroad contractor, who is a resident of Harrison, is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born November 12, 1828, son of Hugh and Rebecca (Boylan) Campbell. His mother died in Ireland, and his father subsequently emigrated to America, and, settling in Philadelphia, was again married. The elder Hugh Campbell followed the profession of civil engineer and surveyor before coming to this country, and subsequently engaged at same in New York and Philadelphia.

Hugh Campbell, our subject, remained in his native country at the home of his grandfather, alternating attendance at school with work on a farm, until he was about seventeen years old, when he became employed on what is known as an ordinance survey for two years. At the age of twenty he came to America, settling for a short time in Philadelphia, and afterward migrated to New Orleans, La., where he began a successful career as a contractor of the levees so important and necessary to the safety of that city. About 1850 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he built what was known as the Caseville Coal railroad, extending from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Caseville Bluffs. That line is now a part of the great Ohio & Mississippi railroad. After completing that contract Mr. Campbell made a trip to several important cities, but finally located again at New Orleans, where for one year he had charge of the sugar platform. Coming to Cincinnati about 1852, he was soon thereafter employed by the firm of Boyle & Locke, contractors. Subsequently, for six years, he was in partnership with Mr. Boyle, the firm doing contract

work. Withdrawing from this partnership, Mr. Campbell became more active in contracting in building railroads, bridges and sewers. For some time he was employed by Doolittle & Chamberlin, contractors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and also did masonry and bridge work for the Ohio & Mississippi and Dayton & Michigan railroads. Mr. Campbell was the contractor for and re-built a portion of the Atlantic & Great Western road. He built many of the most important sewers of Cincinnati, and numerous bridges, among which was one crossing the Whitewater river, near Harrison, which was burned by the Confederate Gen. Morgan, at the time of his famous raid into Ohio. Tiring of railroad work he purchased a farm of 400 acres near Harrison, known as Phoenix Park, and of late years has given almost his entire attention to improving and beautifying it. His specialty is the breeding of Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Oxford-down sheep, Berkshire hogs, draft and standard bred horses, from registered and imported stock.

Mr. Campbell was twice married, first time in 1853 to Miss Kate McConn, a graduate of Ursuline Academy, Brown county, Ohio. One child, Benard W., was born to this union, but died at the age of six months; the young mother died in 1854, only one year after her marriage. In 1858 he married, for his second wife, Martha E., daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Green, of Maryland. She was a graduate from College Hill, Cincinnati. Mr. Campbell and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He was elected and served one term as police commissioner of Cincinnati, and was also a director of the Workhouse. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. H. WILLETTTE, M. D., Harrison, Ohio, was born January 2, 1841, in Bourbon county, Ky., son of Carlton and Nancy (Coons) Willette, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, but of French and German extraction. His father owned a plantation in Kentucky, which he conducted until his death in 1884; the mother is still living in Bourbon county. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Aquilla, a farmer in Kentucky; Mary S., wife of James A. Lawelle, farmer and stock raiser; John James, farmer in Missouri; Ninian Martin, resident of Texas; William H. H., the subject of this notice, resident of West Harrison, Dearborn Co., Ind.; Alexander H., farmer and stock raiser, resident of Bourbon county, Ky.; Winfield S., a business man of Lexington, Ky.; Horatio, mine and ranch owner, in Montana; Electra V., wife of James Craig, farmer and stock raiser, in Kentucky; Nancy J., wife of James Baggs, farmer. The deceased are: James E., Green and Robert White.

William H. H. received his education in the common schools of Bourbon county, and was an undergraduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He then began teaching school and followed that profession about four years, when he commenced the study of medicine at Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1865. Returning to Kentucky he located at Lowe's Station, Bourbon county, but the same year removed to Clintonville, where he remained four years. He was a private student of Roberts Bartlow & Theopholis Sarvin. He next came to Cincinnati, and took three more courses in medicine, when he located at Harrison and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Harrison. On May 29, 1879, he married Louisa, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brackenridge, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch descent. By a previous marriage, to Margret A. Butler, one child was born, Harry C., who graduated from the Harrison high school, and was also an undergraduate of Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati. He is now superintendent of an insurance agency at Connersville, Ind. Dr. Willette and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. and the Harrison Medical Society. Politically he is a Democrat. About 1890 Dr. Willette was elected president of the board of trustees of West Harrison, Ind., and inaugurated the street sidewalk improvements, together with the electric lights and waterworks. About 1879-80 he was president of Hamilton county (Ohio) Democratic executive committee.

WILLIAM BAUGHMAN was born May 18, 1848, in Hamilton county, Ohio, son of JOHN and Mary (Smith) Baughman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Baughman moved to Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1888; his wife died in 1890. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living: Daniel, Samuel, Enoch, William, Elizabeth, Susan, Anna, Sarah B., Flora and George.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Harrison, and after leaving school followed farming until 1888 on the farm which his father bought of the Government. In the latter part of 1888 he moved to Harrison, Ohio, where he has since been engaged in the livery and undertaking business. In 1879 he married Miss Cornelia Sefton, who died in 1888. In 1890 he married Clara R. West. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. DAVIDSON, retired merchant and resident of Harrison, was born January 3, 1822, son of William F. and Delia (Rankin) Davidson, natives of Ireland and Virginia, respectively. His father came with his parents to the United States in 1804, and settled in Brown county, Ohio. In early life he followed farming, but subsequently engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1844. He and his wife were the parents of four children: William W., Mary F., Edward W., and Rankin A., deceased.

The subject of this sketch when a young man learned the trade of cooper, which he followed for about fifty years. In 1845 he located in Harrison, and there in connection with his trade established a general store, which he carried on until 1866, when he discontinued the mercantile business. He was also the owner of several boats on the Whitewater canal. In 1891 he retired from active business life. Mr. Davidson was married, December 20, 1842, to Catherine Kirkendel, and by this marriage were born ten children, four of whom survive: Louis, who resides in Cincinnati; William W., hardware dealer, Harrison; Edgar T., hardware, Kansas, and Ida M. Those deceased are: Catherine, Emma, Alice W., Joseph T., and two that died in infancy. Mr. Davidson has been a member of the I. O. O. F. over fifty years. He was elected township trustee several times, also township treasurer, and was a member of the council twenty years. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the representative and highly-esteemed citizens of his borough.

JOHN T. PENNY, furniture dealer, Harrison, was born in Devonshire, England, May 6, 1840, son of George and Grace Penny, who emigrated from England in 1849 and located in Harrison. They had a family of five children, two of whom are living. In early life Mr. Penny learned the tailor's trade, but spent his later days in the furniture business. He died in 1885 at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, his wife having preceded him in 1876.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Harrison, in the common schools of which place he received his education. When a young man he learned the trade of cabinet maker in Cincinnati, and was with the Meaders Furniture Company for seven years, after which he returned to Harrison, locating on a farm near that place. On April 15, 1861, on the call for troops, he enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment O. V. I., under Captain Len Harris, proceeded to Washington, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. At the end of his service of five months he re-enlisted, in Company D, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned second lieutenant in October, 1861, and went to the field again. He saw hard service, and took part in many battles, a few of which we mention: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Memphis and Jackson, Miss. He was drill master of the Thirty-fourth O. V. I.; he was discharged in the spring of 1863. After leaving the military service he was appointed a revenue officer, and served the Government for some time in that capacity. In 1885 he engaged in the furniture business at Harrison, which he still follows. On December 4, 1866, Mr. Penny was married to Elizabeth Cheetham,

and the fruits of this union are two children: Carrie, wife of Elmore E. Campbell, and Albert C., who is with his father in the store. They are members of the Christian Church. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 204, Harrison, and of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 200. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE KOCHER, retired farmer and brewer, Harrison, was born in Germany April 23, 1827, son of Frank and Barbara Kocher. His father emigrated to this country in 1878, and located in Dearborn county, Ind., on a farm, where he remained until his death, in 1883. His wife died in Germany. Their son came to this country in March, 1847, at the age of twenty, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained but two years, and in 1849 came to Cincinnati and began work on a dairy farm near the city. In 1882 he went to Harrison and engaged in the brewing business, conducting same until 1891, when he retired to private life. He was married in August, 1850, to Miss Mary Pultz, and they had a large family, of whom the following are living: John, Frank, George, Andrew, William, Joseph and Jacob; the deceased are: Lizzie, Mary and Henry. Mr. Kocher and his wife are members of the Catholic Church of Harrison. Politically he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK C. GOODWIN, dentist, resident of Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born in Indiana October 10, 1863, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hunt) Goodwin, who were born in Indiana, of Scotch and English descent. In the earlier part of his life Mr. Goodwin engaged in the drug business, and subsequently became a farmer. He died November 17, 1892; his widow still resides in Indiana. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Indiana, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After completing his literary education he commenced the study of dentistry in 1883, entered the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery in 1886, graduated in 1889, afterward becoming professor of operative dentistry in the same college. He is now enjoying a lucrative practice. Dr. Goodwin was married, August 1, 1892, to Miss Grace, daughter of Allison and Martha (Curry) Loper. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 270, Chicago, and of No. 4 Elks. In religious connection he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM LOOS was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Loos, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, the former of whom was a butcher by trade, but subsequently followed farming. He now resides in Butler county, Ohio.

The subject of our notice was reared in Harrison, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1887 he was elected marshal of Harrison, and is now serving his third term in that capacity. He was married, January 22, 1885, to Miss Ann Holden, the daughter of Hugh Holden, and four children have blessed this union: Clem, George, Anna and Stephen. Socially Mr. Loos is a member of the United Workmen, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

A. FUGET BURK, liveryman, Harrison, Ohio, was born in Harrison township August 25, 1845, son of Alexis and Mary (Woolieven) Burk, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish, the latter of German descent. Mr. Burk's paternal ancestors were born in Scotland, his maternal ancestors in Germany. By occupation his father was a farmer, near Harrison, and followed that calling until his death, in 1861, his wife followed him to the grave in 1883. They had seven children, three of whom survive: Elisha, A. Fuget, and William W. Those deceased are: Lamon W., Mary, Stephen and Amanda.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in the meantime attended the common and graded schools. After he became of age he was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company as traveling agent for eigh-

teen years. In 1886 he embarked in the livery business at Harrison, which he has successfully conducted. He has been twice married, first time to Mary, daughter of Cornelius Wright, by which union he has two children: Robert, a clerk in the Cincinnati post office, and Ida S., at home. The mother died in 1876. In 1886 he married, for his second wife, Emma, daughter of Alexander and Mary Ford. Mr. Burk is a member of Harrison Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F., and is now trustee of the Lodge; he has passed all the Chairs and belongs to Subordinate Encampment No. 183. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM RUPP was born in Cincinnati February 2, 1854, son of Frederick and Catherine (Oehlar) Rupp, natives of Germany. His father first located in Cincinnati. He was a potter by trade, a vocation he followed for some time in the city, when he moved to Harrison, Ohio, continuing there in the same business until his death, which occurred March 8, 1878, in a gas explosion. His wife died in 1884. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Maggie, Catherine, Frederick, William, Elizabeth and Anna.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life in Cincinnati, receiving his education in the public schools. When he reached his majority he became a partner with his father, and has since continued in the business, which has greatly increased. Socially, Mr. Rupp is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and politically he is a Republican. He has been township clerk one term, the only Republican elected in fifteen years; was a member of the fire department eleven years, chief two years, and assistant one year, and served as treasurer for ten years; on April 2, 1894, he was elected corporation treasurer by a handsome majority. Mr. Rupp is also a musician, and has organized a well-equipped band among his employes, which is favorably known in this section of the country as Rupp's Cornet Band.

JOSEPH C. BEVIS was born on the old Bevis Homestead in Colerain township October 26, 1860. His father, Samuel Bevis, was the youngest in a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Samuel Bevis married Elizabeth McHenry, daughter of Joseph and Nancy McHenry, who migrated at an early day from Pennsylvania, settled on the banks of the Miami river in Colerain township, about two and one-half miles below the town of New Baltimore. By this marriage Samuel Bevis had six sons and one daughter: Joseph C., our subject; F. M., married and residing at Winfield, Kans., who is a commercial man of considerable note and acquaintance; M. L., married and living in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, where he conducts an abstract and loan office; L. G., conducting a land and loan office at Ft. Smith, Ark.; C. D., who is at present a member of the Ohio State Legislature from Hamilton county; P. R., the youngest son, who lives at home with his mother; Leona A., the only daughter, is also at home with her mother. Samuel Bevis died April 7, 1888, on his farm in Crosby township, near New Haven, where he had located in 1871. His widow, Elizabeth, is still residing upon the well regulated and finely improved farm which she and her two youngest sons manage in a successful manner. The family are members of the United Brethren Church.

Joseph C. Bevis was educated in the common schools of Colerain and Crosby townships, and the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., from which institution he was graduated with high honors. After leaving college he embarked in the boot and shoe business at Wichita, Kans. At the death of his father he came home, and soon afterward settled at Harrison, where for the past five years he has been managing and conducting a general hardware and farming implement store under the firm name of Bevis Bros., and has built up a trade second to none in that borough. Mr. Bevis is a staunch Democrat, and always advocates the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. At present he is holding the important office of township treasurer, and is a member of the corporation council. He is treasurer of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Harrison, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. of that

place. Mr. Bevis was married, October 21, 1891, to Jennie F., the eldest daughter of John and Margaret (Dore) Small, natives of Harrison. Mrs. Bevis was born November 4, 1872, and died July 28, 1893, after a short but happy wedded life of twenty months. She left a darling baby boy, named Forest H., who is now tenderly cared for by his grandmother at Preston. Mr. Bevis has been successful in all of his business undertakings. The loss of his devoted companion so early in his married career has weighed heavily upon him; but, realizing that every family must take their share of Death's calls, he has borne the affliction with a brave heart, believing that his loss has been her eternal gain, and that the dark and dreary clouds have but a bright and silvery lining for those in distress.

JOHN SILBERNAGEL, JR., carriage maker, Harrison, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., April 18, 1858, son of John and Elizabeth Silbernagel, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany, the former in 1830, the latter in 1832. They emigrated to the United States in 1856, and locating in Dearborn county, Ind., engaged in farming. In 1864 they removed to Harrison, Ohio, and Mr. Silbernagel took up the business of a grain buyer, following same until 1888, when he moved back to Dearborn county, and resumed farming. They were the parents of six children.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county. In 1875 he came to Cincinnati, learned the trade of carriage and wagon maker, and then worked for the Union Carriage and Wagon Company for fourteen years. The company becoming bankrupt he was thrown out of steady employment and forced to work for different firms in Cincinnati. At the end of two years he went to Harrison and started a shop of his own, and has been identified with the town and its interests up to the present time. In 1878 he married Mena, daughter of L. G. and Catherina (Schimell) Rosenfelder, who were natives of Bavaria and farmers by occupation. By this marriage four children were born: Catherine, Louise, Tillie and Clara. In political sentiments he is a Republican.

ANTHONY KOCHER, of Harrison, Ohio, was born October 15, 1863, in Dearborn county, Ind., son of George and Mary (Pultz) Kocher, the former born in Germany of French descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania.

Our subject attended the public schools of Dearborn county until sixteen years of age, and then assisted his father in the brewery business, serving in the capacity of bookkeeper and collector for a number of years. Later he engaged in the hotel business at Harrison, Ohio, and is at the present time proprietor of the "Valley House" of that place. He married Miss Nellie Schrrall, daughter of Frank Schrrall, who was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America at an early day; he was a shoemaker by trade. Our subject and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

PETER EBERTZ, of Harrison, Hamilton county, was born in St. Leon, Dearborn Co., Ind., August 19, 1851, son of Anthony and Maggie (Winkelbach) Ebertz, both natives of Germany. The father emigrated to America in 1851, locating in St. Leon, Dearborn Co., Ind., and engaged in farming; he died March 17, 1893. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of six children: Katie, Mary, Peter, Maggie, Rosa and Francis.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and after reaching manhood rented his father's farm until his thirty-eighth year, when he moved to Harrison, Ohio, and entered the hotel business, conducting what is known as the "Valley House" for a few months, when he sold out and opened the "Ebertz Hotel" in the same town, which he has managed successfully up to the present time. He was united in marriage November 5, 1878, to Miss Clementine Glankler, born March 5, 1857, daughter of John and Walburga (Sattler) Glankler, natives of Switzerland, the former of whom emigrated to this country in 1850, first locating in New Jersey, thence removing to Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind., and a few years since took up his residence in Cincinnati. He is a stone mason by trade. Mr. and Mrs.



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

James Luman



Ebertz are the parents of eight children: Helena K., Frank P., John A., Charles A., Rosa C. and Joseph E. (twins), Mary E., and Otto L., deceased. They are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Ebertz also has an interest in the Harrison Canning Works, of which he is one of the directors.

WILLIAM HENN, of Harrison, Hamilton county, was born April 1, 1855, in Baden, Germany, and is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Knodich) Henn, natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in 1814 and died January 1, 1890, the latter born in 1817. They emigrated to America in 1866 and located in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a marble cutter by trade. In religious faith they were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of seven children: Catherine and Margaret, residents of Germany; Francis, of Cincinnati; Frank J., marble cutter, proprietor of the marble and granite company of Lawrenceburgh, Ind.; Helena, of Covington, Ky.; Caroline, of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, and William.

William Henn, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceburgh, at the age of fourteen commenced to learn the trade of wood carver with Charles Henegen, with whom he remained eight years, and was subsequently employed for a number of years at different chair factories and at the marble works in Lawrenceburgh. At the present time he is the proprietor of the "East End Hotel" of Harrison, Ohio. He was married in 1886 to Elizabeth Stenger, born September 2, 1854, in Harrison, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Schneider, natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former of whom is a brewer by occupation. One child has come to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henn, Clara. They are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

PATRICK FENTON, of Harrison, Hamilton county, was born in Ireland in 1835, and is the son of John and Mary (Hogan) Fenton, both natives of Ireland and of Irish descent. They emigrated to America in 1850, and located in Manchester, N. H., where he died a few years later. The following children were born to them: Timothy, Thomas, John, Rodger, Jemima, and Patrick, our subject. Soon after coming to this country Mr. Fenton began working in mills in the East, remaining there only a few years, when he went to Chicago and worked in a lumber yard, later finding employment on the Big Four railroad as a section hand in the vicinity of Cincinnati, continuing as section hand for twenty-two years. On December 19, 1879, he and Miss Virginia Cunningham were united in marriage; she was born in New York City and is the daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Cannon) Cunningham, both natives of Ireland and of Irish descent. They came to America on their wedding tour, and after remaining here a short time decided to make this country their home, and located permanently in New York, where he was a contractor of public works nearly all his life, and was very successful. He died in 1881, his wife the following year. By this marriage there were five boys and four girls, all deceased but two, our subject's wife and her sister, who resides with her. The deceased are: Bernard, William, John, Patrick, Anthony, Catherine and Margaret. One child, Bernard, has come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fenton. They reside in a substantial residence just outside the corporation limits, and have been residents of the town since 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are members of the Catholic Church, and politically Mr. Fenton is a Democrat.

GEORGE B. TEBBS, of Harrison, is a native of Dearborn county, Ind., and is a son of Alvin G. and Maria (Snyder) Tebbs. The father was a graduate of Oxford College, taught school, and was a member of the Indiana Legislature. The grandfather, Maj. Warren Tebbs, also served as a member of the Indiana Legislature twice.

Our subject is of a family of six children: Frances; Warren, a resident of Lawrenceburgh, Ind., a real-estate dealer, was a member of the Legislature, clerk

of the circuit court, and for twelve years served as deputy clerk; George B.; John F., a partner with his brother, George B. at Harrison; Arthur Grant, a leading groceryman at Lawrenceburgh, Ind.; James W., a salesman for George W. Keen for several years, and at the present time bookkeeper for his brothers, George B. and John F.; he also served in the sergeant-at-arms' office of the United States Senate for five years.

George B. Tebbs, our subject, taught school for a number of years, and then entered the mercantile trade. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the U. S. Army, enlisting October 16, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, for three years, and served until October, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He re-enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Veterans, and served to the close of the war. He was an engrossing clerk during a term in the Legislature, and was assistant State librarian for two years. He served three terms as commander of Harrison G. A. R. Post. He was united in marriage December 3, 1873, with Miss Maria Gunckel, of Germantown, Ohio, daughter of George and Julia (Ayres) Gunckel, the former of whom was a dentist by profession; he is at present living a retired life at Germantown, Ohio. Two children have made happy the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tebbs: Dona and George Enmit. They are members of the Christian Church, and politically Mr. Tebbs is a Democrat.

JESSE SIMONSON was born April 27, 1835, in Harrison township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, son of Barney and Elizabeth (Passmore) Simonson. Barney Simonson was a native of New Jersey, and migrated to this country about the year 1812, locating in Harrison township, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when he moved to Dearborn county, Ind., and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1889. His wife is also deceased. For years she was a member of the Baptist Church. To their marriage were born ten children: Martha, William, Jesse, Elizabeth, Catherine, Eron, Anna, Barney, Henry and Charley.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Harrison. After reaching his majority he rented his father's farm for about six years, and then bought a farm in the township, where he has since been actively engaged in his chosen vocation. He married Margaret Penny, who was born February 14, 1842, and their union was blessed by the following children: Elizabeth, Mary, Barney, George, Martha Ann, Jane, William, Charles and Margaret. Mrs. Simonson died April 11, 1889. Our subject owns 280 acres of well-improved land, his comfortable circumstances being the result of his own energy and industry. He is of German and English extraction. Politically he is a Democrat.

M. S. BONNELL, farmer, was born near Harrison November 8, 1816. He is a grandson of Aaron Bonnell, who migrated to the Miami Country in 1805 with his brothers, Benjamin and Paul, and married sisters, Rhoda and Abigail. They were the children of Benjamin and Rachel Bonnell, who emigrated from England to New Jersey. The father was drowned November 10, 1798, in the East river, near New York, with ten others, the boat on which they were crossing having been overturned by the rolling to one side of several casks of rum. The mother survived until 1812.

Aaron Bonnell, the seventh child, was born March 4, 1759, in Essex county, N. J. He married Rachel Clark, and six children were born to them. Of these, Clark Bonnell was born November 18, 1790, in New Jersey. His father, Aaron, was the only one of the Bonnell colony who settled in Harrison township, the others stopping in the neighborhood of Carthage. During his lifetime he drew a pension, having been an artificer for the government during the war of the Revolution. His wife also died upon the old place near Harrison. Clark Bonnell had learned, in part, the trade of a shoemaker in New York State before the removal of the family to the West. Sometime before the death of his parents he was married to Miss Elsey Wykoff, of a family residing near Harrison on the Indiana side, and removed to the

village, where he pursued his trade for many years, and then removed to a country neighborhood in Ross township, Butler county, five miles from Hamilton, where he continued to follow his trade. Remaining here about five years, he removed to New London, Butler county, where his wife died in September, 1835; she was born February 7, 1794. Clark Bonnell died in Cincinnati in 1864, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Their children numbered nine, of whom M. S. was the third and the eldest son.

M. S. Bonnell was born upon the old place near Harrison, in a cabin where his father was then residing. He received some schooling in the poor "subscription schools" of that day, which he attended for brief periods, as the pressing labors of the farm and workshop would allow, and in due time learned his father's trade, beginning to help in a small way when he was but nine years of age. He did not take kindly to the business, as it was too confining, and he was strongly predisposed to farm life, so he did little at shoemaking after he was fifteen years of age. For about eight years he served as a farm hand in various places in Hamilton and Butler counties, by the month or year, and for the next two years worked Judge Anderson's farm in Butler county "on shares." Then for two years farmed similarly on the old place near Harrison, which had become the possession of his grandmother. He also managed it a similar term after her death for the purchasers of the farm—Messrs. George Arnold and Peter Riffner. The latter was father of Martha R., who became the wife of Mr. Bonnell December 8, 1842. He was then residing on a rented farm on the other side of the Whitewater, near the edge of Indiana, where he remained a year, and then removed to the Frost farm on Lee's creek, in the north part of the township. This he occupied on five-year leases for the period of fifteen years, and so successfully that in 1856 he was enabled to purchase the 140-acre tract, upon which he now lives, two years before his last lease expired. To this he removed at the expiration of his lease, and here he has since resided, adding acres to his original purchase, and making a farm of high excellence. The Hamilton County Agricultural Society decided in 1880 to give a premium to the owner of the best regulated farm in the county. With this in view, a committee composed of Lew Fowler, I. H. Pendry, A. Brown, M. Hosbrook, V. B. Sater, and William Durham, made a careful examination of every nook and corner of the farm, and readily awarded Mr. Bonnell a silver medal. Thirty-one miles of underdrain have been constructed on this farm. It is of interest to note that in 1842 Mr. Bonnell sold corn at Harrison for 13 cents per bushel; hogs at Cincinnati for \$2.25 net; and after spending four days hauling 100 bushels of oats to Cincinnati he sold it for 6 cents per bushel; in 1863 he sold hogs at \$14.75 per hundred gross; hay at \$30 per ton at Harrison; corn at \$1.30 a bushel by the carload, and wheat at \$3 per bushel at home. In connection with his farming operations Mr. Bonnell has raised horses for sixty-one years, and never lost one by death until April 2, 1894.

In 1881 Mr. Bonnell was elected in the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, and gave his assistance thereto for eleven years. The fair grounds are at Carthage, and when it was necessary for him to be there he made trips from home and return, a distance of eighty miles in a day, and always bore his own expenses. He was president of the Miami and Whitewater Valley Pioneer and Harvest Home Association in 1888, and served with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the organization. More than forty years ago he became a member of Harrison Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Sterns Encampment No. 183, and Daughters of Rebekah No. 360. He is also a Master Mason in Snow Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., at Harrison. Mr. Bonnell has taken little interest in politics, but has devoted his time to his farm, and cared for two other families besides his own. His brother, Robert Burns Bonnell, and wife died in November and February, 1870, respectively, in Daviess county, Ind., leaving five children without a home: Mary Ann, born November 12, 1856; Naomi, born February 2, 1859; Jacob W., born April 15, 1862; Emma

J., born February 25, 1864, and Robert, born March 13, 1867. Mr. Bonnell brought them to his home on December 24, 1870, and educated and cared for them until they were able to make their own living. His daughter, Elizabeth Isabel, after her husband left for South America, whence he never returned, came to her father's home in the spring of 1876, and Mr. Bonnell has cared for her and her three children, to whom he gave good educational advantages. Mr. Bonnell's wife, Martha Riley Bonnell, third daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Riffner, was born February 11, 1815, at the old home near Harrison. She died August 4, 1888. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth Isabel, born September 23, 1843, who married John S. Bowles, December 22, 1866, and became the mother of three children: Samuel C., born November 3, 1867, Seneca B., born January 20, 1870, and Martha B., born May 10, 1872; Clarke Marion, born March 18, 1845, who married Sarah Butts, and died December 21, 1880, leaving one child, Clarence C. Bonnell, born March 27, 1874; Peter R., born April 20, 1847, deceased; William R., born May 30, 1849, who married Sarah Cook December 5, 1870 (both are deceased; their only child, Emma G., born October 3, 1871, was married June 15, 1893, to Edward McKasson, and has one child, Clarence Leroy, born March 24, 1894); Stephen Easton, born June 21, 1851, deceased; Elsey Alice, born May 5, 1853, who married William Butts, and died March 26, 1873; and Emma Angeline, born March 21, 1855, deceased.

Mr. Bonnell is truly a pioneer of the Whitewater Valley. James Andrews, of Harrison, is said to be the only person now living who was a resident of that town when Mr. Bonnell was born. Our subject began to hew his own way through life with strong arms and a willing heart, but with no financial inheritance. The fortune he has amassed is the result of his industry, frugality and honest dealings. He and his companion, who has gone to her reward, made many a neighbor happy by their generous hospitality, and long after he has been stricken from life's roll on earth will the name of "Uncle Seneca Bonnell" be referred to by those who knew him. He believes in learning of the country he loves so well by travel. In 1876 he and his wife left Cincinnati via the little Miami railroad for Philadelphia, to witness the Centennial Exposition. They spent the first night in Cleveland, the second in Buffalo, and the third at Niagara Falls, where they took in all the wonderful sights. They proceeded to Rochester and Albany, and taking a boat at the latter city beheld the beautiful scenery along the Hudson river to New York City. Here they remained four days, being there at the time Hell Gate was blown up, experiencing the shock which made the whole city tremble. They went to Philadelphia, saw the wonders of the Centennial, and afterward visited Washington City and Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. They returned home by way of Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. It is a remarkable fact that the railroad fare for himself and wife was only \$42 for the entire trip. Mr. Bonnell also visited the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893.

JACOB BIDDINGER, of Harrison township, Hamilton county, was born December 19, 1838, in this county, son of Solomon and Catherine (Shroyer) Biddinger, the former of whom was a native of Fayette county, Penn., born in 1799, the latter born in 1800. Mr. Biddinger migrated to this county in 1829, located in Harrison township, and engaged in farming. He was very successful, owning about five hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and politically he was a Democrat. They were the parents of ten children: John, who resides in Chesterfield, Ind.; Sarah, deceased; Catherine, a resident of Chesterfield, Ind.; Adaline, deceased; Elizabeth, residing in Harrison, Ohio; Calesta, residing in Illinois; Jacob, our subject; Frederick, who resides in this township; George, and Emeline, deceased.

Our subject was reared and educated in Harrison township, and after becoming of age rented his father's farm for about ten years when he bought part of it. Mr. Biddinger's farm at present consists of 366 acres, all of which is under a high state-

of cultivation. He is one of Harrison township's model men. He has been twice elected trustee of his township. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Honor, Harrison township, No. 1018. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married September 13, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth, a native of Franklin county, Ind., born April 22, 1844, daughter of Peter and Joanna (Lyons) Hollowell, the former born in New York, the latter in Hamilton county, Ohio, of Scotch and German extraction respectively. He emigrated to Franklin county, Ind., at an early day; he was a farmer and miller by occupation. To Mr. and Mrs. Biddinger have been born four children: Preston, deceased; Josie; Harry, and Orville. Mrs. Biddinger is a member of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Biddinger is a member of the F. & A. M., Snow Lodge No. 193, located at Harrison.

CHARLES WUESTEFELD, of Harrison township, was born April 2, 1851, in Cincinnati, son of Philip and Margaret (Copper) Wuestefeld, both of whom were natives of Hannover, Germany, the former born December 12, 1820. They emigrated to Cincinnati in 1845, and engaged in manufacturing baskets, remaining there until 1859, when they removed to Dearborn county, Ind., and engaged in farming. Mr. Wuestefeld still resides there; his wife died in June, 1889. They were members of the Catholic Church. The following children were born to them: Louisa, Charles, Joseph, William, Henry (deceased), and Philip.

Our subject entered the grocery house of Henry Watsock at the age of eleven years, remaining only a short time, when he entered the employ of a Mr. Shafer as clerk, continuing thus for two years. At the age of fifteen he commenced serving a four-years' apprenticeship at blacksmithing in the shop of John Kiehler, and after having learned his trade was employed for a time on a bridge at Brookville, Ohio. Later we find him working in a horseshoeing establishment owned by a Mr. Henry; then he worked for H. G. Steible, and next found employment with the Union Columbus Company, at Harrison, Ohio. Leaving this firm he started in the blacksmith business for himself, and soon afterward bought a small farm on the Harrison pike, on which he built a shop, and he has since followed general blacksmithing. He has held the office of township trustee, has served as chairman of the board of education, chairman of the board of health, and has ever been a prominent man in public affairs. He married, May 14, 1872, Catherine Stumpp, a native of Dearborn county, Ind., daughter of Valentine and Eva (Seifert) Stumpp, natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former of whom was a shoemaker by trade; he was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wuestefeld are parents of the following children: Catherine, Charles, Tressie, William (deceased), Estella (deceased), George, Irena, Stephen, and Ralph. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

B. H. WARBURG, of Harrison township, was born April 4, 1828, in Hannover, Germany, son of Everett and Mary (Wiggers) Warburg, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They emigrated to New Orleans in 1847, and after remaining there a short time came to Cincinnati, where Mr. Warburg engaged in manufacturing wooden shoes, and passed the remainder of his life. He passed away in 1885, and his wife was called from earth the following year. Both were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Barney, B. H. (our subject), George and Elizabeth.

Our subject, after reaching his majority, worked in a brickyard five years, and later was employed by a Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, in the same capacity. On leaving the employ of Mr. Cook he started in business for himself in Cincinnati, manufacturing brick, and continued successfully until four years ago, when he bought his present farm in Harrison township, consisting of 123 acres of well-improved land. Here he has since resided, the farm being conducted by his only surviving son, Anthony. On February 15, 1852, Mr. Warburg married Miss Mary Bose, a native of Germany, who is the daughter of Henry and Mary Bose, farming people, both of whom died in the old country, her mother when she was but eighteen years of

age, her father April 30, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Warburg became the parents of eight children: John, born December 15, 1857, died in February, 1884; Mary, born March 22, 1856, died December 22, 1856; Willie, born March 6, 1859, died July 29, 1863; Elizabeth, born May 28, 1862, died September 10, 1866; Anna, born April 13, 1865, died July 4, 1865; Carrie, born June 10, 1866, the wife of Frank Rolfuis, a brick manufacturer, of Cincinnati; Anthony, born November 24, 1869, manager of his father's farm, and Henry, born April 30, 1874, died February 7, 1878. They are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Warburg is a Democrat.

GLOS GALE was born December 15, 1844, in the town of Harrison, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Bower) Gale, natives of Prussia, who immigrated to this country and located in Harrison in 1842. The father was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after coming to this country; he died October 1, 1891, his wife following him in November, 1889. They were the parents of the following named children: Nicholas, Glos, John, Susan, Anna, Lanie, Fannie, Peter, Catherine, Jacob and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Gale were members of the Catholic Church.

Our subject remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority, when he engaged in threshing, which he has since followed, in connection with his farming. Energy and industry have made him the possessor of nearly a hundred acres of land near Harrison. He served nearly two years in the Civil war, enlisting in September, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-third Indiana Regiment. He received a gunshot wound at the siege of Vicksburg; he participated in a number of battles and numerous skirmishes. Mr. Gale was married, October 29, 1889, to Miss Lanie Hofinger, born in 1864, near St. Leon, Ind., and they are the parents of two children: Frank, born October 1, 1890, and John, born September 11, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH WEITZEL, of Harrison township, was born September 22, 1821, in Germany, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Schoumous, the former born December 10, 1791, the latter in the same year, both in Hessen, Germany. They emigrated to this country in 1832, and located in Michigan, near Detroit, where the father was engaged in building for a number of years. He then moved to Cincinnati, where he worked at the carpenter trade for a time, and then went to Dearborn county, Ind., where he engaged in farming in connection with the trade. He also owned a saw and grist mill in that county. He and his wife were both members of the Catholic Church. He died in 1862, his wife in 1867. To them were born four children: Frederick, deceased; Joseph; Lewis, ex-sheriff of Dearborn county, and Nancy.

Our subject remained at home until his eighteenth year, when he went south and worked in the city of Mobile, Ala., for a short time, returning in January, 1846. He engaged in the milling business at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., and after remaining there four years engaged in farming for a few years in Dearborn county, Ind. He then engaged in the hotel and mercantile business at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., for a short time. In 1874 he moved to his present farm in Harrison township. On February 23, 1846, he married Miss Josephine, daughter of John and Agnes (Kuhn) Hoff, natives of Germany who came to this country in 1837, and located in Cincinnati; he was a gardener by occupation, and they were both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Weitzel are the parents of children as follows: Anna; Caroline; Adaline; Lucy; Sophia; Coletia; Tilly, deceased; Edward, deceased; Charles, deceased; Elias and Barney. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and politically Mr. Weitzel is a Democrat.

ANTON MILLER, of Harrison township, was born April 3, 1833, in Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of Frank and Victoria (Hazenberger) Miller, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, the former born in 1793, the latter one year later. The father was a cooper by trade, which business he followed almost his entire life. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living: Peter, Josephine, Paul and Anton.

Our subject attended the common schools up to the age of seventeen, when he learned the cooper's trade with his father, and continued to work with him until he was twenty-five years old, when he emigrated to America, locating in Cincinnati, where he learned the saddler's trade. He followed this until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Ohio Infantry, for three years or during the war, and served until December, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, having received a gunshot wound at the battle of Chickamauga, which rendered him unfit for duty. He participated in a number of historic battles and numerous skirmishes. He returned to Cincinnati, and again worked at the saddlery business until 1868, when he removed to a farm near Harrison, Ohio, and did some farming in connection with his trade, employing himself in this way up to 1890, since which time he has given his entire attention to the farm. He moved to his present place near Harrison, Ohio, in Section 18, about seventeen years ago; this farm contains eighty-five acres, and he also owns eighty-three acres on Section 5 of the same township. His possessions are due to his own energy and industry. He has served two terms as trustee of his township. Politically he is a Republican. In 1864 Mr. Miller returned to his native country and on October 13 of the same year he married Miss Ludwina Steiner, born June 28, 1842, daughter of Frank A. and Crescentia (Ritzler) Steiner, who were natives of Bavaria. The father was a shoemaker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of ten children: Barbara, Frank A., Ludwina, Sophia (deceased), Joseph, Mary, Peter F., Josephine, Paulina and George. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES CAMPBELL, the inventor of the Campbell corn and seed drill, was born April 15, 1817, on the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Pike, near Coatesville, Chester Co., Penn., son of Andrew and Margaret (Harper) Campbell. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, on his father's side being descended from the famous Clan Campbell. His maternal grandparents were Alexander and Nancy (Adams) Harper. The Harpers came from Ireland to America in 1794, bringing six children: William, Alexander, James, Mary, Margaret, and Sidney. Andrew Campbell was born in Londonderry, July 18, 1774, and emigrated to America in 1801, and his wife was born in Donegal, Ireland, October 31, 1787; they were married in 1806. Their union was blessed with eleven children: John, Mary, William, Alexander, James, Martha, George, Charles, Andrew, Jackson, and one deceased in infancy.

Our subject was educated in the log-cabin schoolhouse, common in the early days in Chester county. At the age of nine years he began work at Rock Run Cotton Factory near Coatesville, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day, and continued in this position until seventeen years old, receiving at the close \$1.50 per week. He then commenced to learn the blacksmith trade with Benjamin Burris, at Coatesville, continuing there until 1838, when he left for Cincinnati in company with his brother William. They were twenty-one days making the trip from their native home to Harrison, and when James arrived at the home of his brother, Alexander Campbell, who had migrated to Harrison in 1836, out of \$26 he had only 50 cents left with which to begin his future business life. He soon found employment at his trade for one month with Fred Lowry and Isaac Larue at 50 cents per day. He then worked for David Byers, at Elizabethtown, for three months, at 50 cents a day and board. He next was employed by John Dickey, at Cleves, doing the blacksmith work for the aqueduct across the Miami river at that place, receiving for his services \$26 a month and boarding himself. From there he went to Judge Short's (now Addyston), where he received \$1 per day and board. While thus employed hard times came on and work on the canal was stopped, in consequence of which Mr. Campbell saw fit to trade his claim against the contractors of the canal to a Mr. Neave (relatives of whom reside in Cincinnati) for iron which he used in a blacksmith shop started by him and his brother, William, in Harrison in 1839. They did general blacksmithing, made wagons, plows, harrows, etc., and in 1850 added the carriage business, continuing

until 1867, when their shop was burned. In 1859 they invented a corn drill, which proved a failure in the dropping and driving arrangements. At this time Alexander, who assisted by James had invented two corn drills, became discouraged, and the latter continued to invent other drills, which also failed to do the work. In 1863 he invented one on the principles used in his drill of to-day which is in general use. He subsequently made improvements, adapting it for dropping cotton, corn, small seeds and fertilizers, and his drill is known as the "Pioneer Drill," because it was the first successful one of its kind. Mr. Campbell is now manufacturing and selling from two to three thousand yearly. His shops are well managed, and equipped with the very best machinery. He gives yearly employment to twelve men.

Mr. Campbell was married June 17, 1849, to Maria Matsenbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Matsenbaugh. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812 (as was also Mr. Campbell's father). He was born August 9, 1794, in Virginia, and died at Harrison, December 24, 1850; his wife was born March 1, 1799, in Maryland, and died July 14, 1868. To James and Maria Campbell were born children as follows: Sarah, Louisa, Angie, Hattie Belle, Benjamin Franklin, Ella Dora, Albert Martin, Harry Ogden, and Elmore Edward. Mrs. Campbell, who was a consistent member of the Christian Church, died March 18, 1890. Mr. Campbell was again married July 17, 1891, this time to Josephine J., daughter of Augustus Clement, who came to America from Paris when eighteen years old; was a farmer and resided for many years at Reading, this county. He married Eliza Readingbaugh, who is living in Harrison township on the farm where Mr. Clement died. They were the parents of fourteen children, five of whom are living: Augustus, who served in the Civil war, and is now truant officer at Cincinnati; Frank, who was also a soldier in the Civil war; Josephine J.; Isabel, wife of Oscar Blackburn; and Hattie, wife of Fred J. Biddinger. Mr. Clement was a Catholic, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell belong to the Christian Church at Harrison, the interests of which are benefited financially as well as otherwise by their membership. They reside in a beautiful home on Broadway street, where they expect to spend the remainder of their lives in the enjoyment of a well-earned fortune. He is a Republican in political faith, having been opposed to slavery extension ever since the Cass, Van Buren and Taylor campaign, when he voted for the Kinderhook Statesman on the Free-soil ticket, and remained steadfast to that party until the Republican party was organized. He is the only one of his father's family now living.

F. M. WARE, superintendent of the "Big Four" coal elevator, residing in Sekitan, Miami township, was born at Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, April 2, 1848, and is the only surviving son of John M. and Susan (Graham) Ware. He was educated in the public schools of Preble county, and after leaving school resided with his uncle for some time. He then went into his father's drugstore as a clerk, remaining until 1874, when he came to Cincinnati and entered the employ of the "Big Four" railroad, first as river foreman at the old elevator at North Bend, then as bookkeeper at the elevator at Addyston, and was appointed to the position he now holds, superintendent, in 1891. Mr. Ware was married, in 1871, to Rhoda E., daughter of Stephan and Eliza (Parker) Merrill, and to this union was born one child, Wilbur D., who died in August, 1878; Mrs. Ware died May 28, 1889. Mr. Ware married his second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Oliver Outcalt, in April, 1892; no family has been born to them. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Church of Sekitan, and his wife is a member of the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati. Mr. Ware was the first clerk of Addyston, has been treasurer of Addyston special school district ever since its organization, and was elected mayor of Addyston in 1892, which position he fills creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the electors. Politically Mr. Ware is a Republican.



James Campbell

The father of our subject was born in Warren county, Ohio, and was a well-known physician in his day. He resided for some time in Cincinnati, also in Indianapolis and Warren county. He is now residing in North Lewisburgh, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he is engaged in the drug business. His wife was born in Rockbridge, Va., and died in 1862. Their union was blessed with five children, only two of whom reached maturity: our subject, and Hannah M., wife of John F. Robins, residing in Wayne county, Ind. The grandparents were natives of New Jersey, removing from there to Warren county, Ohio, and thence to Montgomery county. The grandfather died at Eaton, Preble county, and the grandmother in Warren county.

HENRY DANIEL GRAHAM, stationary engineer, who resides at Cleves, Miami township, was born in Washington county, Ky., April 12, 1848, a son of Ancil Daniel and Sarah (Urton) Graham, both of whom were also natives of Kentucky.

Our subject was reared to farming, and only received such limited education as could be obtained at the country schools of Switzerland county, Ind., in those days. After leaving school he went into the portable sawmill business in Switzerland and Jefferson counties, Ind., and Carroll county, Ky., and was engaged in this business until he entered his present position, about five years ago. He was married, July 22, 1875, to America A., daughter of John and Phœbe (Pate) Brown, the father a native of Virginia. Their union has been blessed with four children, all of whom survive, as follows: Eugene H., Jessie R., Mable R. and Edna H. Our subject's family are members of the Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the United Brethren Church. He is a Democrat politically, and socially is a member of Lodge No. 602, Knights of Pythias.

The father of our subject, who was a farmer, died in Ripley county, Ind., in 1879; his mother died in Cleves, Miami township, September 22, 1890. They had born to them six children, two of whom died in infancy, and two after reaching maturity: Hulda E., and Eliza, wife of Joseph Drury, who died in Cleves. The only surviving members of the family are Henry D., our subject, and James W., who is interested in silver mining in Colorado. The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Virginia; his maternal grandparents were from Kentucky.

CLEMENT D. DOWLING, senior member of the firm of Dowling & Sullivan. This prominent merchant, whose place of business is situated at North Bend, and who resides in Cleves, was born in Cleves on March 5, 1866, a son of James and Mary (Riley) Dowling, natives of Ireland, who came to Cincinnati with their parents in early childhood. The father died in 1884; the mother still resides with her son, Clement D. Dowling, at Cleves, Ohio. They had born to them eleven children, of whom survive: Lizzie, wife of Christian Mason, residing in Baltimore, Md.; James, residing in Middleport, Ohio; Clement D.; William, residing in Dayton, Ky., and Charles, residing in Indianapolis.

Our subject was educated in St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1882. After leaving college he was engaged in the dry-goods business in Cincinnati until 1890, when he engaged in business for himself at his present location, North Bend. They conduct a general merchandise business, and through strict integrity and close attention to the wants of their customers have built up a large and rapidly increasing trade throughout the township. The family of our subject belong to the Roman Catholic Church. He is a Democrat politically, and is treasurer of Miami township.

GEORGE WASHINGTON YANCEY, ticket agent and telegraph operator at North Bend station. C. C. C. & St. L. R. R., was born near North Bend, Miami township, the elder of two children who blessed the union of Joseph and Ruth (Bump) Yancey. He was educated in the public schools of North Bend, and since leaving school has been a telegraph operator, receiving his appointment to his present position with the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. in 1888. Mr. Yancey was married, in December, 1889, to

Bertha, daughter of Joseph Hunt, whose parents were natives of Miami township, and to this union have been born two children, named Clifford and Joseph, both of whom survive.

The parents of our subject are both natives of Miami township. The father is a prosperous farmer at Worthington, Ind., where they now reside. The sister of our subject, Mollie, is the wife of Edward Piggs, residing at Worthington, Ind. Mr. Yancey is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

PHILANDER GILLESPIE, farmer, P. O. address Cleves. This old and highly respected resident of Miami township was born at West Farms, New York State, March 3, 1827, the elder of two surviving sons born to John B. and Sophia (Barlow) Gillespie, who were of Scottish origin but reared in the State of New York. The father died in Whitewater township, November 7, 1834, aged fifty years, seven months and nine days. The mother died February 24, 1840, aged fifty years, eleven months and twenty-four days.

Our subject came with his parents to Whitewater township when about four years of age, and attended the public schools of that township until he was about twelve years old, when he went to St. Louis, remaining there with his brother about three years, after which he came to Miami and remained a year or more. In 1849 he was among the early pioneers who crossed the plains to California, where he remained about three years, and then returned to Miami township, where he has ever since resided, engaged in farming. He is a progressive citizen, never hesitating to support any deserving enterprise that promises public good and the advancement of the welfare of his county. Mr. Gillespie was married, November 14, 1854, to Elizabeth Parker, who was born in Wilmington, daughter of Joseph and Anna Maria (Rogers) Parker, who were of English origin, but born in the United States; her father died August 7, 1833; her mother was born January 20, 1831, and died October 31, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie were born five children, only two of whom survive, Laura W. and Clarence S., who reside with their parents. The family of our subject attend the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Gillespie has been an elder for eighteen years. He is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS TRAGESSER, farmer, P. O. address Taylor's Creek, was born in Cincinnati August 4, 1852, a son of Thomas Tragesser, Sr., by his second wife, Sophia, widow of the late Peter Rice. Mr. Tragesser removed to Miami township from Mill Creek on March 6, 1876, where he has ever since been engaged in farming. Thomas Tragesser, Sr., married, for his first wife, Elizabeth Hartman. They were both Hessians, and early in life came to the United States, removing to Indiana from Cumberland, Md., about 1830. He afterward removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in contracting and in the manufacture of cider until 1865, when he removed to Mill Creek township, and there resided up to the time of his death, April 18, 1875. By his first wife he had one son, John, who was born in Franklin county, Ind., November 1, 1839, was educated in the public schools of his native place, and has been engaged in farming all his life. During the Rebellion he drove a commissary wagon in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Nelson, for four years, and was mustered out at Corinth in July, 1865. By his second wife there were twelve children born to Thomas Tragesser, Sr., five of whom survive, viz.: Henrietta, wife of William Almore, born May 20, 1850; Thomas; George, born September 14, 1856; Jacob, born June 1, 1859, and Adam, born February 14, 1864. George married Miss Rhoda Richards; Jacob married Miss Margaret Buckwold; Adam married Miss Lizzie Weber. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church, and are old and highly respected citizens of the township.

ROBERT BURR, farmer, P. O. address Cleves. The Burr family is one of the oldest resident families in Miami township. The parents of our subject removed hither from Mt. Healthy, Hamilton county, in 1820, and here resided up to the time of their death. Our subject was born in the house in which he still resides, May

24, 1832, was educated in the schools of Miami township, and was reared to farming, in which he has always been engaged, with the exception of four years he nobly devoted to the defense of his country in the Rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. Henry E. Collins, Col. Buckner, commandant, and served with distinction for nearly four years; he was present at numerous engagements. He was mustered out at Lexington, N. C., July 17, 1865, and received his final discharge at Louisville, Ky., the same month. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican politically, and the family are members of the Methodist denomination.

Our subject's father, William P. Burr, was a native of Long Island, New York. He was twice married, first time to Cynthia Brown, of Butler county, Ohio, and they had born to them five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom still survive, viz.: Edward, who resides in Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind.; Martha, wife of William A. Vance, of Bethany, Butler county; Robert, our subject, and Samuel, who both reside on the homestead in Miami township. The mother of these died in 1834, and Mr. Burr married, for his second wife, Lydia Morehead, and by this union there were five children, two of whom survive: Eliza, wife of Joseph W. Starr, of Steel City, Neb., and Emma, wife of A. J. Laboiteaux, of Mt. Healthy. The father died March 1, 1893; his widow now resides with the sons, Robert and Samuel, on the homestead farm. Grandfather Burr removed from Long Island to Hamilton county in 1818, where he resided up to the time of his death, in 1832. Previous to his removal to this township he was a bookkeeper and surveyor, and also made the calculations for an almanac published by Barnes & Guilford, of Cincinnati. He passed away at the age of sixty-six years and ten months, leaving an unblemished reputation as a live and progressive citizen of Hamilton county, and an earnest promoter of everything pertaining to the advancement of his country's interests.

JOHN BACON, farmer, P. O. address Cleves, is one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Miami township. He was born in New Jersey, March 20, 1817, and is the eldest of four surviving children who blessed the union of Joseph and Mary (Bowen) Bacon, also natives of New Jersey. The parents of our subject died when he was quite young. They had born to them twelve children, of whom the following named survive: John; Ruth, widow of the late Lamen Stone, of Missouri; Margaret, Mrs. Barfield, of Peoria, Ill., and Jane, now Mrs. Brunner, of Missouri.

Our subject was reared a farmer's boy, and received only such limited education as the county schools of that day afforded. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He was married, April 4, 1841, to Ruth Power, who was the daughter of John and Mary Power, of Green township; she passed away on January 18, 1892. They had born to them two children: Simeon, born July 27, 1842, died May 13, 1870; Mary C., born December 12, 1846, was married to G. Arnold, of Colerain township, February 9, 1865, and died July 14, 1883. Mr. Bacon has been a staunch Republican all his life. He has resided in Miami township since 1818, in which year his parents removed here from New Jersey.

ANDREW J. COX, farmer, P. O. address Cleves, was born in Whitewater township, a son of John and Hannah (Bartlett) Cox, both natives of Hamilton county, and of Irish and German origin. He was educated in the public schools of Miami township, and was trained to agriculture, which occupation he has followed all his life. On December 25, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second O. V. I., under Col. R. P. Buckland. His first engagement was at Jackson, Miss., at the siege of Vicksburg, and he afterward took part in the battles of Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Raymond, and Mechanicsburg. He was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and sent to Washington to do garrison duty, where he was mustered out November 15, 1865, having served his country faithfully and with distinction for nearly four years. After receiving his

discharge from the army he returned to his home, and settled down once more to the more peaceable occupation of farming. He was married, September 8, 1878, to Nancy, daughter of Benjamin and Melinda (Jinks) Woodworth, and widow of the late Jefferson Miller, and they have a family of six children, viz.: John Burton, Nellie E., Minnie May and Clara Lulu (twins), William Sherman, and Raymond. Our subject's family belong to the United Brethren Church. He is a Democrat politically, and has served as assessor of his township two years. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R.

The father of our subject was a carpenter and manager of a sawmill in White-water township, and was accidentally killed in his mill in May, 1851. The mother died April 4, 1888, aged sixty-four years, one month and twenty-three days. They had born to them seven children, four of whom are living: George, a veteran of the Rebellion, residing in Cleves; Annie Belle, wife of Caspar Rininger, residing in Cleves; Emma C., wife of William Morgan, residing in Cleves, and our subject. Mrs. Cox had one son, Harry, by her first husband, who resides with his stepfather.

WILLIAM RYAN, manager of the Cincinnati Gas & Coke Company, of Carthage, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, April 12, 1839. He received a common-school education in Ireland, and in 1854 came to this country, landing in New York City and going thence to Buffalo, at which place he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, but never finished it. He then sailed on the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago for twelve years. In 1858 he assisted in laying the corner-stone to Perry's monument at Put-in-Bay. In 1859 he came to Cincinnati, finding employment on the river boats plying between Cincinnati and Madison, Ind., and after serving thus until 1861 again returned to Buffalo, and enlisted in the navy. He was a participant in many of the principal battles, but came out without a scratch. In 1865 he accepted a position with the Adams Express Company as trip messenger between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh until July 28, 1866, when he entered upon the duties of engineer for the Cincinnati Gas Company, at their works in Cincinnati. He has been an employe of that company for about twenty-eight years. In 1867 Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Jane McKeen, and children as follows have blessed their union: J. J., Anna, Mary A., Andrew E. and William P.

WILSON SAFFIN, practicing physician and surgeon, with office and residence in Carthage, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati March 7, 1859, a son of James G. and Elmira (Malott) Saffin, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in March, 1835, and died in 1892; he was one of the survivors of Andersonville prison, having been confined there about eleven months. The mother was born in Plainville, Ohio, in September, 1833, and died in March, 1873; she was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Malott. They were the parents of two children: Wilson, and Ida, wife of Harry Courtney, of College Hill, Ohio. James Saffin was in the employ of the Government for two years prior to his death. His father was of English, and his mother of French-Scotch, descent.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of Carthage and Cincinnati, Ohio, moving to Milford after the war broke out, and subsequently to Carthage in 1866. Dr. Saffin is wholly a self-made man, having started out in life, as the old saying is, "at the bottom of the ladder." At the age of fifteen he commenced clerking in a drug store during the daytime, studying at night. He took a four-years course in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1880, having won Dr. Dawson's gold medal, and the honors of his class. Since 1890 he has been visiting physician to the Hamilton County Infirmary. The Doctor makes a specialty of surgery, and has a large practice in this part of the county. On October 17, 1883, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Ella Wright, daughter of B. F. Wright, of Hartwell, Ohio, and they are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Willis W., Gladys, Greta, and Dorothy. Those deceased are Marie and Corinene. The Doctor is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor. In

religious connection he is a member of the Methodist Church of Carthage, and politically has ever been a strong Republican.

CHARLES A. SANTMYER, superintendent of the Hamilton County Infirmary, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 24, 1839, a son of John M. and Mary (Elder) Santmyer, the former of whom was born in France in 1780, and came to this country when but ten years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of North Point. After the war he entered upon the manufacture of hats, which he followed up to the time of his death, in September, 1853. His wife was born in Carroll county, Md. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living: Louis, in business at Norfolk, Va.; George, farming in Hartford county, Md.; John, a resident of Baltimore, and Charles A.

Our subject spent his early days in a private school, and then attended Calvert College and Mt. St. Mary's at Emmitsburgh, Md. In 1857 he left school and joined the regular army, later going to New York City, where he re-enlisted, crossed the continent to Utah, and served in Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery. He then served in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war, when he came to Cincinnati, and received an appointment to a position in the United States Custom House, serving as clerk until 1876, and as appraiser from 1876 to 1886, when he was removed by President Cleveland. In the meantime another position was tendered him by Secretary Manning, which he accepted, but one year later he resigned to accept his present office. He was married, in 1868, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wright, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Joseph, a student in Ohio Medical College; Jessie, Helen, Louise, Haidee, Reuben and Charley, all at home. Dr. Santmyer is a member of the G. A. R.; Knights of Honor; Knights of Pythias; Masons and Knights Templar. In religious faith he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican.

MAJOR JAMES STEWART, retired army officer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 18, 1826. His father, who was also a native of that country, was a contractor and builder, and died in 1841. His mother died in 1829. Our subject was educated in his native city, and for a time performed the duties of compositor in the Queen's Printing Office. In 1843 he withdrew from that position, and emigrated to New York City, where he also worked at the printer's trade. On October 29, 1851, he entered the military service of the United States, being sent to Governor's Island, headquarters of the Fourth United States Artillery. He was soon made acting first sergeant over ninety recruits. In May, 1852, he was sent to Brownsville, Texas, as acting first sergeant under command of Capt. Albion P. Howe, Fourth Regiment of Artillery. Here he was assigned to Battery B, Fourth Light Artillery. Later he was appointed corporal, and 1855 promoted to first sergeant, retaining that position until November 15, 1861, when he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. While in Texas he went on several scouts along the Rio Grande river. In 1856 the battery was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, arriving there in April, 1857. In July following, the battery started on the Utah expedition, and in June, 1858, left Fort Bridger for Salt Lake City. Later they proceeded to Cedar Valley, where Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson established Camp Floyd, and here they remained until May, 1860, when the battery was ordered to be left at the Fort, the men to perform duty as cavalry between Fort Floyd and Carson Valley, keeping the mail route open, protecting the pony express and emigrant trains. During that summer Mr. Stewart marched about two thousand miles over a barren and almost desolate country infested with hostile Indians, whom he encountered several times, but with his command drove them into the mountains. For his services he was especially mentioned in General Order No. 11 from headquarters of the army, dated New York City November 23, 1860. On July 1, 1861, he re-enlisted the second time in the same battery, and on the 19th the battery was ordered east. At Fort Laramie he was placed in command of a section of the battery, by Capt. John.

Gibbon. The battery reached Washington in October, 1861, in November he was commissioned, and at the request of Capt. Gibbon he was assigned to duty with his old battery. He served as a subaltern until September 17, 1862, when he assumed command, Capt. Campbell having been wounded. He participated in the following engagements: Gainesville; Second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Mine Run; Wilderness; Spottsylvania; North Anna River; Bethesda Church; Petersburg; Weldon Railroad; Hatchers Run, and Gravelly Ford. He received wounds at Antietam, Gettysburg and Petersburg.

Early in 1863 Maj. Stewart was sent for by Gen. John F. Reynolds, commanding the First Army Corps, and asked to accompany an expedition with a section of his battery to Port Royal, Va. While on the trip valuable mail was captured, for which he was thanked by Gens. Wadsworth and Reynolds. In 1865 he was transferred to Battery G, Fourth Artillery, and served at Fort Wayne, Mich. He was appointed captain of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866. In the spring of 1867 he joined the regiment at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and in May of the same year joined Company K at Bridger's Ferry, now in Wyoming Territory. From there he escorted a large train and 250 head of beef cattle to Fort Reno, and on return escorted another train back to Fort Laramie. From there he went to what is now Fort Fetterman, and took charge of the government sawmills, sixteen miles from there. The company took out all the material for building that post. He was then ordered to build a road from Fort Fetterman to Medicine Bow station, on the Union Pacific railroad. From there he marched the command to Sydney Barracks, Nebraska. The company joined the regiment in the following spring at Omaha, Neb., en route to Atlanta, Ga., for consolidation with the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. They remained at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, until October, 1870, when the company was ordered to Columbia, S. C. By request of the Treasury Department our subject was ordered to Greenville, S. C., to suppress illicit distilling, the Treasury Department furnishing horses for his entire company, and he rendered such services as brought thanks from that department. From there he was ordered to Pittsburgh, Penn., to assist in suppressing the railroad riots at that place, in July, 1877. In Pittsburgh he remained until October 30, of that year, when his company was ordered to take post at Atlanta, Ga., and here the Major remained until he was placed on the retired list in 1879.

Maj. Stewart has been twice married, first time, in 1856, to Selvina Haas, daughter of John Haas, who was a farmer in Germany. This union was blessed with seven children: James, in Chattanooga, Tenn.; Madge, a stenographer; Sebina, at home; Mary, a secretary in the office of the *Cincinnati Post*; John, engaged in business in Ludlow, Ky.; William, employed in railroading in Kansas, and Emma, wife of E. L. Thomas. Our subject's second marriage was to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Thomas L. Duffey, of North Carolina, and they have three children: Kate, Thomas, and Mignone. Maj. Stewart belongs to the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Masonic Fraternity, and to the Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican. He resides in Carthage.

JAMES L. ORBISON was born in Troy, Ohio, September 21, 1851. He is a son of James T. and Elizabeth J. Orbison, the former of whom, born September 18, 1810, died in 1881; the latter was born May 25, 1819, and died in 1862. They were both natives of Troy, Ohio, where they died. He was a blacksmith by trade. They were the parents of four children: Mary E., widow of J. C. Robb, of Lima, Ohio; Julia E., wife of R. W. Miley, of Lima, Ohio; Alice J., wife of H. L. Cooper, of Chicago, and James L.

Our subject attended the common schools of Troy, Ohio, until he reached the age of sixteen, when he went to Covington, Ky., to learn the jeweler's trade. After a few months he returned to Troy, learned telegraphy, and worked at various offices on the D. & M. division of the C. H. & D. system, from there being transferred to

the C. H. & D. division in the train dispatcher's office in Cincinnati, where he remained three years. He then accepted a position as operator for the Cincinnati fire department, in which he continued five years, then returned to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton office, as clerk in the superintendent's office of the D. & M. division at Toledo, Ohio. He was again transferred from Toledo to Cincinnati, and made chief clerk to the general superintendent, which position he held four years, when he was appointed superintendent of telegraph of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton system of railroads. Subsequently he was made division superintendent, a position he occupied for fifteen months, when he was again appointed superintendent of telegraph of the C. H. & D. system, together with parlor car and vestibule service, which position he still holds. He was married, January 19, 1875, to Miss Eva, daughter of John D. and Anna Van Kirk, formerly proprietors of the "Mansion House" of this city. They are the parents of one child, George, who is in the local freight office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, in Cincinnati. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arcanum. He has held all the local offices worthy of mention in Carthage, where he was elected mayor in April, 1892, being re-elected April 2, 1894, without opposition. Politically he is a Republican.

THEODORE C. FROST was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 20, 1844, a son of George T. and Elizabeth E. (Smith) Frost, the former born in Hampton, England, August 2, 1818, the latter born in New London, Conn., February 18, 1820. They were the parents of children, as follows: Alusta F., a resident of Newport, R. I.; Charles W., Ogden, Utah; George B., residing in Carthage; Eugene E., Rochester, N. Y., and Theodore C. Mr. Frost was a printer by trade, and had charge of the job department of a Cincinnati paper from 1857 to 1866, when he retired to his old home in Rochester, where he resides at the present time.

Our subject received his early education in Rochester, and came to Cincinnati in 1858. He returned to Rochester in a short time, and worked at his trade there until 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During his service as a soldier he spent about six months in rebel prisons. After the close of the war he came to Cincinnati, and engaged in the wood-working machine business, at the present time having charge of one of the departments of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati. He was married, December 16, 1869, to Jodie Everts, a daughter of George C. and Mary E. Ferris, of Carthage. This union has been blessed with three children: Mary E., Walter C. and Eva, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Frost is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and Robert L. McCook Lodge, of Carthage. Politically he is a Republican.

C. J. SPENCE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Perintown, Ohio, June 1, 1858, son of Colon and Margaret (Cline) Spence, the former born in January, 1809, in Warren county, Ohio, of Scotch origin. He was the pioneer physician of that county, and practiced there for fifty-five years. He died January 1, 1892. The mother of our subject was born in November, 1819, in Strasburg, France, and came to this country when but ten years of age. She now resides in Clermont county. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living: Sheridan S., farmer near Mt. Carmel, Ohio; Mrs. Cohoon (widow), Perintown, Ohio; Joanna, living with her brother, Sheridan, on the farm; Ada, married to William Teal, and C. J.

Our subject, C. J. Spence, was reared on the farm, and attended district school, graduating at College Hill in 1879. He was a graduate of the Miami Medical College in the class of 1883. He then settled in Clermont county, Ohio, remaining there until 1885, when he came to Elmwood Place, being the first physician to locate in the village, where he has since remained. He is also a graduate of the New York Post Graduating Medical College of New York City. He was married, Sep-

tember 1, 1886, to Miss Fannie, daughter of John Spence, of Cincinnati; previous to their marriage, she was a teacher in the Elmwood Place public school. They are the parents of two children: Melville DeWitt and James C. Dr. Spence is a member of the Scottish Rite, Masonic Order, and has the distinction of being the first health officer of his village. Since his marriage he has taken special courses in the Cincinnati laboratories and in the Miami Medical College, and is at the present time local surgeon for the "Big Four" railroad. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat.

JOHN G. REED, physician and surgeon, residence Elmwood Place, was born at Wolf Lake, Ind., November 23, 1853, of English descent, a son of R. G. S. and Nancy (Clark) Reed, the former of whom was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, but is at the present time residing in Stockton, the latter in Somerville, Butler Co., Ohio. Their family was as follows: John G., our subject; Robert McClellan, step-brother to John G., residing on a farm near Anna Station, Ohio; Mollie McClellan (step-sister), wife of Howell Stewart, residence Butler county, Ohio; Dr. William and Horace Reed (half-brothers), and Katie Reed (a half-sister), all residing in Stockton; Dr. C. A. L. Reed (a full brother), who is a practicing physician in Cincinnati, and the successor in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery of his father, who was one of the founders of that institution, and was president of same until 1892, when he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

John G. Reed came to Union township, Butler county, Ohio, with his parents, when but two years of age. His early school days were spent in the district schools of Butler county, and in the Independence school of Glendale, Ohio. After finishing there he took a scientific course in the Holbrook Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, then attended the Cincinnati Medical College and was graduated in 1877. He immediately began the practice of his profession at the corner of Pearl and Lawrence streets, Cincinnati, and after remaining there two years removed to West Chester, Butler county, where he practiced his profession until October, 1889, at the same time performing the duties of demonstrator of anatomy at the Cincinnati Medical College. In October, 1889, he removed to Elmwood Place, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Cincinnati, and the Pan-American Medical Association. He was married, in June, 1891, to Miss Lillie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendly, of Hartwell, Ohio. Dr. Reed is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Politically he is a Republican, but with a weather eye open for good men.

W. O. C. HARDING, physician and surgeon of considerable prominence, was born near Grant City, Mo., October 10, 1867, only son of W. S. and Maggie (Colcher) Harding. The father, who was a cooper by occupation, was born in Iowa, February 22, 1843, son of a very prominent surgeon of that State, of Scotch descent. He was corporal in Company C, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and afterward sergeant in the barracks at Newport, Ky.; he is at present a resident of Cincinnati. Mrs. Harding, whose parents were natives of Massachusetts, was born in Piercesville, Ind., in 1847. They were the parents of one child, the subject of our sketch, who received his early education at Logansport, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a student of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and was graduated with high honors. He opened an office for the practice of his profession on Court street, Cincinnati, after which, in 1891, he removed to Elmwood Place, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Harding was married, June 12, 1889, to Miss Kittie, the accomplished daughter of Bernard and Kate McCune, of Cincinnati, and one child has blessed this union: Ray E. Dr. Harding is a member of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, the Sons of Veterans, and Catholic Knights of Ohio. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES SCHILDMEYER, born in Cincinnati, September 30, 1861, is the eldest son of H. H. Schildmeyer, of the same city, who is at present assistant chief of the fire department, of which he has been a member for thirty-eight years. He was born

in Germany, April 9, 1836, and came to Cincinnati in 1850. On October 12, 1860, he married Catherine Krogmann, and they are the parents of seven children: Charles; Josephine, wife of Dr. H. H. Gott, of Cincinnati; Ella, wife of Henry Nodler, of Covington, Ky.; Addie, wife of Frank Kapke, of Cincinnati; and Amelia, Katie, and Harriet, at home with their parents.

Charles Schildmeyer, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the city of his birth. At the age of sixteen years he selected an occupation, the trade of shoe cutting, which he followed until he became of age. He then served three years as a member of the fire department, when he entered into the general mercantile business. At the end of four years he sold out, and started a grocery in St. Bernard, which he has since conducted. He has been a member of the board of education, and at the present time is a member of the city council. He was married, October 28, 1885, to Miss Emma, daughter of Frank Kauffman, an old and much respected citizen of St. Bernard, and they have five children, all of whom are at home: Charles, Jerome, Joe, Herman H., and Howard. Mr. Schildmeyer is a member of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, and of the Firemen's Association of Cincinnati. Politically he is a Democrat, and served as postmaster of St. Bernard under Cleveland from 1884 to 1888.

WILLIAM CORDES, lumber dealer, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 18, 1841, the son of Henry and Amelia (Lueake) Cordes. He emigrated to this country with his parents in 1849, coming direct to Hamilton county, where they carried on the dairy business for a number of years. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living: Henry, living near Oakley; Louis, of Ivanhoe; Conrad, of Seymour, Ind.; William, our subject; Margaret, wife of J. Fielkop, in Oakley, and Caroline, wife of Louis Langhorn, of Cincinnati.

Our subject was reared and educated in Avondale and Norwood, and engaged in the dairy business with his father until 1865, when he took full charge of the business and successfully conducted it until 1884, when he sold out, and with his sons engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, lath, sash doors, etc., under the firm name of William Cordes & Sons, with business and office at Carthage. He was married in October, 1863, to Charlotte, daughter of C. H. Steinkamp, of Pleasant Ridge, this county. This happy union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living: Edward, Albert, Harry, Ferdinand, Malinda and Amanda, all at home. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Honor. In religious connection he is a member of the German Protestant Church of Carthage.

WILLIAM M. ALLEN was born in Westchester, Butler Co., Ohio, January 29, 1854, son of Martin L. and Rachel (Hughes) Allen, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, February 12, 1819, and died September 13, 1889; his business was that of farming and stock raising. The mother was born in Baltimore, Md., June 20, 1825, and died February 12, 1889. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Mary, wife of Cash W. Carter, residence in Butler county; Emma, a stenographer in Cincinnati, and our subject. They are of Irish descent.

William M. Allen received a common-school education in Butler county, and a business education in Cincinnati, graduating from Nelson's Business College in 1875. He then entered the employ of John McGowan & Company, where he remained for eight years; was then in the employ of Laidlaw & Dunn Company, with whom he remained eighteen months, and is at the present time in the employ of the Union Axle Company of Carthage, where he has been since 1892. He erected the Carthage Water Works. Mr. Allen was married in June, 1881, to Abbie, daughter of William and Annie Krousekoff, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. This union has been blessed with two children, only one of whom is living, Nancy Ethel. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor; politically he is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board for three years.

FERDINAND KIPP, grocer, was born near Carthage, Ohio, December 12, 1857, eldest son of John and Lena (Kuderer) Kipp, both natives of Germany, the former born in Bavaria, in 1819, the latter in Baden, in 1830. They emigrated to this country in 1848, and coming direct to Hamilton county engaged in farming on the site where Elmwood Place now stands. At the present time they reside in Carthage. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Ferdinand; Minnie, wife of G. B. Sullivan, and Mary, all residents of Carthage.

Our subject was reared and educated in St. Bernard and Elmwood Place, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he engaged in the wheel-manufacturing business, which he followed four years. He then engaged in the grocery business for himself, which he has since followed. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Knights of Ohio, and of the Catholic Church of Carthage. Politically, he is a Democrat, having served one term as assessor of Mill Creek township. He was married January 7, 1885, to Miss R. E., daughter of Albert and Anna Bauer, and they are the parents of four children: John, Albert, Anna and Elnora.

R. C. PHILLIPS, carpenter and contractor, was born in Cincinnati, January 13, 1834. His father, Henry B. Phillips, was born January 21, 1809, and died January 6, 1867; he also was a carpenter and contractor. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Boswell) Phillips, was born in New Jersey, November 22, 1806, and died May 2, 1891. They were of German descent, and the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: George W., Fuhrmann A., Robert R., Rachel A. (wife of Dr. Barre), Mary A., and R. C., all residents of Hamilton county.

Our subject received his education in the district schools where Elmwood now is, and after leaving school commenced to learn the art of building and contracting, which he has always followed. He was married in August, 1857, to Miss Louisa P., daughter of William and Nancy Gibson, of Carthage, Ohio, and of English descent. They were the parents of eight children: Harry A., Clinton, Charles H., Fuhrman, David S., Louis, Gena (wife of John B. Shotwell, of Cincinnati) and Bessie. The sons are all residents of Carthage except David S., who is a sailor on an American vessel. Mr. Phillips has held a number of public offices; was a member of the board of education, Carthage, seventeen years; a member of the village council, eight years; mayor, four years, and township trustee, six years. He has been agent for the Aetna Insurance Company, at Carthage, for twenty-five years. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Church.

PETER W. DURR, government gauger, was born December 15, 1861, in Cincinnati. Edward Durr, his father, who was born in Saxony, Germany, July 25, 1828, emigrated to this country in 1845, and followed farming. He died November 3, 1892. He was the father of six children: Edward J., president of the school board, Winton Place; Peter W.; John G., proprietor of Elmwood Supply Company; Louis E., in Cincinnati; Gustave and May, at Remington. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Cincinnati, after which time he accepted a position as superintendent of stamping and wrapping for Procter & Gamble, with whom he remained nine years. He then entered into the government service as gauger, and is filling that incumbency at the present time. He is a township trustee of Mill Creek township, and mayor of Elmwood Place, at present serving his second term. He was married in 1886 to Miss Emma, daughter of Frederick and Mollie Freytag, of Germany, the former of whom is a musician of considerable note in Germany.

LOUIS J. HELFRICH, proprietor of the Carthage Buggy Works, was born in Carthage June 20, 1862, a son of Louis Helfrich, Sr., who was born in Germany August 25, 1824, and emigrated to this country in 1852. His mother, Eva (Schartel) Helfrich, was born in Germany February 25, 1836, and emigrated to this country in 1857. They both settled in Carthage where they have since remained. They are

the parents of seven children: Katie, wife of William Damman, deceased; Lizzie, wife of Charles Werthbroad; Louis J., our subject; Carrie, wife of William Lang, deceased; Fred, in business with Louis J.; Barbara and George, all residents of Carthage. Our subject was reared and educated in the schools at Carthage, since which time he has followed blacksmithing and the manufacture of buggies, commencing business at his present stand in 1883. He is a member of the Protestant Church. Politically, Mr. Helfrich is a Republican, and has served three terms as councilman of Carthage.

REV. BERNARD DOTTMANN was born in Cincinnati, May 17, 1857, son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Derenkamp) Dottmann, both natives of Germany, who came to this country at an early date. They were the parents of two children: Bernard, our subject, and Henry, with the firm of Alms & Doepke, of Cincinnati. Rev. B. Dottmann was reared and received his early education in Cincinnati, attending St. Xavier College two years, Mt. St. Mary's of the West seven years, and at St. Mary's of Baltimore, Md., three and a quarter years. He was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Elder, on December 24, 1882, and has occupied a number of places, among which we mention: four years at St. Lawrence Church, Price Hill; one and one half years at Arnheim, whence he came to Elmwood Place, where he has since remained, being the first resident priest of that village.

St. Aloysius Church. In January, 1887, the Catholics of Elmwood Place began to agitate the question of building a church within the limits of their village. To obtain their purpose Catholic men and women organized respectively a "St. Aloysius" and a St. Clara Society. After some months, permission to proceed with the preparations for building was obtained from His Grace the Archbishop.

Soon after, but with great difficulty, a suitable location, on the corner of Spring Grove and Township avenues, was obtained. In the beginning of 1888 active work on the building of the proposed church was begun. The Men's Society appointed a building committee whose duty it should be to prosecute the work, and preparations were made to break ground for the erection of a building suitable for church, school and residence, and adapted, therefore, to the present needs of the congregation. In April of the same year (1888) Most Rev. Archbishop Elder appointed Rev. A. E. Drufues, then pastor of St. Charles' Church, Carthage, to act as rector of the congregation in Elmwood Place, and to supervise as much as necessary the erection of the new church. Rev. Drufues took matters in hand at once. Churchwardens were elected, and things progressed favorably. On May 13, 1888, the corner stone of the new church was laid by Very Rev. J. C. Albrinck, V. G., assisted by several other priests, in the presence of a large concourse of people from the neighboring towns and from Cincinnati. Work progressed so favorably that the beginning of Holy Week (April 14, 1889) found the building complete. On Easter Sunday, April 21, 1889, Father Drufues celebrated Mass for the first time in the new church. He continued at the head of the congregation until he was succeeded by Rev. Father Bernard Dottmann, who became the first resident pastor. Rev. B. Dottmann took charge of St. Aloysius Congregation of Elmwood Place on May 12, 1889. On August 4, 1889, the church was dedicated by Most Rev. Archbishop Elder, assisted by ten priests and several students, in the presence of a large gathering of people. The new pastor showed the same zealous energy that characterized the members when the question of building a church was agitated. About the middle of September of the same year the school was opened, the first teacher being Miss Mary Seiter, who was succeeded, respectively, by Mr. J. Meyers, Miss M. Tucks, and Mr. Keller. Early in September the St. Joseph's School Society was formed with the purpose of giving financial aid to the school. In February, 1891, the St. Rose Young Ladies' Society was organized, and in March, 1892, the St. Stanislaus Young Men's Society. In September, 1892, the school was given in charge of the Sisters of Providence, whose Mother House is on the Highlands, back of Newport, Ky. The rooms under

the church, which until now had been used as a pastoral residence, being given over to the Sisters for a dwelling, the congregation bought the lot adjoining the church lot in the rear containing a nice one and one-half story frame house to be used as a temporary residence for the pastor. During these years the interior of the church was beautifully frescoed, and through the munificence of kind friends its walls were adorned with fine station pictures, its sanctuary with beautiful statues, and in its tower was hung a sweet sounding bell, so that the church stands complete in almost every detail.—[Contributed.]

J. E. TOWNSLEY, physician and surgeon, is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, born May 9, 1856, a son of W. B. and Nancy (Rust) Townsley, the former of English, the latter of German, descent. The father was a miller by occupation; the mother died December 2, 1881. Our subject was reared near Batavia, Ohio, and began active life as a stationary engineer. After attending Batavia High School it was his steadfast resolution to obtain a medical education, and when he had accumulated sufficient money he entered Columbus Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889. During the period he was prosecuting his studies he was dependent entirely upon his own resources, and also supported a sister. He began practice at Edenton, Clermont Co., Ohio, immediately after his graduation; a year later he removed to No. 47 Pike street, Cincinnati, Ohio, but remained there only nine months, and has since resided in Linwood. Here he has built up an extensive practice, and enjoys great personal and professional popularity. On July 15, 1880, the Doctor married Anna, daughter of Zebulon and Susan (Crossen) Dickinson. He is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, in politics is a Democrat, and with his wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

JAMES F. BLAIR, physician and surgeon, Linwood, was born in Adams county, Ohio, July 21, 1844, son of William L. and Catherine (Steen) Blair, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kentucky, and both of Irish descent. The father, who was a pioneer farmer of Adams county, died in 1870; the mother passed away December 25, 1880. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom six are living.

Our subject spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm. When but a seventeen-year-old boy he enlisted October 1, 1861, under Capt. Cockerill, and went into Camp Dennison. Here he remained until the following December, and then went to Louisville, Ky., thence to Nashville; in March, 1862, was sent to Pittsburg Landing, and was with Gen. Buell at the siege of Corinth. He participated in the Bragg raid and in the battle of Perryville, Ky., followed Bragg over Lookout Mountain, then returned to Nashville, and was in the battle of Stone River. He then went to Reedville, and camped there until June 23; was in the Chattanooga campaign; was under Thomas at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Returning home, he taught school about five years; took a medical course at Louisville, Ky., graduating there in 1876. In the summer of 1876 he began practice at Marshall, Highland Co., Ohio, remaining there until 1885, when he came to Linwood. Here he enjoys a large practice, and in an eminent degree the confidence of the community.

SAMUEL FERRIS was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 6, 1820, on the farm where he recently died. He was a son of John J. and Ruth (Knapp) Ferris, both natives of Fairfield county, Conn., and of Anglo-Saxon descent. His father, who was a farmer, moved to Linwood in 1813, and bought the farm a part of which our subject now owns. He died in 1857, his widow in 1870. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living: Mary J., wife of S. M. Ferris; Nathaniel, who resides at Linwood; George, also of Linwood; and William M., a surveyor of New-town.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received his education at the schools of the neighborhood. He continued to work on the farm, and

owned about thirty-five acres. In September, 1842, he married Salina, daughter of John and Salina Williams, and seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living: James, a farmer; Ester A., at home; George W., Eri J., and Mason. The deceased are: Louisa and Clinton. Politically, Mr. Ferris was a Republican. He died September 25, 1893.

MARY W. FERRIS was born at Greenwich, Conn., and is a daughter of Samuel and Esther (Farris) Ferris. Her father was also a native of Greenwich, born in 1793; he was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1843. His wife survived him until 1881. Of twelve children born to them, six are now living: Susan (wife of Benjamin Stanford), Henry E., S. K., N. H., Mary W., and Hannah. The subject of this sketch resided with her parents until their death, when she removed to Linwood, where she has since resided, actively engaged in the management of her property. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Her family in the Connecticut community, where it has been represented for several generations, and, wherever known, has uniformly enjoyed a reputation for unswerving truthfulness.

GEORGE E. SCHOLL was born in Linwood, Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 14, 1856, a son of Charles A. and Mary A. (Fisher) Scholl, the former a native of France, the latter of Germany. The father was a manufacturer of wine in his native country. When he immigrated to America, in 1845, he first located in New Orleans, and thence removed to Cincinnati. At Linwood he engaged in cultivating grapes and making wine, a business he conducted successfully until his death in 1890. His widow continued to reside at Linwood. Their family numbers four children: John, a Cincinnati commission merchant; Regina B.; Mary E., wife of Frank Backer, a printer of Cincinnati, and George E.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he learned the butchers' trade, but after following this for some three years in Linwood, he kept a grocery store one year, and then engaged in the buying and selling of cattle four years. On November 28, 1882, he married Trecia, daughter of Aloysius and Mary E. (Hugg) Reichard, and to this union the following named children have been born: Mary A., Florence B., Anthania R., Carl A., Loretta M. and Constance T. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl are members of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL M. FERRIS was born October 12, 1817, at Mt. Lookout (now Cincinnati), Ohio. His early life was spent on the farm and in his father's shop. In 1838 he married Mary Z. Ferris, who was born April 27, 1818, whose father was cousin and brother-in-law to Andrew Joseph and Elizabeth Ferris. He came to Ohio from the East in 1811, and became a prominent man. The two families of Ferris were not related, but the ancestry is traceable to the days of William the Conqueror. Two years after the marriage of our subject, they lived at Mt. Lookout, and then moved to Linwood. His first business venture, owing to small capital, was as a village blacksmith, which together with wagon making, he followed many years with much success. By rigid economy and untiring industry, he was able, in 1856, from his hard earnings to build a home and shop, and open business on a larger scale, and in this, with additions, he has since continued. He has seven children now living—four daughters and three sons. Appreciating the advantage of an education Mr. Ferris has given them a liberal education. Mrs. Anna M. DeArmond, the eldest daughter, and Mrs. Harriet Smith both live in Linwood. Mrs. Emma Hawkins lives in Clarke county, Ohio, her husband being a farmer. Clara M. is the wife of Charles G. Waters, engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati. Mr. DeArmond is the head of the J. A. DeArmond Manufacturing Co., and Mr. A. E. Smith is a member of the firm of Roots & Company, Cincinnati commission merchants. Frank Ferris, the eldest son, resides with his family in Linwood, and is a farmer.

ELMER E. FERRIS, secretary and manager of the Linwood Lumber Company, served in the capacity of bookkeeper seven years in the factory owned by his father.

In November, 1885, he was united in marriage with Ella Higbee, daughter of W. W. and Susan Higbee. This union has been blessed with one child, Lucile. Mr. Ferris is a member of the Masonic Lodge, a Sir Knight of Cincinnati Commandery No. 3, a member of the Mystic Shrine, a charter member of the Blue Lodge of Linwood No. 567 and a member of a College Secret Society, Sigma Chi. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has been treasurer of the village of Linwood eight years.

JOHN L. McCCLURE was born in Clermont county, Ohio, July 27, 1845, the son of Hiram and Sarah (Slade) McClure, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and followed this calling until 1859, when he came to Hamilton county, and kept the Duck Creek toll gate on Wooster pike from that time until his death, in 1865. His widow resides in Texas. They were the parents of four children: Richard H., who resides at Linwood; John L.; Amelia A., and Fanny, deceased.

At the age of ten years our subject was compelled to begin the battle of life for himself. At twenty-two he began to learn the trade of painter, at which he worked in Cincinnati until 1878. He then began to take contracts individually, and has since transacted a large and profitable business. On May 22, 1870, he married Emma, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Clermont county, and seven children have blessed this union: Louis, Flora, Charles, William, John L., Ella and Emma. Mr. McClure is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic Fraternity, and was the founder of the Masonic Lodge at Linwood. He is a Democrat in politics, and although the township in which he lives has a large Republican majority, he has been township trustee continually for a period of sixteen years. He was also a member of the Linwood village council from 1874 to 1892, and is president of the company recently organized for the construction of water works at that place.

REV. OLIVER LANGDON, deceased, was born in South Wilbraham, Mass., October 9, 1769. His father, John Langdon, son of Lieut. Paul Langdon, was born June 21, 1728, and married Eunice Torrey, December 29, 1757; the result of this union was eight children: John W., Artemus, James, Josiah, Joanna, Oliver, Eunice and Solomon. Of these Artemus died in infancy, and the brothers, excepting Josiah, all migrated to Ohio in 1807.

Rev. Oliver received but a limited schooling, owing to the poor facilities for education in that early day; but he loved his books and devoted his spare hours from the farm labor in perusing them, eventually becoming well-informed on general subjects. On coming to Ohio he settled in a log house located on the farm which he owned to the time of his death. This log cabin was known as Red Bank Station, a kind of blockhouse to which the white settlers flocked for safety in times of threatened Indian outbreaks. Afterward he built the house now standing; here he lived the remainder of his days, dividing his time between rural pursuits and the ministry. His house was the rendezvous for all the itinerant Methodist preachers who came along, not one of whom failed to commend his hospitality. In an early day he built a small house on his farm which was used for school and church. The value of his labors in the moral vineyard, his piety and devotedness to the cause he espoused, could be attested by hundreds who participated with him in this labor of love. It was his happiness to be governed by the most exalted principles of integrity and truth; and although possessed of a humble and childlike disposition, mingling with care and pleasure in all the domestic enjoyments of family and friends, yet in his adherence to those fixed principles he was strong and unmoved. Rev. Langdon was a Republican in heart and life, and as a citizen and member of society cheerfully conformed to the will of the majority, but was always opposed to despotism. These laudable traits in his character rendered him an ornament in the Church to which he was so long attached, and in which he labored with so much zeal. For upward of thirty years he was an humble preacher of the Gospel, dur-

ing which time he exhibited in his life and conduct that uniformity which always characterized the good man. In his death, which occurred September 21, 1828, the suffering poor lost a friend and benefactor. Few men, if any, who ever lived in his community were as pure in character and so generally beloved by all as he was. Politically he was a lifelong Democrat, and his sons all followed in his footsteps.

Rev. Langdon was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Stamford, Conn., and six children were born to this union: Nancy B.; Solomon, who was a well and favorably known business man of Cincinnati, and the founder of the Langdon Bakery, now known as the Langdon Branch of the U. S. Baking Company, which is now in charge of his only son, Perin Langdon; Mary B.; Dr. Oliver M., a well-known physician, who was the first superintendent of Longview Asylum, occupying that position for ten years (he served in the Mexican war under Col. Brough in the First Ohio Regiment, doing duty as a surgeon); Caroline, and Ruth L., of whom the last named, Mrs. Punshon, is the only survivor. Mr. Langdon's second wife was Catherine West Bassett, daughter of Elisha Bassett, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; three children were the result of this marriage: Eunice M.; Col. E. Bassett, and Catherine E. The daughters reside on the old homestead, which is still in possession of the Langdon family. Col. E. Bassett received a wound while in the service of his country from which he finally died. Mention of him is given in the following sketch from the pen of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, and a portrait is also inserted through the generosity of his beloved sisters, as a token of respect for their brave brother and soldier.

COLONEL E. BASSETT LANGDON was born February 24, 1827, in what is now Linwood, a village on the Little Miami railroad, adjoining the corporation of Cincinnati. His father, Rev. Oliver Langdon, died in September, 1828. Bassett Langdon spent his boyhood on the farm where he was born, but he displayed such a fondness for intellectual pursuits that his mother often said of him, "Bassett was never intended for a farmer." He attended the public school in the neighborhood for a short time, and was then sent to Woodward College in Cincinnati, where he spent three years. After this he entered Miami University, where he remained two years, but did not graduate. He then returned to the farm, and notwithstanding his mother's prediction, remained in charge of it until he was twenty-five years of age, when he was placed on the Democratic ticket for a member of the Legislature, and was elected. He was twice re-elected to the same office, and afterward served one term as Senator from Hamilton county. During the leisure hours of his legislative career, he pursued the study of law, and at its close was prepared by Hon. William S. Groesbeck for admission to the Bar, entered upon the practice of his profession, and was engaged therein at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Upon the organization of the First Ohio Infantry for three years' service, he was commissioned its major, and served in this capacity in all the movements of the regiment until after the evacuation of Corinth, in 1862, when, at the urgent request of Gen. A. M. McCook, he accepted the position of inspector-general upon McCook's staff. After the battles of Perryville and Stone River, upon the promotion of Col. Parrott to the command of the brigade, Lieut.-Col. Langdon (he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel June 2, 1862), returned to the command of his regiment, which he retained through the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was mustered out with his regiment, and was afterward brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge," to date from March 13, 1865. After the war he received the appointment of assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District of Ohio. His nomination was opposed, and it was not until the third effort that it was confirmed by the Senate. This opposition embittered the last days of his life. He held the office at the time of his death, May 30, 1867.

This is a brief record of his life of forty years. Of his character no word of reproach was ever spoken. It is related of him that no act of unkindness or of disobedience ever pained the heart of his widowed mother. That he possessed a tender and thoughtful regard for the members of his household, and that he was actuated by the highest motives in entering the services of his country, may be seen by this extract from a private letter written to his sisters, but sent to his brother, with directions to give it to them only in case he was killed in the war. It is dated at Camp Wood, near Munfordville, Ky., December 18, 1861. "But the realities of war are around me, and I am not insensible to its danger, and have thought over the whole subject again and again. If I felt sure that death would be the only portion I should reap from this war, I should not the less be satisfied and even glad that I had taken up arms in defense of my country in the hour of her extreme need. I could not feel that I had performed my duty to that country, which, in peaceful times, has honored and trusted me, nor to the parents who gave me birth—to you who live now—nor to those who are to come after all of us shall have passed the dread trial that comes but once, but must come to all, if I had done otherwise than I have in this matter."

As a soldier Col. Langdon was conspicuous for his bravery. At Pittsburg Landing his commanding form made him a mark for the enemy's sharpshooters. One of their balls tore his hat from his head, and knocked him from his horse. At Perryville and at Stone River, while acting as a staff-officer for Gen. McCook, his horse was shot under him, and he was specially mentioned for gallant conduct at Mission Ridge, where, notwithstanding he received an almost mortal wound, he still kept with his men, and was among the first within the enemy's works. From this wound he never fully recovered, the shock to his system having induced an affection of the heart. His death, though not unexpected, was sudden. On the morning of May 30, 1867, he rose early; his breakfast was brought to him by his devoted sisters, but it was not touched. Near dinner-time one of them brought him some mulled wine as a reviving drink. On rising to receive it his head fell forward, and when it was lifted by his sister's hand life had passed away. To the number of brave men who yielded their lives at Mission Ridge was added one more, in the person of E. Bassett Langdon, who as truly died for his country as if he had fallen in that historic charge.—[Whitelaw Reid.]

HENRY B. SPRAGUE was born in Manchester, N. Y., March 10, 1819, the son of William and Desire (Benham) Sprague, both natives of New York, the former of Scotch, the latter of Hollandish, descent. The father was a blacksmith by trade. The subject of our sketch received his education in the public schools of Manchester and of Rochester. When he was a young man he learned the edge-tool trade—in which he excelled—with a Mr. Stager, in Rochester, N. Y. He remained there for a short time, and in 1840 came to Cincinnati, working first for the firm of Joseph Culp & Company; later he was a member of the firm of Seybold, Cunningham & Sprague, edge-tool manufacturers, and remained with that firm until the death of Mr. Seybold, after which he continued alone for some years. Mr. Sprague then went into the livery business, in which he was engaged, however, only a short time. He then came to Linwood, where he lived retired the remainder of his life, dying November 26, 1892. He was married, December 31, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Drusilla (Wilson) Belt, both natives of Maryland, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch, descent. Elizabeth's father died when she was but a small girl, and her mother afterward married John Carr, a boot and shoe merchant of Cincinnati. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, six of whom are living: William, residing at Cambridge, Ohio; Sarah and Elizabeth, at home; James M., a United States ganger; John C., an engineer on the C. P. & V. R. R., and Anna B. Harry C. is deceased. Politically Mr. Sprague was a Democrat.

GEORGE ANDREW and JOHN WILLIAM SCHRIMPER are the proprietors of a hotel and grocery in Linwood. George Andrew was born at Oakley, Ohio, March 25, 1864.



Bennett Langdon

His father, John William Schrimper, was born in Westphalia, Prussia. His mother, Anna Mary (Vogel) Schrimper, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. The parents emigrated to the United States when single. They became acquainted while living in Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and were subsequently married at Oakley. Here they farmed for a number of years, and afterward engaged in the hotel business, keeping what is known as the "Four-Mile House" at Oakley, which is now run by the Kroetz family. About 1866 they removed to Linwood, where Mr. Schrimper purchased the "Linwood House" and kept hotel until his death, January 8, 1872, after which his widow managed the business until her death, March 30, 1887. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living: George G.; John William; George Andrew; Anna Rosina; Anna Barbara, and Anna Mary. The deceased are: John George, who died March 27, 1874, and Anna Rosina, who died March 5, 1860. Mr. Schrimper was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was captain of Home Guards at Oakley during the Rebellion.

George Andrew Schrimper received a public-school education. He was brought up in a hotel, and as soon as he was able to work assisted his father in that business. At the death of his mother, he and his brother, John William, became proprietors of the hotel which they have ever since conducted to the entire satisfaction of their many guests. The brothers are engaged in the grocery business in Linwood, and are doing an excellent trade, giving their personal attention to the business. Mr. Schrimper was married, January 7, 1890, to Ada Bell, daughter of Joseph A. and Anna (Drusil) Rodocker, and they are the parents of two children: Mabel Alena, and George F. The family are adherents of the Evangelical Protestant Church.

JOHN MITCHELL DOGGETT was born in Hillsborough, Highland Co., Ohio, February 17, 1819, son of Newton and Mary (Mitchell) Doggett, natives of Kentucky. His grandmother's father was Jacob Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame. His father was an undertaker and furniture manufacturer at Hillsborough, Ohio, where he located in 1808, and continued in business until his death, April 2, 1839. His wife died in 1845.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Hillsborough. When a young man he entered into business on his own account, as builder and furniture dealer. In 1866 he located in Cincinnati, where he followed building and contracting, and in 1889 moved to Linwood, where he has since lived a retired life. He married, January 12, 1843, Elma B., daughter of Isaac and Sallie (Fenner) Parker, natives of Virginia, who came to Highland county in 1809. To this union have been born eight children, three of whom are living: Madison W., who has been connected with the Consolidated Coal Mining Company in Cincinnati for the past twenty years, is single, and resides with his parents in Linwood; Charles L., who is married, and resides in Cincinnati; and J. Kirby, who is also married, and lives in St. Louis. Those deceased were named as follows: Anna, Parker, Clarke, and Lizzie, who died in infancy, and Sallie M., deceased November 30, 1891, at Linwood, aged forty-one, who married Oscar B. Grant, and became the mother of three children: Arthur D., Frank D., and William D. Mr. and Mrs. Doggett are members of the Presbyterian Church at Linwood, and Mr. Doggett is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES D. LANGDON, a native of Vershire, Vt., came to Ohio in 1806, with quite a number of friends and relatives, who settled on farms on the Little Miami river. James D. Langdon, his father, lived to the age of ninety-three years. The genealogy of this branch of the Langdon family is somewhat interesting, and is briefly as follows: Phillip Langdon, with two brothers, came from Yorkshire, England, in 1640; he was the great-great-grandfather of James D. Langdon; his family home was in Wilbraham, Mass.; his son Paul was the great-grandfather of James D. Langdon. Paul had seven children; he and his son John were soldiers for a time in the Revolutionary war. John, the grandfather of James D. Langdon, had a family of eight children in Wilbraham, Mass., of whom the second son was James,

the father of James D. Langdon. Of this family of eight, five came to Ohio in the fall of 1806, traveling in common wagons from Massachusetts and Vermont in company with other pioneers, to Wellsville on the Ohio river, where they embarked on flatboats and floated down the river to Columbia, a short distance below the mouth of the Little Miami, where they landed and spent the winter. In the spring of 1807 land was selected on the Little Miami river which has been known ever since as the "Langdon Bottoms," and almost wholly devoted to the cultivation of corn.

James D. Langdon, the father of Elam C., was married in 1818 to Sarah Phelps, a native of Hallowell, Maine, who came to Ohio in 1817, making the long overland journey in wagons. A family of nine children was born and reared on the original homestead where the son John P. now resides. The family record of James D. Langdon is as follows: James D. was born June 13, 1792, and died April 13, 1887; Sarah P., his wife, was born May 1, 1797, and died September 11, 1863. James Harvey, born November 23, 1819, died, unmarried, in 1842; Sarah, born October 1, 1821, died in 1825; Cynthia, born August 23, 1823, married Henry E. Morrill, and died January 9, 1861; Harriet, born July 25, 1825, married Charles H. Williams, and resides in Springfield, Ohio; Cyrus Stebbins, born January 5, 1828, died unmarried in 1864; John Phelps, born December 8, 1829, married Keturah A. Nash, and resides in Linwood, Ohio; Elam Chester, born March 31, 1832, married Martha F. Nash, and resides in Linwood; Edwin Mattoon, born December 20, 1834, died unmarried in 1847; Henry Archer, born May 28, 1839, married Eleanor Corbly, and died May 13, 1876.

JOHN P. LANGDON was born December 8, 1829, on the farm where he and his family now live in Spencer township, Hamilton Co., Ohio. He has always been an active busy farmer, and lives on the very site where his father began his career and built his early western home about 1820. He enjoyed only such educational advantages as the common district schools afforded in the early days of subscription and free schools of Ohio, but he has found time to read and keep posted in the progress of events and all matters of public importance. Mr. Langdon has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Williams, daughter of one of the pioneer families of Ohio, but she died about five years thereafter, leaving a son, James W., who with his father cultivates corn on a large scale in the Little Miami Bottoms. The second marriage was with Keturah A. Nash, also a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Hamilton county.

Although the business of an active farmer usually occupies almost exclusively a man's time and attention, yet Mr. Langdon has from his early manhood been called upon to act and interest himself in public matters, both religious and secular. He has been an officer of the township and village repeatedly, and when the village of Linwood was first incorporated he was chosen mayor, which office he now holds, having been re-elected thereto for seven terms. His father was a prominent member and a local preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church, and very naturally he, as a result of his early training and surroundings, became also a member of that Church. Having a good voice and fair musical talents, he has always taken great interest in the music of the Churches and Sunday-schools. At present he is a teacher of the large Bible class of the Sunday-school in the Baptist Church, and is one of the prominent representative men of the village, in all public and moral advancement.

ELAM C. LANGDON was born in what is now the village of Linwood March 31, 1832, son of James D. and Sarah P. Langdon. During the early years of the history of Ohio the schools were maintained by subscription, and the subject of this sketch attended the district schools in the winter months till he was sixteen years old, when he became a student for the two succeeding years in Woodward College, Cincinnati, graduating in the English course in June, 1850. During the ensuing fall he accepted an offer of the position of clerk and bookkeeper in the store of his

brother-in-law, Dr. H. E. Morrill, on Broadway, New York City, and was thus engaged for about five years, residing in Brooklyn, across the East river. In the spring of 1855 he returned to Linwood and resumed the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. In April, 1859, he married Cynthia B. Allen, from western New York, and two children were born of this union. This wife died in 1868; the eldest daughter, Minnie, died in early girlhood; Leonora Snow, the youngest daughter, married Ernest E. Baker in April, 1891, and now resides in the Red Bank part of the village. In December, 1869, Mr. Langdon was married to Martha F. Nash, and they have had two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Harriet N., resides at home.

When quite a boy our subject became a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and on removing to Brooklyn, N. Y., he united with the Plymouth Church, of which the famous Henry Ward Beecher was then pastor. On return to Linwood he became a member of the Congregational Church in Columbia, one and one-half miles distant, and was also a teacher or officer in the Sunday-school there and the Union Sunday-school in Linwood. During the last few years, since the organization of the Baptist Church of the village, he has, with his wife and daughter, attended this Church and its Sunday-school, and with them became a worker in advancing the Christianity and morality of the village. The village was incorporated in 1874, and at its first organization he was chosen a member of the council, a position to which he has been re-elected eight terms. He was a member of the school board of the township and village for seventeen consecutive terms, and has always taken great interest in the affairs of the community generally.

JUDGE JOSEPH COX, presiding judge of the First Judicial District of Ohio, was born August 4, 1822, at Chambersburg, Penn., son of Dr. Hiram and Margaret Edwards Cox. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Both of his grandfathers participated in the Revolutionary war, and were sturdy pioneers on the then outskirts of civilization. His father was a finely-educated man, quite a linguist, and able to pursue his studies in various languages. A graduate of the Ohio Medical College, he was for many years a leading physician in active practice in Cincinnati and vicinity, often advocating propositions pertaining to his profession that were far in advance of the opinions of his contemporaries, but which have since been universally recognized.

The subject of this sketch was, when quite young, placed under the care of Rev. L. G. Gaines, a very eminent tutor of Clermont county, Ohio, where he was thoroughly drilled in the common branches of learning and in Greek and Latin, and afterward pursued a classical course at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, which institution in late years conferred upon him the degree of A.M. After leaving Miami University he studied medicine for a time with his father, but preferring the legal profession he became a student in the law office of Hon. Thomas J. Strait, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar and began practicing law, occupying his leisure hours in literary labor of various kinds, contributing frequently to the journals of the day, and preparing works descriptive of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. He was associated for a while in the practice with Mr. Henry Snow, and afterward with his brother, Capt. Myron S. Cox. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, and served in this position with marked ability. His term was an extraordinarily active one. Of the thirty murder trials which he conducted, the most noted in the Western country at that time was that of Arrison, for the murder of Allison and wife, by means of an "infernal machine" exploded in the Medical College on Central avenue, in Cincinnati, in which Mr. Cox gained high encomiums. By active prosecution he broke up the Big Sandy gang of counterfeiters, and sent ten of its members to the penitentiary; he pushed the investigations against corrupt officials and contractors, and, by having their contracts of the Courthouse and Lunatic Asylum annulled, saved thousands of

dollars to the county. He refused a renomination at the end of his term, and resuming private practice was actively and remuneratively employed until his election to the judgeship of the common pleas court, in 1866. In this position he served the public faithfully for fifteen years, being re-elected in 1871 and 1876. As a judge his integrity and ability as a lawyer were unquestioned, and was specially recognized by the Bar when, in 1877, there being a vacancy caused by the death of Judge H. H. Leavitt, the entire Bar united in a recommendation for his appointment to the position of United States District Judge. The election in 1876, which was a Presidential year, was very close, and, in order to establish his election, Judge Cox was compelled to lay bare the frauds perpetrated at the polls in a very celebrated cause before the Senate of Ohio, where he succeeded in maintaining his position. The judgment of the Senate was afterward confirmed, on the case being referred to the supreme court of the State. Retiring from the Bench in 1882, he engaged in practice with his two sons, Benjamin H. Cox and Joseph Cox, Jr., until the formation of the circuit court, when he was again called to judicial honors, and became the first presiding judge of that court for the First Judicial Circuit of Ohio. His large experience, deep learning and marked executive ability were recognized by his unanimous renomination and election by an overwhelming majority in 1886, and he still serves in that capacity with eminent satisfaction to the public and the Bar.

Before entering his judicial life Judge Cox was noted as a brilliant speaker on the political and social questions of the day. He was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery. On the dissolution of the Whig party he was among the organizers of the Republican party, became one of its active campaign orators, and served faithfully in the promotion of its principles as a citizen and on the stump, and as delegate to its State and National conventions. During the war of the Rebellion he labored unceasingly for the Union, devoting liberally of his means and giving the greater part of his time in efforts to raise recruits, build hospitals and provide for the care of the wounded and the comfort of the soldiers in the field. During this time he was obliged to travel extensively, and was intrusted with many important confidential duties. During the Kirby Smith and Morgan raids he served as captain of cavalry in the Union army. Since the close of the war he has been an earnest advocate, whenever the occasion presented, of the just claims of duty and gratitude which the Government owes to its defenders. Judge Cox is not noted alone in his profession, but he is frequently called upon to give the public the benefit of his scientific and historical learning. As a lecturer he never fails to attract large audiences, and by his instructive and entertaining discourses to please and educate the people. He is well versed in literature, and his style of delivery is always entertaining. His addresses and papers, which have been widely published and circulated, include among others "Archæology of the Mississippi Valley," "Life of General Harrison," the "Battle of Gettysburg," "Centennial Address at Marietta, Ohio," "Address at the Dedication of Eden Park, July 4, 1870;" "Sketches of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States;" "Addresses to General Grant, Garibaldi, Garfield, Schenck and others," and eloquent discourses at Decoration services at Springfield, Ohio, and at Spring Grove in the Centennial year. Judge Cox is a frequent contributor at the meetings of the distinguished Society of Cincinnati; he is an honorary member of many literary and scientific societies of this country and of European countries, and is one of the professors in the Law Department of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. In his private life Judge Cox is known as an excellent citizen, kindly and charitable in all his relations with his fellows, and a delightful social companion. He was married in New Orleans, May 9, 1848, to Mary A. Curtis, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly of Richmond, Va. Of their children four sons and two daughters still survive. The sons are all engaged in active business or professional life, and are prominent and respected citizens; one of the daughters, married to Mr. Sabin Robbins.

THEODORE MARSH, deceased, was born June 20, 1821, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of John and Margaret (Gillman) Marsh, both natives of New Jersey, and of French and German extraction. John Marsh, who was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, was one of the early pioneers of Cincinnati (1814). He was the father of seven children, six of whom reached maturity: William, Margaret, John, Theodore, Sarah and Mary.

Theodore Marsh was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Woodward High School of that place. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of W. Hodgson to learn the drug business, and served an apprenticeship of six years, receiving \$16 per year for his services. During this period it was necessary that he remain at the store during the night to supply the wants of any that might need drugs, or to frustrate any attempts of burglary. One night he was awakened by a noise at one of the side windows; he cautiously arose, not taking time to arrange his toilet, and with a weapon of an ancient pattern, called a revolver, belonging to his uncle, slipped through the front door, and found three men trying to gain an entrance through the window. He rushed on them like a demon, using his navy for a club, and succeeded in driving them away, but received a wound in the side from a knife that nearly cost him his life. He worked for Mr. Hodgson a short time after completing his apprenticeship, then went into business for himself on the southeast corner of Sixth street and Central avenue, continuing very successfully until 1861, when he served one term in the Ohio Legislature. He was city councilman for ten years, and also served one term in the State Senate. During the Civil war he raised a company of two hundred men to protect the city during Morgan's raid. He made a trip to Virginia during the war to collect the money due the soldiers of Cincinnati, and brought it home to their families. He was vice-president of the Kilgour Street railway for a number of years. On November 17, 1845, he married Miss Rachel Cunningham, born June 5, 1824, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Slack) Cunningham, natives of Pennsylvania, who were farmers by occupation, and Quakers in religious faith. Mr. Marsh died October 5, 1889, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Marsh is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and has been president of the Ladies Aid Society for fourteen years.

ISRAEL PENDERY was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 16, 1830, a son of Alexander and Mary (Ludlow) Pendery, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Hamilton county; she was the first white woman born in Cincinnati. Alexander Pendery's father came to Hamilton county in 1805 with four other families on a keelboat. Alexander and his sisters located at Ludlow Station in 1805. In 1807 he bought 100 acres of land in what is now Wyoming, where he remained until his death, in 1866. His wife died February 18, 1854. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are living: Goodlow, a retired merchant, born November 10, 1808; John L., born December 20, 1823; Israel H., our subject, and Susan B., born July 23, 1834. Those deceased are: Ludlow, William, Alexandra, Martha L., James T., Ralph and Mary A.

The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools, and at College Hill. After the death of his father he located on the old homestead, the same farm his grandfather bought in 1807, and in connection with farming he has followed contracting and landscape grading. He was married, January 28, 1858, to Mary S., daughter of Reuben and Eliza Vanzandt. Five children have blessed this union; Virginia M., wife of Albert Murray, residing in Louisville, Ky. (he is an adjuster for the Phoenix Insurance Company); Clarence A., who is engaged in the grocery business at Wyoming; Cora B.; John L., and Rosa G. Politically, Mr. Pendery is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic Lodges of Wyoming. Mr. Pendery has done a great deal toward the building up of Wyoming, and is highly respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM H. DUMONT was born in Lockland May 10, 1839, the son of John B.

and Mary A. (Wyckoff) Dumont, natives of New Jersey, the former of French and the latter of German descent. The father was a carpenter and contractor. He and his wife died in 1846, within two weeks of each other. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject is the only one living. Those deceased are: Mary J., Abigail and John.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Lockland and received his education in the public schools of the village. After the death of his parents, he lived with his sisters, and when a young man learned the trade of paper making. In 1863 he went to California, where he worked at his trade two years, and then returned to Lockland. In 1867 he commenced running a boat line on the Miami and Erie canal, a business which he has since successfully conducted. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A. Seventy-fifth O. V. I., under Capt. C. W. Friend, and took part in the following battles: Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Monterey, Shaw Ridge, McDowell, Franklin, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman Ford, Bull Run, and Alda. He received his discharge in 1863. In 1869 he married Miss Emma Boggs, daughter of David and Mary (Linn) Boggs, Emma being one of five children born to them, three of whom are living: Sarah J., wife of Abraham Hoagland, Emma, and Ayres. To Mr. and Mrs. Dumont were born two children: George H., and Mabel L., who died March 19, 1879. Politically Mr. Dumont is a Republican, and was a member of the council one term. He served during the years 1882-83-84 as superintendent of the Miami and Erie canal from Cincinnati and Dayton.

PHILIP GRUSH was born in Chambersburg, Penn., March 12, 1816, son of Martin and Elizabeth (Shafer) Grush, of German descent. The subject of our sketch was one of nine children. He was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He came to Cincinnati in the fall of 1833, was engaged in a flourmill for eight years, and subsequently followed farming and teaming. In 1865 he went into the ice business, to which he has since given his attention. He was married, in 1841, to Jane Batchelor, and eight children have blessed this union, of whom three are living: Mary, wife of James Ervin; Abia, wife of David Thompson, and Morris B., who resides at Lockland. Mr. and Mrs. Grush are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN G. LYONS was born in Indiana county, Penn., April 10, 1823, the son of James and Elizabeth (George) Lyons, the former of whom was of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. In 1824 his father removed from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Ind., where he engaged in farming. He died in 1877, his wife in 1878.

The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1845 he came to Cincinnati and worked four years under one man, at the expiration of which time he began contracting and building for himself. In 1862 he went into the mill business, manufacturing carpenters' supplies, which he continued ten years, and then took up contracting again. He married, April 20, 1851, Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Berch) Fogg, by which union were born eight children, two living, and six deceased. Albert E. is engaged in manufacturing blinds, doors, sash, and builders' supplies, in Lockland; Ella is a music teacher. Those deceased are: Walter B., Edward A., James B., Mary, Clara and George. Mr. Lyons is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES S. WOODRUFF was born in Litchfield county, Conn., August 1, 1816, son of Isaac and Lodina (Clark) Woodruff, both also natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. The subject of our sketch received his education in the common schools and at an academy, and in 1834 taught school at Watertown, Conn. In 1838 he removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in mercantile business, continuing in that line until 1864. He then bought a farm in what is now Wyoming, and

has since been busily engaged in the building up of that village. He has erected a fine brick block near the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and takes an active part in all the enterprises which lead to the advancement of the town.

On August 5, 1842, Mr. Woodruff married Charlotte R. Jenks, of Philadelphia, and to this marriage have been born six children, three of whom are living: Charles S., Jr., Gertrude and Edward. Those deceased are: Adda, Henry, and Anna. Charles S. and his father were engaged in the lumber and also in the boot and shoe business at Lockland for a short time, when their building was burned. Charles S. is now a general merchant at Wyoming. Mr. Woodruff and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican. He was one of the incorporators of Wyoming, and was a member of the council some years.

PAUL S. HUSTON, a representative of an old pioneer family, was born May 9, 1823, in Springfield township, Hamilton county, son of William and Martha (Peterson) Huston, the former born in Lancaster county, Penn., September 6, 1792, and the latter born February 9, 1796, in Springfield township, Hamilton county. They were of Scotch-Irish and English and German descent, respectively. William Huston came with his parents to this county when a child, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. After he reached manhood he engaged in distilling liquor, and carried on this business in connection with farming. He remained in his township until a year before his death, which occurred September 20, 1848, near Dayton, Ohio. He owned a large tract of land in Springfield township. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and took a very active part in the political affairs of the county. In religious connection he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

After his father's death our subject managed the farm for his mother until her death, in September, 1870, on the old homestead in Springfield township, after which he bought the homestead farm, consisting of 160 acres, and was actively engaged in farming until a few years ago. His only surviving brother, Rhinor, now helps to conduct the farm, and he makes his home with him. Mr. Huston has never married. Politically he is a Democrat; he cast his first ballot in 1844, since which time he has never missed voting, either at the spring or fall elections.

JOSEPH SAMPSON, of Lockland, Springfield township, was born June 4, 1821, in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, the son of James and Agnes (Cromwell) Sampson, and grandson of Joseph Sampson, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1792 and settled in Sycamore township. He was taken prisoner by the Indians and kept in captivity five years, obtaining his liberty through exchange for a British soldier. James Sampson was born at Columbia, Hamilton county, in 1794. He was a bricklayer by trade, and followed that occupation until 1840, when he bought a farm in Columbia township and engaged in farming. He died in 1878. He was married three times, and was the father of eleven children, five of whom are living. His first wife was Agnes Cromwell, a native of Ireland, who came to America with her parents at the age of two years. His second wife was Ellen Day, and the third was Martha Patmer. The surviving children are: Mary, of Huntington, Ind., and Joseph, who were born to the first marriage; David, Ann and Caroline, of the second marriage.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Columbia township, and at the age of eighteen began to serve an apprenticeship with William Swain, of Cincinnati, as a bricklayer. At the age of twenty-one he completed his term, and worked at his trade by the day in the employ of other men in Cincinnati until 1847, when he began taking jobs and contracting in the same business for himself. In that year he married and settled at Carthage, Hamilton county, remaining there until 1858, when he erected a residence in Lockland, of which place he has since been a resident. He has worked at his trade continuously with the exception of the four months he served in the Civil war, having enlisted in 1864 in Company I, One

Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I. He has served as councilman in Lockland for two terms, and is a staunch Republican. He was married, June 6, 1847, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of William and Martha (Wilson) Baxter, the former born in Ireland and the latter in Pennsylvania, of English descent. Mr. Baxter was a farmer by occupation, and they were members of the Presbyterian Church. To this marriage have been born two children: Albert, a telegraph operator in Vanburen county, Texas, and Mary, deceased. Mr. Sampson was again married, in 1853, this time to Mrs. Jane (Oliver) Doty (the widow of William P. Doty), who was born April 13, 1822, daughter of Henry and Mary (Logan) Oliver, the former a native of Ireland, who came to New York when young. To this marriage one child was born, John L., who is salesman for a firm of paper-bag manufacturers of Middletown, Ohio.

SAMUEL B. FINDLAY, deceased, was born in Franklin county, Penn., in 1802. He was one of Cincinnati's early citizens, coming here from Pittsburgh, Penn., about the year 1830, and became at once identified with whatever contributed to the interests of the "Queen City." He was one of the founders of the Central Presbyterian Church, and was a member of council and a member of the school board, when the latter offices were filled only by men of integrity and high standing. He was engaged in extensive mercantile transactions with firms whose names were landmarks in the early history of the city. He was the son of Col. John Findlay, of Franklin county, Penn., for years a member of Congress from his District, and who was noted for his bravery in the war of 1812. Gen. James Findlay, brother of Col. John Findlay, and of Gov. William Findlay, of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about 1792, served in the Indian war, and was afterward appointed receiver of public moneys. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, at which time he built Fort Findlay, now the county seat of Hancock. Gen. (then Col.) Findlay was with Gen. Hull at Detroit, at the time of the surrender, and so incensed was he at what, in common with both officers and men, he considered an act of cowardice, that when called upon to surrender his sword he thrust it into the ground, snapping off the blade and surrendering only the hilt. After the war the General settled in Cincinnati, was a member of Congress for several terms, and, to quote from Mr. Mansfield's "Memoirs of Daniel Drake," was one of the most distinguished of that band of pioneers who founded Cincinnati, shaped its fortunes, and formed its first circles of good society.

The subject of this sketch, Samuel B. Findlay, married Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of Samuel Patterson, one of Cincinnati's prominent pioneer merchants. Of their four children, John, who served during the war of the Rebellion in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and has since been identified with the banks of Cincinnati, and Mary Torrence, who resides near Glendale, are the only survivors.

GIDEON G. PALMER was born July 4, 1829, in Knox county, Ohio, the son of Job and Sarah (Gibson) Palmer, of whom the former was born in Pennsylvania in 1807; the latter was a native of Maryland, born May 3, 1806, and died December 26, 1836. She was a member of the Society of Friends. Our subject's father migrated to Knox county when a young man. He was a miller by trade, in which he was engaged in Fredericktown, Ohio, for a few years, and subsequently at Belleville, Ohio. In 1849 he moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he also engaged in milling, remaining there for about four years, when he returned to Ohio, locating in Lockland, where he now resides.

Mr. Palmer's entire life has been spent in the milling business. He was educated in the common schools of Fredericktown and Belleville. When he reached the age of twenty he began working in the flourmill of his uncle, H. Palmer, in Lockland, with whom he remained for a few years, and then rented what was known as the frame mill in Lockland; he operated this for two years, after which he and J. W. Bachlor purchased what was then known as the brick mill, now known as the Lockland Flourmill. Mr. Palmer was united in marriage November 7, 1850, with

Miss Mary Bachlor, who was born May 5, 1831, in Manayunk, Penn. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and her father was a shoemaker by trade. Our subject's wife died November 18, 1887, a devout member of the Methodist Church. This marriage was blessed by six children: William Iram, deceased; Elizabeth; Ida Luella, deceased; Fannie Estela; Maggie Laurena, and Anna May. Mrs. Palmer was a faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, and a devout Christian worker. She was of such a disposition that no one could spend an hour in her company without being the better for having done so. On December 19, 1889, Mr. Palmer married Mrs. Virginia McChesney, who died about two weeks after their marriage. He was again married, February 11, 1891, this time to Mrs. Nancy Young, a native of Loveland, Ohio. Mr. Palmer is actively engaged in business; he is kept busy looking after his milling and real-estate interests in Wyoming. He is held in high esteem by all who know him. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

MRS. ADALINE C. FRENCH, residing between Woodlawn and Glendale, Springfield township, Hamilton county, was born in Cincinnati, daughter of Edward and Julia Ann (Doggett) Harwood, both of whom were natives of Providence, R. I. Mr. Harwood migrated to this State when a young man, settled in Cincinnati, and was a member of the firm of Marsh & Harwood, proprietors of chemical works. He was successfully engaged thus for a period of twenty-five years prior to his death, which occurred in October, 1875. His wife died in August, 1875. Politically he was a Republican. They were both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harwood's grandfather emigrated from Oxford, England, and located in Rhode Island. His father was born in Providence, that State. Mrs. Harwood was left alone, before her marriage, in the world at the age of seventeen, and went to reside with her uncle, the Hon. David Doggett, of New Haven, Conn., who was once Governor of that State, was twice senator, and was also president of the law school at Yale. To Mr. and Mrs. Harwood were born eight children; only three daughters survived: one of them, Mrs. H. C. Robbins, resides at Mt. Auburn, one in Cleveland, the other in Springfield township.

Mrs. French was educated at Mr. Welbur's school in Cincinnati, and at Woodward High School. She was united in marriage February 14, 1865, to Mr. Maynard French, who was born in Evansville, Ind., the son of Ira and Nancy (Wood) French, and to this marriage six children were born. They attend the Presbyterian Church of Glendale. Mr. French was a Republican in politics. He was connected with the Ætna Insurance Company for twenty-three years, and was afterward vice-president of the Marsh & Harwood Chemical Works, of Cincinnati.

REV. LUDLOW D. POTTER, D.D., president of the Glendale Female College, was born in New Providence, N. J., January 3, 1823, on a farm which now constitutes the site of the village of Summit. He was related to the Ludlow family, one of two brothers being Col. Israel Ludlow, one of the founders of Cincinnati, and the other Gen. Benjamin Ludlow, both natives of New Jersey. A nephew of the latter was Benjamin Ludlow Day, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, omitting Benjamin. His parents, Maj. Jotham and Phebe (Pettit) Potter, were of Welsh and French extraction respectively; the former was born on the old homestead in New Providence, October 3, 1781, and died September 2, 1861; the latter was born December 23, 1791, and died February 23, 1871. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Amos, who resides on the farm in New Jersey, where his parents died; Sarah C., who is the wife of Daniel L. Bonnell, engaged in the milling business in Stanley, N. J.; Phebe, who lives with her brother Amos in New Jersey, and Rev. Ludlow D. Dr. Potter's paternal and maternal ancestors emigrated to America about 1640 and 1675, respectively. They finally settled in New Jersey. His grandfathers, Amos Potter and Benjamin Pettit, were captains in the American army during the Revolutionary struggle.

Dr. Potter prepared for college at a boarding school in Mendham, and entered as a Sophomore at Princeton College in 1838, graduating honorably in 1841. During the next two years he taught languages and mathematics at a classical school in Plainfield, N. J., conducted by E. Fairchild, A. M. In the fall of 1843 he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, but the next year transferred his studentship to Princeton, where he graduated as a theologian in the spring of 1846. Again, during the next Academic year, he taught a classical school in Pennington, N. J., and then in the fall of 1847 set his face westward, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Brookville, Ind., where he remained about six years. He had been licensed as a Presbyterian minister in New Jersey in 1846, and was here ordained the second year thereafter. He was in 1853 elected principal of the Whitewater Presbyterian Academy, in Union county, Ind., and held the post for three years, when he removed to Glendale, and became associated with the Revs. Dr. J. G. Monfort and S. S. Potter in the management and instruction of the Female College. Here he was head of the department of instruction, and in 1865, Dr. Monfort having resigned the presidency, he succeeded to that position, and has since remained president of the institution. Education is thus seen, in the length and prominence of his connection with it, to be his field of usefulness and honor, rather than the pulpit, although he has done reputable service in the latter, both as pastor and as occasional preacher to congregations in Hamilton county and elsewhere. His academic honors have also approved his career, he having been made Master of Arts by Princeton College in 1844, and a Doctor of Divinity by Hanover (Indiana) College in 1873. Dr. Potter was married June 4, 1850, in Pennington, N. J., to Miss Henrietta M., daughter of Enoch and Matilda Ketcham. Five children have blessed this union, all of whom are living: Rev. Thomas C. Potter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Jotham Potter, ex-treasurer of the Brush Electric Company, and now president of the Buckeye Electric Company, both in Cleveland, Ohio; Theodore Potter, M. D., a practicing physician, and professor in the Indianapolis Medical College; Louise K., widow of Edwin D. Strong, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Mary, who is at home with her parents in Glendale. Dr. Potter's first wife died July 17, 1867. On September 2, 1874, he was again married, this time to Miss Ellen Wiley, daughter of John and Margaret Wiley, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

REV. NICHOLAS J. KELLY was born August 31, 1851, in Brown county, Ohio, at which place he remained until he was ten years of age. He was the son of Christopher C. and Catherine (Carey) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former born in County Meath in 1822, the latter born in County Cavan. They came to this country in 1842, and now live at Hamilton, Ohio. They were the parents of three children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. The deceased are John and Mary Jane Kelly. Mr. Kelly's religious views are Catholic.

Our subject attended the district school in Brown county until he removed with his parents to Cincinnati in 1861. In 1889 they became residents of Glendale, Ohio. He attended the Cathedral parish school in Cincinnati, after which he was employed for several years with the firm of Chatfield & Woods. From 1875 until 1878 he attended St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and then attended Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West. In 1880 he attended Mt. St. Mary's of Emmitsburgh, Md. In 1881 he again returned to St. Xavier College, after which he entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary in Baltimore City, where he remained until ordained priest December 18, 1886. He was on a mission for about a year before being stationed as assistant at St. Peter's Cathedral in Cincinnati, where he remained until transferred to St. Gabriel's Parish, of Glendale, October 19, 1889.

THOMAS SPOONER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1817, and died March 10, 1890. He started in life for himself at the age of eleven years, and until he was fifteen was errand boy and clerk in some of the leading grocery and dry-goods

stores in Cincinnati. In 1833 he had charge of a country store in Somerville, Ohio, and in 1834-35 held a similar position in Elkton, Ohio. He entered the hardware store of Kellogg, Wells & Co., of Cincinnati, in 1835, and continued with them until 1840, when he formed a co-partnership in the same business with Jonathan P. Broadwell, under the firm name of Broadwell & Spooner. This continued three years. In 1845 he entered into partnership with Geog. L. Wood, and so continued three years, conducting a hardware and iron business under the firm name of Spooner & Wood, and in the manufacture of bar iron under that of Wood & Spooner, constituting the Queen City Rolling Mills. In 1850 he went to California, and with Adam Cannon and John Mitchell established the "Barnum House" on Commercial street, San Francisco. The United States Branch Mint was afterward located on this site. He returned to Cincinnati in 1851, and again engaged in the hardware business, in which he remained until 1854. In 1840 he was secretary of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, and a member of the directory the two following years. In 1841 he became a member of Cincinnati Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.; he became a member of the Grand Lodge of the State in July, 1842, and Grand Master in 1847; was a representative from the Grand Lodge of Ohio to the Grand Lodge of the United States, 1847-48; he was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Ohio, 1857-58. In 1848 he was elected a member of the city council of Cincinnati, representing the Second Ward. In October, 1854, he was elected under a nomination by the American party, by a majority of more than seven thousand, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton county, Ohio, and became ex-officio clerk of the District Court, Hamilton county, and clerk of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati. He served in that office three years. He represented the State as Senatorial Delegate in the convention at Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont as candidate for the presidency; and again served as senatorial representative for Ohio in the convention at Chicago, 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency.

At the close of his term of office as clerk of the courts Mr. Spooner formed a co-partnership with Coates Kinney in the practice of law. This continued but one year when he removed to his farm near Reading in Sycamore township. While living in the country he served seven years as a school director of his District; six years as member of the Sycamore township board of education, and five years as chairman of the board; for nine years he was one of the committee of visitors and examiners of the schools of that township. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of internal revenue for the First Collection District of Ohio. The office was organized by him in September of that year, and he continued in that position until August 20, 1866. In 1876 he removed to Cincinnati, and in the spring of same year was appointed a member of the executive board which had charge of the Centennial Celebration of Cincinnati for July 4th. In 1879 he removed to Glendale where he spent the remaining years of his life. In 1884 he was elected mayor of that village, and in 1886 was re-elected. His widow and eight children—four sons and four daughters—are still living. The family is of English ancestry, and descended from William Spooner, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1638. Mr. Spooner spent a number of years writing a history of his family and ancestors. This he made his life work, and completed it in the last year of his life.

JAMES FRANKLIN HEADY, physician and surgeon, office and residence in Glendale, was born in Vevay, Ind., November 7, 1851. His grandparents were natives of Virginia and removed to Georgetown, Ky., in an early day. George W. Heady, father of our subject, was born near Georgetown, Ky., in 1806, and died on his farm which he purchased direct from the United States government near Vevay, Indiana, November 8, 1863. The mother, Elizabeth (Johnson) Heady, was born in 1811, also near Georgetown, Ky., and died January 1, 1882, at Vevay, Indiana. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: John S., a retired

lawyer, now residing in Switzerland county, Indiana; Eliza, a maiden sister, residing with Martha, who married Jacob Richter, also farming in Switzerland county, Indiana; Frankie, wife of Thomas Heady, a farmer near Ghent, Ky.; Mary, wife of Rev. George C. Lamb, who has charge of the Presbyterian Church, Boone, Iowa, and James F. Edward C. died in 1878, and Dr. Thomas J. died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, where he had gone to render medical services during the yellow-fever epidemic.

James Franklin Heady was prepared for college at Moorefield Academy, after which he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., in 1869, graduating in 1873. He then immediately commenced the study of medicine, and in 1874 entered the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1878. In the spring of 1878 he located in Springdale, Ohio, and practiced medicine there six years. On June 24, 1884, he married Anna, the youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Randolph Hunt, and sister of Judge Samuel F. Hunt of the superior court of Cincinnati, Ohio. After the Doctor's marriage he located in Glendale, Ohio. He has been an exceedingly successful practitioner, coming to Springdale in 1878 with nothing but a thorough medical education, and by his industry he has accumulated quite a fortune. The Doctor having been a poor boy, and knowing the self-denial and persistent effort requisite for success, is always ready and anxious to assist the worthy poor, and more than one can thank him for a comfortable home. In 1877, after a fierce competitive examination for interne in the Cincinnati Hospital, at which seven out of eighteen applicants could be successful, he received the appointment, and served during 1877 and 1878. He has been president of the Glendale Savings Association continuously since 1888, during which time the capital stock has increased five-fold. In 1893, when the treasurership of the village in which he resides became vacant, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1894 was elected treasurer without opposition, he being satisfactory to all factions. He has been a member of the Springdale Presbyterian Church since he located in that place. No one stands higher in the community than Dr. Heady.

REV. DAVID PISE, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Glendale, was born in Belchertown, Mass., September 29, 1815. His preparatory course was mostly in classical schools in his native State; and he was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1838. This college celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in October, 1893. After four years spent in teaching he commenced his studies for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and afterward pursued them under the direction of Bishop DeLancy in the diocese of western New York. In August, 1846, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop DeLancy, and became rector of Christ Church, Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he had ministered during the year of his diaconate. In 1848 he was called to Trinity Church, Fayetteville, N. Y., and was also at the same time re-elected principal of the academy in that village, a position he had occupied for some years before coming into orders. It was during this period that President Cleveland was his pupil, the latter's father being at the time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that village. In 1850 our subject was called to Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn., and in 1854 to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Columbia, Tenn., where he remained fourteen years, and then, in 1868, was elected rector of St. Paul's Church, New Albany, Ind. In 1873 he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church in Portland, Maine. In 1875 he became rector of Christ Church, Glendale, which position he now occupies.

Dr. Pise was married in 1846 to Miss Amelia S., daughter of the late Richard Allison. She died in Glendale in May, 1877, the mother of six children, three of whom are living: Josephine; Rev. Charles T. A. Pise, rector of St. James Church, Marietta, Ga., and Elizabeth R., wife of P. V. Porter Wiggins, resident of Minneapolis, Minn. Rev. William Taylor Pise died in 1882. The father of our subject,

also a clergyman, was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1783, and died in Ashfield, Mass., in November, 1878, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. The mother was the only daughter of Eliezer Ayres, of Granby, Mass., and died in New York in 1853. The family is of German ancestry, emigrated to England four hundred years ago, came to this country in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. The grandfather of Dr. Pise was a physician, and for a time was in charge of a hospital on Block Island after the Revolutionary war.

CHARLES PORTER DAVIS, United States Volunteer Signal Service Observer, was born in Cincinnati September 7, 1843, eldest son of Charles Davis, Sr., president of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati. He received his education at J. B. Chickering Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and graduated in what is called a special course. After leaving college he studied art in Cincinnati, New York City, and abroad, and afterward had his studio in New York City for about five years. He then turned his course westward and located at Glendale, Ohio, where he has since resided. Although Mr. Davis is yet in the prime of life he has traveled all over Europe and America, and has also visited Cuba, Mexico, and many points of interest throughout the West. He now has charge of the United States Volunteer Signal Service Station, located in Glendale, a position he has occupied about four years. On October 5, 1892, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Josie V. Law, daughter of John Law, of Cincinnati. Mr. Davis has in his studio a very large collection of paintings and curiosities from both the United States and foreign countries, many of which are famous in the early history of Ohio. On his place he has a log house and stockade, which were built after the style of those in 1792, and are filled with many valuable books and relics. One oil painting which adorns the walls of the studio is more than five hundred years old. Mr. Davis was one of the defenders during the time of Kirby Smith's raid on Cincinnati and Morgan's raid through this section in the Civil war.

Charles Davis, Sr., father of our subject, is a native of Brighton, Mass. The mother, who was a native of Danversport, Mass., died in Cincinnati in 1881. They were the parents of two children. B. F. Davis, the youngest son, is connected with the Second National Bank, of which his father is president. The family is of English descent, and in politics its present representatives are Republicans.

EDWARD A. BICKEL, retired merchant, was born in Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, January 1, 1835, son of Peter Philip and Margaret (Rutz) Bickel. He was educated at Bender Institute in Weinheim, Baden, and came to this country with his parents in 1848. They bought land in the then center of what is now Lincoln Park, Chicago; but when the cholera was raging there in 1849 they sold out to a Mr. Millerman and removed to Evanston, Ill., thence to Waukegan, Ill., and thence to St. Clair county, coming finally in 1859 to Cincinnati. Mr. Bickel's father ran a stage and mail line in Germany and followed farming in this country. He was the father of five children, three of whom are living: Edward A., George P. and Philip. Philip is the originator of the leading German Baptist Churches of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., and a number of other leading cities throughout Ohio. He is at present publisher of a missionary work in Hamburg, Germany, collecting his literature from all the leading countries of Europe. He married Miss Kittie Clark, of Rochester, N. Y. George P. is in the cigar business in Cincinnati. The two deceased are Kate and Maggie.

Edward A. Bickel was married October 28, 1857, to Miss Mary K., daughter of Gearhart and Eliza Mellen (Brink) Greenfield, of Hanover, Germany, and they have been blessed with one child, a son, who was born May 30, 1858. He received his education in Cincinnati. Mr. Bickel is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the German Pioneer Society of Cincinnati; also of Washington Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. His political views are Republican. He was in the stove and house-furnishing goods business in Cincinnati for thirty years. Peter Philip Bickel, father of our subject, died November 23, 1884, and the mother died June 28, 1869.

JAMES FRANCIS CHALFANT was born January 20, 1821, at Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., of which place his father, Thomas Chalfant, was a merchant. His mother, America (Coburn) Chalfant, was a daughter of Judge Coburn, one of the earliest jurists of Kentucky. Our subject was early bereft of both parents, his father having died when he was but nine months, his mother when he was five years of age, and he then lived with his uncle, Francis Chalfant, in Kentucky. Afterward he came to this State and lived with his uncle, Robert Chalfant, a merchant of Felicity. Here our subject was given a clerkship, was finally admitted as a partner, and placed in charge of a second store in that place. His business knowledge was such that, while yet in his "teens," he was sent east to make annual purchases for the business.

About this time Mr. Chalfant was received into the Church by Wesley Rowe, then pastor of Felicity, and he at once supplied himself with a carefully selected library, and industriously pursued a well-chosen course of study to prepare himself for the ministry. His first sermon was preached in a revival meeting held by W. I. Fee, at New Hope, on the Georgetown circuit. Rev. H. W. Raper recommended him to the Ohio Conference at its re-union at Chillicothe, September 27, 1843, and he was received into the traveling connection. His first charge was Lewisburgh circuit, and the following year he was appointed to the Fletcher circuit. While in this charge he was united in marriage July 17, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Talley, of Batavia, Ohio, the marriage being solemnized by Rev. William H. Raper, his first presiding elder. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Newcomer) Talley, the former from Delaware, the latter of Maryland. They came to Clermont county, Ohio, soon after their marriage, where he settled on a farm and followed that vocation the remainder of his days. Mrs. Talley was a member of the River Brethren Church, while he was a Quaker. Mrs. Chalfant entered heartily into sympathy with her husband in his plans of work, and successively they served the Church in the following pastoral charges: Troy circuit; North Bend; Wilmington; Maysville, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Springfield, and Oxford, Ohio. He then went to Urbana, and presided over a new church at that place. He was then stationed at Park street, Cincinnati. At this place he became intimately connected with the late Bishop Morris, whom he accompanied in his official visit to the Conference in the Northwest. He next went to Dayton, Ohio. Afterward he was appointed to Trinity Church, Cincinnati, and under his pastorate the final indebtedness of this costly structure was paid. In the summer of his third year at Trinity he was appointed by the bishop and commissioned by Bishop Clark to go into the South as a superintendent of the mission work. After spending two years there with great credit to himself he returned, and was appointed presiding elder of the West district of Cincinnati. Having served a full term he was transferred to the East Cincinnati district, of which he was the successful elder for the next four years. This was his last charge in regular ministerial work. Having for several years suffered from disease of the heart, his physician advised him to retire from regular work. He was always active in the work, however, when health and circumstances would permit. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the General Conference. This was the Conference that settled the Book Concern troubles at New York, and had before it many subjects of great importance. He acted on all this with great prudence and wisdom. When in 1863 Bishop Morris was designated by the bishops to visit the Conferences in Western New York, and adjust the troubles that threatened the destruction of the Church in that region, he chose Dr. Chalfant as his confidential adviser, and took him with him as his private secretary.

Dr. Chalfant's abilities were recognized beyond the limits of his denomination, and in 1854 he was chosen one of the trustees of Miami University, which position he filled with credit to the State, the University, and to the Church he represented for a score of years. The hold he had on the minds of public men is also seen in

the fact that after he returned he was appointed to the responsible and honorable trust of a director of Longview Asylum for the Insane. His mind was of a high order, and under excellent discipline. His various and extensive acquirements were such that in about 1864 the degree of Doctor in Theology was conferred upon him by the Ohio University. He was a good presiding officer and a good judge of men and character, an excellent manager of the business of the Church, and the institutions of which he was trustee. He was a successful business man in his own affairs, a sincere Christian, a true friend, a generous neighbor, and a devoted husband, and his death is deeply deplored. To the brethren, wife and friends who visited his bedside he gave strong evidence of his spiritual triumph, his resignation to the will of God, his soulful trust in Christ, and his good hope in an everlasting life. In this blissful assurance he sweetly fell asleep in Christ, October 15, 1884, at his residence in Springdale, Ohio. His funeral services were held the following Saturday, and were participated in by Revs. R. K. Deem, W. I. Fee, W. L. Hypes, I. W. Joyce, J. J. Reed, J. Murray, D. C. Bigney, Mr. James, of the Presbyterian Church, and D. J. Starr, D.D. His remains rest in Spring Grove Cemetery.

F. C. WRIGHT was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 16, 1813, a son of John N. and Maria Wright, natives of Ireland. The father emigrated to this country, and, locating in the District of Columbia, remained there for a short time, and then, in 1798, settled in Cincinnati. He took part in the war of 1812. By occupation he was a school teacher. Our subject was a cooper by trade, and industriously followed this for a period of fifteen years. He was successfully engaged in the mercantile trade at Mt. Pleasant from 1848 to 1873, since which time he has been living a retired life. In 1838 he married Miss Julia LaBoyteaux, of an old and noted family. This union has been blessed with the following children: Aloin D., John, P. H., T. C., J. F., Mary and Cornelia. Of these, John and Cornelia are deceased.

JOEL BROWN was born February 28, 1806, in Connecticut, the eldest son of Aaron and Cynthia (Murray) Brown, both natives of Connecticut. He came with his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and settled in that county on one hundred acres of land, which at that time was all in the woods, with no evidence of civilization for miles around. They at once went to work clearing the land, and much of this work fell to the lot of our subject, he being the eldest in the family. Our subject's father remained in Ashtabula county until 1837, when he moved to Kentucky, and there engaged in mercantile trade for a few years. He then returned to his old home, and remained there till his death, which occurred August 31, 1876. His wife died August 17, 1837. Five of their children are living: Joel, Ezra, Cynthia, Marinda and Merrett. Aaron Brown's second wife was Loretta Lincoln, and to this marriage were born: Herbert, Birdsell, Melvin and Helen.

Our subject at the age of seventeen commenced working at the carpenter trade, which occupation he industriously and successfully pursued for twenty years, living in Cincinnati from 1838 to 1849. He then moved on a farm in Springfield township, and became one of the thrifty and substantial farmers of that township. He and wife moved to Mt. Healthy a few years ago, and are now living a retired life. In 1829 he married Miss Ann Wright, whose parents are prominent in the early settlement of Ashtabula county, Ohio. She was born in 1806 in Colebrook, Conn., daughter of Moses and Esther Wright, natives of Litchfield, Conn. In 1807, with his wife and five children, Mr. Wright moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and began farming, which occupation he followed very successfully the remainder of his days. Mrs. Wright made most of the trip from Connecticut to Ashtabula county, Ohio, on horseback, carrying our subject's future wife in her arms. Mr. Wright held the office of justice of the peace for seven terms, and was twice elected county commissioner. He was a very devoted Christian, a member of the Congregational Church, and did much for that organization. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born eight children, all of whom are dead except Alexis and Emma.

THOMAS BUTLER was born in County Kildare, Ireland, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Tracy) Butler, farmers by occupation, both natives of that county, who spent their entire lives in the vicinity of Kildare. They were the parents of four children: Edward, Tobias, Anna and Thomas, all deceased except Thomas. They were residents of this country.

Our subject emigrated to America in 1849, and landed at New York in May of that year without a dollar. He started westward on foot, locating in Butler county, Ohio, in the fall of the same year, and began working on a farm for one Robert Gibson, with whom he remained continuously some fifteen years. During this time he met the lady who became his wife, Miss Bridget Fritzpatrick, and they were married November 27, 1854. She is a daughter of John and Hanora (Maroy) Fritzpatrick, both natives of Ireland, the parents of five children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Butler, and Winfred, the latter a resident of Cincinnati. Mr. Butler purchased a farm of eighty acres in Springfield township, this county, in 1864, and located on the same in the following year. Here he has since remained, engaged in improving his farm. He has not been actively engaged in tilling the soil, but is living a retired life, enjoying the blessings of a well-earned rest.

MICHAEL JOSEPH LONEY, Sycamore township, Hamilton county, was born in Clarke county, near Springfield, Ohio, November 15, 1862, son of Daniel and Margaret (Foley) Loney. Both parents were natives of Ireland, the father born in 1822 and the mother in 1830. Their vessel was shipwrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, but fortunately they were picked up by an outward-bound steamer, and carried back to Liverpool. Taking a steamer again, they landed finally, in 1851, at Boston, where they remained one year, Daniel Loney in the meantime being employed on a railroad. This work did not suit him, as he had been engaged at farming in Ireland, and he therefore, in 1852, moved to Clarke county, Ohio, and commenced farming, which occupation he has successfully followed.

Our subject remained under the parental roof, attending the district school and working on the farm, until he was seventeen years of age. He then spent one year in college at Springfield, Ohio, afterward attending St. Mary's College for another year. From here he entered a college in Maryland, whence he graduated in 1884. After spending four years more in preparations he was ordained a catholic priest June 28, 1889, by Archbishop William H. Elder. He was then stationed at Dayton, Ohio, for five months as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, when he was transferred to Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Ohio; then to St. Bridget, Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, when he was appointed to look after the missions of northern Ohio for a few months. His next change was to Cincinnati, where he had charge of a congregation for one year. From here he was returned to Dayton and placed in charge of St. Joseph's for a few months. On December 8, 1891, he took charge of the Sacred Heart, at Reading, Ohio, where he still remains. He has had the church re-fitted, a new parsonage built, and other improvements made. Father Loney is also chaplain to Notre Dame Convent, Cincinnati. Politically, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT M. BENHAM was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 7, 1843, son of John and Fanny (Densmore) Benham, the former a native of Ohio and of English and German extraction, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Our subject's father was born in 1808 and died in 1874; he was a farmer by occupation. His wife died in 1871. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, Anna, Harrie H., Emeline, Alfred, Robert M., William and Martha.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he joined the Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, Thirteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside, under whom he served six months, when he joined the Middle Division of Mississippi, and remained there until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea. After the war he returned home and began to learn the carpenter's trade, but only worked at it for about three

years, when he learned the trade of plastering with his brother, in which he has since been engaged. He was married, April 4, 1872, to Minnie Dunn, the daughter of Breacha and Athensia (Patterson) Dunn, natives of New York and of Irish descent. To this marriage five children were born: Mael, wife of John Buck; Jessie, John, Frank and Miles. Mr. Benham is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the A. P. A., and politically he is independent.

THOMAS BYWATERS, born in Cincinnati December 29, 1819, the son of Hankerson R. and Sarah (Beard) Bywaters, the former a native of Virginia, and of English and Welsh descent, the latter a native of Louisville, Ky., and of Scotch and Irish descent. The father was a plasterer by trade. In 1815 he came to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade until 1836, when he was appointed treasurer; he retired from business in 1840, and moved from the city to a farm near Carthage, in Springfield township. He died in 1852; his widow in 1878. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are living.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Cincinnati, and received but a limited education. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the bricklayer's trade, which he has since followed, taking large contracts in the city and surrounding towns. He married, December 6, 1845, Sarah J., the daughter of Freeman and Lydia (Hersey) Ritterhouse, and five children have blessed this union, of whom two are living and three are deceased. Those living are: Adelbert and Norman, both in business in Lockland; the deceased are: Charles S., Edwin and Henry. The mother died May 6, 1888, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Mr. Bywaters is a descendant of Col. John Campbell, one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. PENDERY, deceased, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 17, 1816, son of Alexander and Mary (Ludlow) Pendery, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. His father was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch when a young man learned the blacksmith trade, which he worked at until 1870. He then engaged in mercantile business in Lockland, at which he continued until he retired from active life. He was married, May 11, 1848, to Naomi I., daughter of Bracha and Mary (Gorman) Dunn, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Connecticut. Mr. Dunn was foreman of the second shoe shop of Cincinnati. He was married in 1801 at Columbia, and in the same year bought a farm near Avondale, and locating thereon commenced its cultivation. After a few years he bought a large tract of land, now the village of Lockland. He died in 1858. He was the father of twelve children, of whom our subject's wife is the youngest, and the only one living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pendery were born eight children, of whom six are living: Belle, widow of Sherman Baken; Clara, wife of Thomas Mullen, superintendent of the Halderman Paper Company, of Lockland; Jessie H., wife of Herman Myers, who resides in Michigan; George W., station agent at Cummins ville; James A., who succeeded his father in the grocery business, and John M., a clerk in a freight office at Norwood. Mary J. and Luellen are deceased. Mr. Pendery was a member of the I. O. O. F. of Lockland, and politically a Republican. He was a faithful member of the Christian Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

CHARLES W. SKILLMAN was born in Lockland August 17, 1850, the son of Hiram and Eliza A. (Palmer) Skillman, natives of Ohio, and of English and German descent. His grandfather was a native of New Jersey, his grandmother of Germany. Our subject's father was a farmer by occupation, and a miller by trade, which he engaged in for many years at Lockland. He came to this place in 1844.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the common schools, and took a commercial course in Cincinnati, graduating in 1867. About one year after he graduated he taught a writing school. He then engaged in handling flour and feed. In 1876 he began collecting for the Miami and Erie canal, in which capacity he has

since continued. In connection with collecting he has an agency for the Royal and Northern Insurance Company. He is also secretary for the Building and Loan Associations of Lockland and Reading. He was married, February 27, 1870, to Vernelia, daughter of Patrick and Eliza (Palmer) Killin, who were of Irish descent. Nine children have blessed this union, of whom six are living, and three are deceased. Those living are: Verna E., Clyde N., Alma D., Corinne E., Lillian and Ada M. Those deceased are: Winfield, Charles W. and Myra. Mr. Skillman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican.

JACOB VORHIS was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 8, 1830, son of Albert and Ann (Flummerfelt) Vorhis, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively, and of German extraction. The father was one of Hamilton county's pioneer farmers, and died in 1849. The mother died in 1867. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six survive.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received such education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. He first began tilling the soil for a livelihood, and subsequently, in 1889, engaged in the undertaking business in Sharon. His business soon increased so as to enable him to start a branch at Lockland. In connection with the Lockland undertaking establishment, he owns a livery barn, in which his son is a partner, and controls the business. On November 8, 1851, our subject married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Meeker, which union has been blessed by two children: Albert M., of the firm of Vorhis & Son, of Lockland, and Freedis P., of St. Charles, Ill. Mr. Vorhis and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Democrat. He has been elected trustee of Sycamore township, and served several years.

G. W. DAVIS, M. D., office and residence Lockland, Ohio, was born at Batavia, Ohio, March 9, 1858, son of Azariah and Ruth (Patten) Davis, natives of Ohio, and farmers by occupation. The father died August 8, 1876; the mother is still living on a farm near Batavia, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Rev. L. M. Davis, pastor M. E. Church, Sabina, Ohio; Dr. W. O. Davis, Batavia, Ohio; Mrs. Emma E. Robb, Frankfort, Ohio; Dr. C. W. Davis, Madisonville, Ohio; E. C. Davis, Colorado Springs, Colo., bookkeeper and stenographer for a law firm; Lillie M., Batavia; Albert L., a farmer of Batavia, Ohio, and G. W.

Our subject was graduated at Lebanon, Ohio, and taught school seven years. He was a student at the Ohio Medical College and was graduated in March, 1888. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in Lockland. He was united in marriage, July 28, 1891, to Miss Alma C., daughter of Dan and Hannah (Renshaw) Mitchell, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lockland, Ohio, and the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the school board.

WILLIAM A. WILSON was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 24, 1848, son of John and Susan (Gorman) Wilson, the former of French, the latter of English descent, and both natives of Ohio. The father was a carpenter by trade, following this calling until 1852, when he went to California, where he died. The mother died in 1891. The subject of our sketch was reared in Lockland, and received his education in the public schools of that place. When a young man he learned the trade of carpentering. In 1867 he began building and contracting, in which he has since been engaged. He married, October 14, 1869, Miss Ida, the daughter of Elonza and Laura Abbott, the former of whom resides in Washington; the latter is deceased. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the National Fraternal Union, and politically he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL GUTH was born in France December 5, 1830, the son of Anthony and Sophia Guth. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native land, and there

received his education. He came to America in 1851, landing at New York October 6. He located in Cincinnati the same year, and began work at blacksmithing, the trade he had learned in France. There he remained until March, 1855, when he located at Lexington, Ky., and the same year removed to Louisville. In 1855 he went to St. Louis, Mo. On September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Missouri Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and all the other skirmishes his company was engaged in. He received his discharge February 1, 1863, after which he returned to St. Louis, and worked for an iron company until 1866, when he removed to Cincinnati and took up his trade again. On April 23, 1868, he located in Lockland, where he has ever since remained, and owns and controls two large blacksmith shops. He was married, March 23, 1856, at St. Louis, Mo., to Louisa Tiemyer, and eight children have blessed this union, four of whom are living, as follows: Emil H., Edward F., Lizzie J. and Emma. Those deceased are: Alfred H., Frank A., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Guth and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a member of council two terms; he is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Lockland.

FRANCIS M. LEFLAR was born at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, April 10, 1835, son of James and Phoebe (Frazier) Leflar, who were natives of Ohio, the former of French and the latter of Scotch origin. His father was a brickmaker by trade, and followed same till his decease, in 1837. The mother died in 1839. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five are living.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Hamilton, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He first learned his trade of brickmaking, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth O. V. I., being mustered in as first lieutenant. After serving fourteen months he resigned and organized a company for the Eighty-third O. V. I., of which he was appointed captain, serving in this capacity until January 17, 1865, when he was transferred to Company A, as captain. He was mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and returned to his home in Hamilton, but remained there only a short time. He then went west, and was employed by the Government to make the brick and lay them for Fort Sell, now Oklahoma. He returned in 1875, again locating at Hamilton, where he remained about ten years. He then located in Lockland, where he has since been engaged in a government store under D. W. McClung. Mr. Leflar was married, in 1871, to Dora Madox, daughter of William and Mary (Brown) Madox, and five children have blessed this union: Frances M., Stephen, William E., Albert A. and Herbert G. Mr. Leflar is a member of the K. of P. and the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

CASSIUS M. SKILLMAN, attorney at law, residence Lockland, Ohio, office, room No. 51, Carew building, Cincinnati, was born at Lockland December 5, 1860, the son of Isaac and Martha A. (Bachelor) Skillman, the former of whom was born near Lockland October 16, 1827, and the latter at Manayunk, Penn., April 9, 1829. Six children were born to them, of whom are living: Theodore; Mrs. Hannah R. Buchanan; Belle; Grant, and Cassius M. The senior Mr. Skillman is proprietor of the Lockland Packet Line.

Our subject graduated from Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, with honors, June 10, 1880, and from the law school of that city May 28, 1885. In 1881 and 1882 he was entry clerk in the wholesale department of Robert Clarke & Company's book store at Cincinnati. Immediately after completing his legal studies he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has pursued with fair success. He was solicitor of Lockland from December, 1885, to April, 1888, at which time he was elected mayor, and has served as such up to the present time. He was married, October 16, 1889, to Clara L., daughter of Washington M. and Emma C. (Witham) Park, of Clermont county, Ohio. Mr. Skillman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Knights of Pythias; politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

D. W. McCCLURE, physician and surgeon, was born in La Salle county, Ill., June 18, 1859, son of David D. and Hannah E. (Constable) McClure, the former born December 29, 1822, in Dearborn county, Ind., the latter born February 3, 1828, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was one of a family of six children. After leaving Illinois they located in Indiana, where the father died when our subject was but five years of age. They removed from Indiana, and lived in different parts of Ohio, again returning to Indiana, where he found employment on a farm, receiving fifteen dollars per month for his services, from which he saved enough money to enable him to begin the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. W. H. Swale, Sr., and later attended the Medical College of Ohio three terms, being graduated from that institution March 5, 1885. During his college terms he worked on a farm during the summer months. After graduating he returned to Indiana, thence removing to Lockland, Ohio, where his mother and three aunts resided. Here he became acquainted with Dr. B. A. Mecum, of Reading, Ohio, with whom he subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession until the death of the latter, March 13, 1887. He continued the practice alone in Reading, where he enjoys a large and lucrative business; he has also been the surgeon for the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. since 1889.

JACOB VOORHEES, of Sycamore township, Hamilton county, was born in Reading, Ohio, November 17, 1820, son of Jacob and Isabella (Pendry) Voorhees, the former a native of New Jersey, born October 7, 1777, died 1827; the latter of Berkeley county, W. Va., born May 1, 1789, died 1876. Jacob Voorhees, Sr., was educated in the common schools of New Jersey, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm. He emigrated to Hamilton county with his parents about the year 1792, and after marriage located on a farm near Reading, and engaged in farming and shipping produce to New Orleans on flatboats until his death, as noted above. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Voorhees and wife had nine children, three of whom are still living: Ralph, who resides in Reading; William, in California, and Jacob. Our subject lived with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he learned the carriage-making trade with Messrs. Armstrong & Barnes, of Cincinnati, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then returned to Reading, and worked at his trade at different places in the county until about 1872. He was then elected a magistrate in Reading, and has served in that capacity, by re-election, up to the present time. Mr. Voorhees never married. Politically he is a Democrat.

HENRY IHLENDORF, of Reading, Sycamore township, Hamilton county, was born July 31, 1848, in Oldenburg, Germany, and is the son of Frank and Engle (Frimerding) Ihlendorf, farming people, who were both of German nativity. They were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth, Bernhart, Frank, Agnes and Henry, all residing in Germany except the subject of this sketch.

Henry Ihlendorf was educated at college and lived with his parents until 1871, when he emigrated to this country, locating in Cincinnati, where he attended college for one year, and then engaged in the dairy business for two years. He then moved to Reading, where he embarked in business as a liveryman and undertaker, and has been identified with the town ever since. He has held a number of offices of trust; has served his township in the capacity of trustee for two terms, was a director of the County Infirmary three years, and was city treasurer five years. By his industry and integrity he has won the confidence of the people, and, as a matter of course, has a large trade in his line of business. On September 28, 1873, he married Miss Caroline Goeke, who was born June 1, 1840, in Hanover, Germany, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goeke, both also natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation. They were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, residing at Batesville, Ind.; Henry; Caroline, who came to America in 1870; Philomenia, residing in Cincinnati; Herman, residing in

Reading, and four deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ihlendorf are the parents of the following children: Henry, born September 20, 1874; Carrie, born December 23, 1875, died November 16, 1876; Philomenia, born February 28, 1877; Frederick, born April 10, 1878, Herman William, born November 19, 1880; Mary Catherine Cecilia, born February 25, 1883; died April 28, 1886; Mary Clara Henrietta, born February 23, 1884, died September 4, 1884; Mary Barbara Josephine, born May 10, 1885, and Mary Agnes Antoinette, born May 9, 1893.

JOHN MYERS, of Sycamore township, Hamilton county, Ohio, was born January 31, 1823, in Charleston, Va. (now W. Va.), a son of John and Margaret (Gleason) Myers, both natives of Maryland, the former of German the latter of Irish extraction. Mr. Myers, Sr., was superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for a number of years, but his later years he spent on a farm. Our subject was educated at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, and at the mathematical school in Alexandria. At the age of seventeen, he joined the engineer corps of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, working for that company in different capacities for a period of sixteen years; was passenger conductor, gauger of engines, and assistant ticket agent at Baltimore. He worked for this company continuously from the age of seventeen or eighteen to 1846, and was then in the employ of the Georgia Central railroad for four years as civil engineer. He then returned to the Baltimore & Ohio. In 1853 he came to Cincinnati, to locate the line of the Dayton & Ohio Short Line, and located the road from Maysville to Covington, constructing most of it. He also located the "Big Four" railroad, and helped to build the first street railroad in Cincinnati. He was then, in 1866-67, engaged in building street railroads in Milwaukee, Wis. He also superintended the water works at Rochester, N. Y., during those two years, and was chief engineer for the State of Ohio. He has done the principal surveying in Reading. Mr. Myers is a Democrat, and was nominated for the board of public works of the State in 1892, but was defeated by a small majority. He has served two terms as assessor, and in 1890, was elected real-estate assessor of Sycamore township.

In 1854 our subject married Miss A. Delia Woodruff, who was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1837, daughter of John and Catherine (Vanauker) Woodruff, the former of whom was a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., coming to Cincinnati in 1804, and engaging in the manufacturing of brick. He burnt and laid the brick for the first courthouse in Cincinnati; afterward bought a farm in Butler county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He kept a hotel at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, the principal part of his life, and was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born the following children: Flora, wife of Howard Friend, paper manufacturer, of Dayton, Ohio; Herman, agent for Mr. Friend; Arthur B., civil engineer, Mansfield, Ohio; Maggie, wife of Alfred Keeley, merchant tailor, of Cincinnati; Catherine; Grace; Latrobe and Guy Stanley.

FERDINAND FLADUNG was born July 13, 1842, in Spahl, near Geisa, Sachsen-Weimar, Germany, son of Henry and Barbara (Kell) Fladung, both also natives of Germany, the former, whose business was that of a farmer and stock dealer, born in 1801, and died in 1881, the latter born in 1810, and died in 1887. In 1867 Ferdinand Fladung emigrated to the United States and made his location at Reading, Ohio, where he worked at the trade of stone mason, his first stone work being on Mt. Notre Dame Convent at Reading. He also laid the corner stone of this great building under direction of Archbishop Purcell. After following his trade for a number of years, he began contracting, following same four years. He then commenced to ship stock, and also became proprietor of the "Farmers' Hotel" at Reading. He supplied Longview Hospital with cattle and hogs for several years, and in 1882 was made agent for John Klee & Son, selling their mineral water, ginger ale, etc., some ten years. He then erected bottling works of his own, and began the manufacture of ginger ale, mineral water and all kind of soft drinks, at the present time giving that business his whole attention, and enjoying a large trade.

Mr. Fladung is considered one of Reading's self-made men, and owns considerable real estate, which he has acquired through his own industry, economy and strict attention to business. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Priska Bambaugh, born in Germany in 1843. They were married in March, 1867, and she died June 21, 1882, leaving the following children: Edward, Anna, Andrew, Henry and Jacob, the last named being three months old when his mother died. In May, 1883, our subject married his second wife, Miss Mary Voelk, who was born in Germany May 7, 1863, a daughter of Adam and Margaret Voelk, also natives of Germany, who emigrated to Cincinnati in 1880. Mr. Voelk, who was a farmer, was born in 1825, and died in 1889; his wife was born 1824, and died in 1891. Both were members of the Catholic Church. By this last marriage there have been three children: Rosa, Philip and Joseph. Mr. Fladung is a member of the present council of Reading. He is president of the Roman Catholic Cemetery of that place, and is also president of the German Building, Loan and Savings Association, of which he has been an officer for ten years. He was one of the first in Reading to have an electric light plant and water works built. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN KOELSCH, of Reading, Sycamore township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born July 20, 1837, in Germany, a son of Henry and Sarah (Ring) Koelsch, the latter of whom was born in Germany in 1811, emigrated to this country in 1850, and is now living in Kansas. The father was born in 1807, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1846. Our subject emigrated to this country with his mother, making the voyage in a sailing vessel called the "New England," and landing in New Orleans. He came to Reading, Ohio, in 1852, and commenced to learn the tailor's trade, working three years with John Crow. He moved into the city, and worked there for a year; then went to Reading, and in 1820 started in business for himself, which he has since followed, furnishing employment to about twenty employes. He has accumulated considerable property, among which may be mentioned twelve vacant lots and a number of houses and lots, all accumulated by his own energy and industry. He is a stanch Democrat, has been councilman of Reading fourteen years, has held the office of trustee of the Seminary of St. Peters, and is considered one of Reading's very best citizens.

Mr. Koelsch was married, in 1862, to Barbara Doll, who was born in Germany April 11, 1837, emigrating to Canada and thence moving to this State. She is a daughter of Michael and Margaret Doll, the latter dying when she was quite young. The father was a stone cutter by trade. This union has been blessed with the following children: Henry, Barbara, Charles; Frank, George and John (all three deceased); Ursula, Theodore, John and Augustus. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

REV. CHARLES WIEDERHOLD, Reading, Sycamore township, was born in Treves, Rhine Province, Germany, June 11, 1853, son of Charles and Bertha (Ruehl) Wiederhold. The former was born in Saxony, and was for almost fifty years postmaster inspector.

At the age of ten years our subject entered the gymnasium at Treves, where he graduated at the age of eighteen years, when he entered the priest seminary at that place and remained three years. He then spent one year in the University of Muenster, Westphalia, when he was ordained a priest March 29, 1876, at Treves, by Bishop Eberhart. In April, 1877, he came to Cincinnati and was appointed assistant priest at the St. Anthony for one year. From there he was sent to Piqua, Ohio, where he remained three years, when he was transferred to Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he remained two years. Then he took charge of St. Philumena Church, Stone Lick, Clermont county, and St. Paul's Church, Yellow Springs, Greene county. In September, 1887, he became pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Church at Reading, where he still remains. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN WILLIAM SPRUNG, JR., Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born on Grant street, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6, 1853, son of John and Louise (Eggers) Sprung. They were born in Hanover, Germany, emigrated to America in 1846, and located in Cincinnati, where the father engaged in plastering, having learned that trade in Germany, which he followed exclusively until 1859. He then engaged in handling sand in connection with his trade, which he continued until 1889, when he removed to Carthage, where he is now living a retired life. He is a Republican, and with his wife is a member of the German Lutheran Church. They have the following children: Anna, residing in Ludlow, Ky.; Mary, living in Reading; Ludlow, of Carthage, and John William.

Our subject lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati and Carthage. At the age of thirteen he began driving on the canal, and continued at this business until he was seventeen; was captain of a canal boat eight years. He then engaged in the furniture business at Reading, where he is still doing a good business. On May 23, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Francis and Wilhemina (Kroegert) Vorelman, natives of Hanover, the former of whom was born in 1813, and died April 29, 1892; the latter was born July 18, 1820. Mr. Vorelman came to Cincinnati when he was a young man, and opened a tailor shop which, however, he carried on but a short time. He then located in Reading, and engaged in the dry-goods business in connection with his trade, which he conducted until his death. He and his wife were Catholics. They had the following children: Mary, Henry, Minnie and John D. Mr. and Mrs. John Sprung have had three children: Mary and Martin Henry, both deceased, and John. Politically Mr. Sprung is a Republican.

THOMAS J. HOFFNER (deceased) was born, in 1827, in Springfield, Ohio, son of George and Mary (Tucker) Hoffner, both natives of Maryland. He lived with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Cincinnati and engaged in the tinner's trade with his brother Jacob, which he followed three years. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, and started in the tinning business for himself, conducting same three years, and then located at Licking, Ohio. After a few years residence in that place he removed to Lockland, same State, where he remained in business as a tinner and general hardware dealer until his death, which occurred December 5, 1889.

On November 7, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah Gismere, born February 13, 1829, in Sycamore township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Mary Dorel, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came here in 1833 and located on a farm near Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner had two daughters and one son. Arabella, one of the daughters, is a music teacher by profession, and lives at home for the purpose of managing her mother's business affairs. Jessie, the second daughter, is the wife of B. F. Curtis, and lives in New Haven, Conn. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hoffner started in life with very little money, but was fairly successful in business, and left his widow in comfortable circumstances. During the latter part of the Civil war he served his country in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a Republican.

HERMAN J. GOETZE. To him who pens the incidents of a life resplendent with military glory, or colors the fame of one whose character warms aglow in the applause of admiring senates, there comes at times a satisfaction no less pleasurable in the bestowing of praise in the civil walks of life, where industry and honesty, intelligence and modesty, affection and kindness, round up to the full stature of manhood those whose being and doing give stability and excellence to human affairs.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, August and Sophia (Hartmann) Goetze, were both born in 1830, in that province of Germany known as Hesse Cassel. Early imbued with a love of liberty and enthusiastically fond of romantic incident, there

was, in their union of heart and hand, a response to the promises of ever-joyous success in liberty's land, beyond the seas, and the young couple, bidding farewell to childhood's scenes and the ties of home and kinship, sailed away upon the broad Atlantic, reaching safely the harbor of New York on June 29, 1854. Thence, one month later, they came to Cincinnati, to found therein their future home. To Mr. and Mrs. Goetze were born nine children, six of whom are now living—four sons and two daughters. From that bent of disposition derived from ancestors long concerned in professional and commercial employments, the sterling virtues of the young folks, their affection, intelligence, industry and kindness, soon gathered around them many friends, and thus, in circumstances happy and fortunate, they achieved in life's varying round those successes which bring honor to age and cause their children in declining years to rise up and call them blessed. In 1883, Mr. Goetze crossed the Ohio to become a resident of Kentucky, making his home in the city of Dayton. For eight years Mr. Goetze has served his fellow citizens as treasurer of the town; and to his wise foresight and sterling judgment may be attributed that financial status and prosperous future of the corporation.

Of the four sons, all of whom are druggists, Herman J. Goetze deserves special mention. He was born in Cincinnati, April 30, 1855. During the years of childhood his first perceptions were sharpened by the ever-changing scenes of city life, the turmoil of business as observed in the neighborhood of his father's home. When old enough he entered the Eleventh District school, one of the best in the city, and here, from grade to grade he passed, as years rolled on, through the extended course of the German-English department. Imbued by his parents at an early age with a love of knowledge, and thirsting for higher attainments in scientific and literary learning, Herman J. made the completion of the school's curriculum as but the beginning—the stepping-stone to a "life-time course;" so that in the hours of leisure, when not employed strictly in the duties of his vocation, he has continued laborious research; so that to-day he is not only a well-read man—his mind stored with useful information—but he has, by critical examination of theories and philosophy, become profoundly educated in all those subjects which spring from or are allied to his life's work—pharmacy and experimental chemistry. Methodical in thought, habit and doing, Mr. Goetze carries his spiritual modes into material form; believing upon the facts of experience that pharmacy is a science as exact as mathematics, he also contends that a *model store* is one in which compounds, simples and apparatus are placed in that relative position which will enable a druggist to know accurately just where each article is, and know also that the order of arranging enables him to prepare a prescription more speedily and safely than by any other method. As a result of this Mr. Goetze takes pride in the fact—a fact often remarked by physicians and visiting professionals in the same vocation—that his drug store in Lockland is the model drug store of the city and suburbs. But Mr. Goetze is not alone in life's duties and successes. With happy fortunateness, as Herman J. pleasantly remarks, he "lived to love," and loving, married Miss Alice, the accomplished daughter of Col. T. J. Haggard, of Winchester, Ky. Mrs. Goetze is a direct descendant of Mrs. Annie McArthur, daughter of Hon. James M. McArthur, whose name is conspicuous in the pioneer annals of Kentucky. To gladden and bless the home of Mr. Goetze and his estimable wife, two interesting and beautiful children have come, Carl H., born December 9, 1884, and Stella G., born September 22, 1887. Thus happily united with his heart's choice, a wife dividing with an honored husband the cares and responsibilities of life, Herman J. Goetze has thus far signally prospered in business, increasing year by year a stock already ample in quantity and variety, and introducing from time to time according to public needs, those inventions and appliances demanded by advance and pharmaceutical and chemical science. In the model drug store at Lockland, Mr. Goetze is ably assisted by his younger brother in the same profession, Mr. Henry Goetze. [Thomas M. Dill.

THOMAS J. MULLEN, superintendent of the Haldeman Paper Company, with place of business and residence in Lockland, was born in the town of Reading, Ohio, April 15, 1854. He is the son of James and Jane (Hamilton) Mullen, both natives of Ireland, the former born in 1821, the latter in Newbliss, Ireland, June 23, 1826. They were married May 13, 1846, emigrated to New York in 1848, remaining there about eighteen months, and then removed to Reading, Ohio, where they settled. His father's business was that of a contractor, which he followed until his death, October 19, 1854, being killed by the caving in of a gravel bank. Their family consisted of five children—one daughter and four sons—one son dying when only four months old. The family reside in Lockland. The daughter, now Mrs. A. G. Parent, lives on Hillside avenue; William H., machinist, on Shephard avenue; and Robert J. and Thomas J. both on Cooper avenue. The mother is still living, having moved from Reading to Lockland March 10, 1869.

Our subject attended the public schools at Reading, Ohio, receiving only a common-school education, and in July, 1865, found employment with the Haldeman & Parker Paper Company, remaining with them until 1879, when he operated a machine for George H. Friend, remaining there six months, and again took a situation as machine tender for the Haldeman Paper Company at their lower mill in Lockland. He was promoted to foreman November 14, 1882, and held the position until his resignation November 3, 1889, to accept a position with the Central Paper and Fibre Company, superintending the building and erection of their mills, first going to Kearney, Neb.; thence to Beatrice, Neb.; then to Maumee, Ohio; then to Chilli-cothe, Ill. On May 1, 1890, he resigned this position on account of failing health, and took a position with the Haldeman Paper Company as engineer, holding that incumbency three months, when he was promoted to the position of superintendent over their mills at Lockland, also one at Monroe, Mich., and one at Rockdale, Ohio, which position he still holds. Mr. Mullen was united in marriage, June 10, 1880, with Miss Clara, daughter of James and Naomi (Dunn) Pendery, the former born July 17, 1816, in what is now the village of Wyoming, and died April 9, 1891, at his home at Lockland. Mrs. Naomi (Dunn) Pendery was born in Lockland, August 6, 1826, and is still living on Patterson street in that village. To Mr. and Mrs. Mullen were born two children: Edna J., born July 14, 1886; and Charles, born June 4, 1891, and died December 20, 1891. Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mullen is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, and in 1888 was elected a member of council for the village of Lockland.

F. S. MOSSTELLER, carpenter, was born in Sharonville, Ohio, October 8, 1840, the eldest in the family of five children born to Jacob and Hannah (Sotcher) Mossteller. The father was a native of North Carolina, born June 1, 1814, the mother a native of Ohio, born October 13, 1816. They were successful farmers of Sycamore township. Their family consisted of F. S.; Mary, wife of Samuel Hoffman, of Warren county; Thomas and Charles, farmers in Butler county, and William, a farmer in Hamilton county. They are all married and have good farms.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the district school, and Farmers' College at College Hill. For three years he taught in the Hamilton county schools, and then chose, as an occupation, the trade of a carpenter, which he has since followed. He enlisted in the Civil war as a corporal of Company H, Eighty-third O. V. I., and served three years, having participated in many fierce battles, among them being the siege of Vicksburg, also in the Red River expedition and the affair at Champion Hills. He received his discharge in 1865. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Carpenters' Union, and of the Universalist Church. He is a Prohibitionist, and has served three years as justice of the peace in Sharon precinct. Mr. Mossteller was married December 26, 1869, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert and Margaret Whallon, of Hamilton county. This union was blessed with three

children, two of whom are living: Ida M. and Mable I., both at home. The family are of German descent.

J. B. ARGADINE, physician and surgeon, with office and residence in Reading, was born in Sharonville, December 6, 1867, son of Robert and Martha (Baxter) Argadine. The father was a native of Ohio, born near Sharonville, June 15, 1814, and died February 14, 1892; the latter was born near Mason, Ohio, July 27, 1829, and died August 23, 1886. They were prominent farmers in Warren county, and were the parents of two children: Robert and J. B.

Our subject was educated in the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, and received his medical education in the Cincinnati Medical College, Ohio Medical College, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He graduated in the spring of 1893 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, opened an office for the practice of his profession in Sharonville, and since removed to Reading. The Doctor is devotedly attached to his profession, and is building up a lucrative practice in his chosen field. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM FRICKE, of Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, was born September 29, 1837, in Westphalia, Germany, the son of a musician. In 1857 he emigrated to the United States, located in Cincinnati, and engaged in the tailoring business, having learned the trade in his native country. Here he remained ten years, and then took up his residence in Reading, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was united in marriage May 19, 1860, with Miss Mary, daughter of William and Catherine (Smearsoltz) Helmkamp, both natives of Germany. Her father, also, was a musician. Her mother died in Germany, and then her father came to Ohio, locating in Cincinnati about the year 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke are the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are deceased: Elizabeth, Willie (I) and Willie (II); the living are: Emma, Anna, George and Dora (all four married), and Lewis, Lena, Henry, Elizabeth, Frederick and Frank. Mr. Fricke and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church, and he is a Republican in politics. He enlisted in the defense of his country in the one-hundred-days' service, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth O. N. G., and held the rank of corporal.

WILLIAM HENRY MYERS, a representative farmer of Sycamore township, was born on the place which he now occupies, August 24, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Ann (Beeler) Myers. His parents, who were of early German origin, were born near Hagerstown, Md., but both of their families came to Kentucky about 1803, and two years later moved to Sycamore township, being among the first settlers, and here they and their posterity have always been upright and progressive citizens. Joseph Myers, the original settler, had a large family, as did also his son Jacob, the latter's consisting of twelve children: Gideon, a prominent farmer of Spencer county, Indiana; Elizabeth; Jeremiah, farmer, Sycamore township; John, a wagon maker; Sharon A.; Clinton, a bricklayer, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter; Jennie, who died single at the age of fifty years; David, who died in infancy; Stephen, who died in the army near Natchez, Miss., in 1862; Hannah, and William H. The old homestead is still occupied by Elizabeth, Peter, and the two youngest. Owing to the fact that his brothers had all enlisted in the army, our subject's education was limited to the public schools of his native town. He has made farming the chief occupation of his life, and though not an office seeker he has always remained firm in the ranks of the Republican party. The Beeler family settled in Sycamore township in 1806.

SYLVESTER THOMPSON was born on his father's homestead in Sycamore township, March 16, 1845, a son of Ezra F. and Lucy (Nichols) Thompson, the former born in Sycamore township, September 5, 1808, the latter born in Carthage in 1816. The father was a carpenter in the early years of his life, but in later years, when the frost of many winters began to turn his hair to a silvery hue, he and his wife with a source of satisfaction settled down upon a farm to spend the remainder of their

lives in quietude and happiness. Eight children composed the family circle, four of whom are still living: Samuel, of Branch Hill; Sylvester; Alva, a machinist of Cincinnati, and David, who farms the old homestead in Sycamore township, a biographical sketch of whom follows this. The homestead has been in the family for three generations.

The subject of this notice received his education in the district schools of Sycamore township, since when he has followed farming, a greater part of the time on the old homestead. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the one-hundred-days' service. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically is a Republican, and has been a member of the board of elections five years. Mr. Thompson was married September 1, 1870, to Miss Nancy, daughter of John Kerr, of Hamilton county, and two children were born to them: Walter, who died in infancy, and Georgie, who resides at home. This wife dying September 28, 1878, Mr. Thompson married, for his second, Miss Emma, another daughter of John Kerr. This union has been blessed with six children: John, Lucy, Mildred, Mabel, Ethel and Herbert. The mother of these died January 23, 1891. The family are of Welsh and Scotch descent. The great-grandfather of our subject came from New Jersey to Cincinnati, when a blockhouse was the only protection from the Indians.

DAVID THOMPSON, farmer, was born on his father's homestead in Sycamore township, September 15, 1855, a son of Ezra F. and Lucy (Nichols) Thompson, the former born in Sycamore township in 1808, the latter in Carthage in 1816. He was educated in the district schools of Sycamore township, a part of the time since which he has followed farming on the old homestead, and has been very successful. This homestead has been in the family for three generations, his great-grandfather having purchased from Judge Symmes 1280 acres, for which he paid twelve and one-half cents per acre. Our subject was married April 3, 1879, to Amanda, daughter of Andrew J. and Mary A. Roosa, natives of Hamilton county, and one child, Maud, has come to bless their union. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, with an eye open for the best men.

SAMUEL VAIL, JR., farmer, was born in Sycamore township, July 14, 1830, son of Samuel and Ella (Shepherd) Vail, the former born October 24, 1797, in Pennsylvania, the latter born April 18, 1803, and died February 10, 1835. The father came to this country in 1821, and settled on a farm in Sycamore township, which is now owned by Samuel, Jr. After the death of his first wife he married Sallie F. Green, who died July 22, 1875. There were eight children in his family, only two of whom are now living, Thomas and Samuel. Those deceased are: Mary, Moses, Mary, Moses, Ellen and Kathrine. Our subject was educated in the district schools of Sycamore township, and later in life chose farming as an occupation. In February, 1855, he married Keziah, daughter of Joseph and Martha Gorman, natives of Hamilton county, and farmers; her mother was born in 1815 and died in 1892. Mr. Vail's family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living: Manda, Charles, Henry, Samuel, George, Tillie and John.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, retired farmer, was born in Sharonville, Ohio, October 12, 1825, son of Simon and Catherine (Hercules) Hageman, natives of New Jersey. The father died July 24, 1860; the mother was born December 16, 1781, and died February 5, 1862. They were successful farming people of Hamilton county. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom Joseph is the only survivor.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, Adrian Hageman, was born in New Jersey in 1745, and died June 2, 1821; his grandmother, Jane (Lapardus) Hageman, was born in New Jersey in 1749, and died in July, 1803; they came to Hamilton county about 1800. They were the parents of eight children. They were also farming people. His maternal grandfather, William Hercules, was born in Scotland in 1738, and, emigrating to this country in 1774, settled in New Jersey.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Sycamoretown ship, and has made farming his life work. He has acquired by his labor a sixty-eight-acre farm in Sharonville, where he now resides. He served three months as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth O. V. I. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Prohibitionist in political affiliation.

M. E. RIECK, farmer, was born in Sharonville December 12, 1861, son of John Rieck, who was born in Sharonville December 22, 1819. He had two children by his first marriage: Celestina, wife of Dr. B. S. Bramble, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and William, of this county. He married, for his second wife, Sarah J. Hageman, who was born August 24, 1830, and died January 8, 1892. This second marriage was blessed with four children, two of whom are living: Emma, wife of C. R. Gano, Jr., of Sycamore township, and our subject. Those deceased are: Cecil and John, Jr. Mr. Rieck's early occupation was farming, which he followed for a number of years, and then engaged in general merchandising in Sharonville for twenty-seven years. He finally sold out this business, and again engaged in farming, being very successful, and is long to be remembered as one who took an active part in the early development and settlement of the country.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Sharon and Cincinnati, and at Chickering Institute. At the age of nineteen he commenced to work on his father's farm, and has since followed this occupation. He married, December 13, 1882, Miss Ella, daughter of A. C. Richards, formerly of Cincinnati, and a prominent furniture dealer of that city. They are the parents of three children: John A., William A. and Miles E., Jr. Mr. Rieck is of German descent. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW MYERS, retired farmer, with residence at Sharon, was born near Cincinnati in 1810, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Myers, the former a native of Virginia who came to Hamilton county in 1800, where he died in 1828; the mother, Elizabeth Myers, was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. Both were of German descent. They were wealthy farming people. Mr. Myers served as soldier in the war of 1812. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom are living: Elizabeth Schuff, residing near Sharon, and Andrew. Our subject was educated near Rising Sun, Ind. He chose farming for his life occupation, and has always followed it, meeting with unlimited success. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Jane Crosson, of this county, and their union was blessed with five children, three of whom are living: Jane, wife of Joseph Conrey, of Troy, Ohio; Malinda, wife of Alonzo McGrew, of Sharon, and Dr. Myers, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Myers has ever followed a Christian life, having been a member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years, and has filled all the offices in the church. Politically he is a strong Republican.

JOHN T. CONKLIN, real-estate dealer and farmer at Blue Ash, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, February 12, 1828. His father, Isaac Conklin, was born in New Jersey in 1792; his mother, Rebecca (Marsh) Conklin, was also a native of New Jersey, born in 1795. Mr. Conklin came to Cincinnati in the early part of the present century, and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for a number of years, when he sold out and commenced farming on Walnut Hills. In 1833 he removed to Mill Creek Valley, Sycamore township, one mile east of Glendale, where he remained for seven years, or until 1840, when he removed to the farm now occupied by John T. Conklin. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom lived to rear families: William, residing in Kansas; Pierson and Clark, residing in Indiana; Dr. Samuel, who died in Delphos, Ohio, about five years ago; Jerome B., LL.D., in New York City; Love M., widow of T. S. Dunn, in California, and John T.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Sycamore township with one year at Farmers' College. With the exception of about two years, from 1850 to 1852, while he was in California, mining, he has followed farming on his present farm. He was married, in December, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. J.

Cregar, of Hamilton county, and they became the parents of four children: Augustus; Alice, wife of Albert Miller, of near Sharonville; Charles, and William, all residents of Hamilton county. His first wife died in 1862. He was married again, in June, 1863, this time to Anna L., daughter of James Adams, of College Hill. This union was blessed with four children, two of whom survive: Zoe L. and W. W., residing at home. Mr. Conklin's ancestors were of Welsh extraction. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He united with the Presbyterian Church at College Hill on March 12, 1848, and has been an elder of the Montgomery Church for twenty years.

J. A. JONES, retired farmer, was born in Sycamore township June 20, 1823, son of Jonathan Jones, also a native of Sycamore township, who was born in 1792, and died in 1880. His mother, Nancy (Cochran) Jones, was born in Sycamore township, and died about 1835. They were highly respected farmers, residing near the home of our subject. Their family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living: Levi, a blacksmith in Coal Creek, Ind.; Mary E., wife of Benjamin Ferris; Nancy, wife of Joseph Thompson, of Champaign county, Ill., and J. A. Our subject's maternal grandfather, who was of Irish origin, settled in Hamilton county early in the eighteenth century, and lived to be ninety-nine years and nine months of age. His paternal grandfather was of Welsh descent, and also migrated to this county at an early day. His grandmother is said to have been the first white female child born near the fort in what was formerly known as Turkey Bottom.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Sycamore township, and received his education in the district schools of same. He then learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it for forty-seven years, after which he turned his attention to farming, in which he has since been engaged. He has been school director for a number of years. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Democrat. He was married, December 1, 1850, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Adam Grover, a resident of Hamilton county, and a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Ella Beeler, widow, residing with her brother near Hazelwood; Warren L.; Emery and Emmet, who run a sawmill near Hazelwood.

GREAR C. HILL, conductor on the B. & O. R. R., was born at Fort Harmar, Washington Co., Ohio, February 14, 1840, and is the son of John and Anna (Carnig) Hill. John Hill emigrated from England in 1817 and settled at Fort Harmar; he was a bricklayer in England, and also worked at his trade for many years in this country.

The subject of this sketch, the youngest of twelve children, was educated in the common schools of Marietta, Ohio. After leaving school he went to work in a bucket factory at Marietta, where he stayed three years, leaving to enter the employ of the old Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad Company, now the Baltimore & Southwestern, with which he has been connected thirty-five years, serving as brakeman, baggage master, freight conductor, and passenger conductor. He is now conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern express, between Parkersburg, W. Va., and Cincinnati, and is one of the old conductors on the road. He bought his present home and removed to Loveland in 1868. Mr. Hill was united in marriage, October 14, 1866, to Maggie, daughter of George and Jane (Laurie) Patterson, residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Scotch descent. By this union there are two children: Nettie, wife of Joseph Stiles, and Jennie, now Mrs. Clifford Haniford. Mr. Hill is a 32° Mason, and politically he is a Republican.

BEN B. LAW, special agent for the New York Bowery Insurance Company, was born November 17, 1839, in Savannah, Ga., and is the second son of John S. and Elizabeth (Reed) Law. He received his early education on his father's plantation and afterward in the public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, his father having moved to that city in 1847. Leaving school he accepted a position with B. T. Stone, a com-

mission merchant of Cincinnati, and afterward worked for Crane & Breed, manufacturers. In 1860 he secured a position as clerk on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and was thus employed for ten years. He then accepted a position with the Royal Insurance Company, of which John H. Law, a brother, was general manager, and was with this company sixteen years, leaving to accept his present position.

Mr. Law was married, February 14, 1879, to Ella Rogers, daughter of William G. Rogers, of Covington, Ky. He had one child, a son, who died at the age of ten years. Mrs. Law died June 25, 1882. Our subject enlisted in Company E, Seventh O. V. I., in 1863; was first detailed on a transport boat on the Ohio river; was next transferred to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, afterward serving as wagon master. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Island No. 10, and was mustered out in December, 1864. Mr. Law is master in the Masonic Order, and a member of Bart Emery Post No. 554, G. A. R., of Loveland. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB D. HEGLER, captain and owner of the steamer "Guiding Star," was born July 28, 1835, on a farm near Xenia, Ohio. His father, Jacob Hegler, was a Virginian, and his mother, Malinda (Paullin) Hegler, was a native of Ohio, and they were of German and English extraction, respectively. Mr. Hegler moved to this State in 1817, and, purchasing a farm of 410 acres near Xenia, carried on farming until his death.

Our subject attended the public schools of Xenia for a short time, but tiring of the quiet home life, and possessing a roving disposition, he left home at the early age of eight years, and found employment herding cattle in Illinois. During this time he made two trips from near Springfield, Ill., to Lancaster, Penn., on foot, driving cattle over the mountains; for this work he received forty cents a day. After this he made his way to New York, where he shipped as cabin boy on a vessel bound for China, engaged in the tea trade, and he followed the sea for sixteen years, as sailor before the mast and as mate. During this time he sailed around the world seven times, in the China tea trade, and made twenty-seven voyages between New York and Liverpool, England, in the Black Ball Line, owned by Ginnell, Minton & Company; by them he was promoted to the rank of mate, and in this capacity made several voyages between New York and the island of Sicily. Mr. Hegler was in California before the discovery of gold. Tiring of the sea he engaged in digging for gold in Australia; from there went to Peru, South America, where he also worked in the gold mines, and then back again to California, where he again worked in the mines.

Having made and saved considerable money during this time, and longing for the sea again, he returned to it, this time as owner and captain of a ship engaged in the Mediterranean sea trade as a fruiter; this he followed for two years, when, in 1859, he finally left the sea, settled in Nebraska among the Indians, and made an effort to build up the town of Aspinwall, on the Missouri river. In this venture he invested all his money in a general merchandise store, operated a steam ferry, and served as postmaster. The investment proved a failure, and Capt. Hegler lost everything he had. From here he went to Cincinnati, where he secured a position with Babbitt, Harkness & Company, wholesale grocers, by whom he was employed six years as traveling salesman. He then returned to the profession of navigation, this time as owner and captain of the steamer "Annie Laurie," engaged in the Cincinnati and Kenawha river trade. He built and owned the steamer "Kittie Hegler," and the "Golden City," and now owns the "Guiding Star," the finest and the largest steamer on the Ohio river.

Capt. Hegler was married December 21, 1859, to Mary I., daughter of Henry and Anna P. (Beall) Kealhofer, of Xenia, Ohio, by whom he had three children: Kitty, now Mrs. A. N. Paxton; Harry, and George. Mrs. Hegler died at Cincinnati, June 30, 1879. On November 7, 1883, he was again united in marriage, this time to Anna D. Paxton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah A. (Eveland) Paxton, of Loveland.

By this union there is one child: Jacob Lawrence. Captain Hegler moved to Loveland in 1875. Politically he is a Democrat; he is a member of Kilwinning Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

WILLIAM B. BRYANT, passenger conductor on the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., was born March 6, 1852, at Smithfield, Henry Co., Ky., a son of William F. and Frances Russel Bryant, both of German extraction, the former a merchant of Smithfield. The subject of this sketch attended school at Smithfield, afterward graduating from the Smithfield College. After leaving school he clerked for his father four years, leaving to learn the painter's trade, which he worked at five years. He then accepted a position as brakeman on the Queen & Crescent railroad. Mr. Bryant has served as brakeman, baggage master, freight conductor and passenger conductor, and has been employed by the Queen & Crescent, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, and the P.C.C. & St. L. He was married August 21, 1872, to Emma Righter, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Lisk) Righter, of Columbus, Ohio. They lived in Columbus eight years, and moved from there to their present home. They have one child, Clarence S. Mr. Bryant is a member of the Masonic Order, and in politics he is a Republican.

ADDISON G. POWNALL, conductor on the B. & O. R. R., Loveland, Ohio, was born February 19, 1849, at Cumberland, Md., and is the son of Jonathan and Catherine Ann (French) Pownall, Virginians by birth, and of English extraction. In 1845 they moved from Virginia to Cumberland, Md., where Mr. Pownall was in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. In the fall of 1862 he rented a farm near Lynchburg, Ohio, and carried on farming for six years, removing in 1868 to Loveland, where he resided until his death, July 26, 1888. His wife survived him, and lived on the homestead until April 14, 1893, when she passed away after a lingering sickness of two years. They reared a family of three children: Addison G., Florence G., and Martha E.

Addison G. Pownall attended school at Cumberland, and afterward at Lynchburg. He began railroading in November, 1868, as brakeman for the B. & O., and has been connected with this road ever since, a period of over twenty-four years. He was married, August 17, 1878, to Charlotte Mary Denton, daughter of Garrett V. and Martha (Bennett) Denton, of Dillsborough, Ind. They resided for a short time in Cincinnati, then for a year and a half at Newport, Ky., and moved to Loveland in February, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Pownall had five children, four of whom are now living: Florence G., Walter G., Edith A., and Alice M. Politically Mr. Pownall is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. KEALHOFFER was born at Xenia, Ohio, August 15, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Anna P. (Beall) Kealhofer, of Xenia, where the former was proprietor of a large livery stable; they were of Swiss extraction. Our subject, the seventh in a family of eight children, was educated at the public schools of Xenia, and at Prof. Rust's private academy at Worthington. After leaving school he clerked for a short time in a grocery store at Xenia, leaving to accept a position in a wholesale boot and shoe house in Memphis, Tenn., afterward working for Barrett, Dole & Company, and Rinehart & Newton, of Cincinnati. He was then for seven years clerk on the steamers "Annie Laurie," "Kittie Hegler," and "Golden City," running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He is at the present time special agent for John H. Law & Brother, insurance agents, Cincinnati. Mr. Kealhofer was married, December 4, 1878, to Sarah J. Law, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Reed Law. Since their marriage they have resided on the Law homestead at Loveland. They have one child, Mary E. Mrs. Kealhofer is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Loveland. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, and is also connected with the Masonic Order. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as councilman of Loveland one term. During the war he was a member of the Home Guards, and during the Kirby Smith raid went to Cincinnati under Capt. James McKuwan.

JOHN W. BAEN, SR., retired, residence Symmes, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 27, 1820, a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Clough) Baen, natives of New England. The parents emigrated to Virginia about 1809. The father was a cooper, a trade he followed until his death, which occurred in 1835; the mother survived him eight years, departing this life in 1843. They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject is second in order of birth, and is now the only surviving one of the family.

John W. Baen was educated in the common schools of Symmes township, receiving but a limited education. He embarked in the saddlery business in the year 1839 in Cincinnati. Mr. Baen was united in marriage, September 12, 1844, with Mary Pollock, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Tingley) Pollock, natives of America. The grandfather of Mrs. Baen was one of the early settlers of Symmes township, having purchased a tract of land of the late Judge Symmes including the present mill site. Our subject has reared five children. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Baen is a prominent Mason. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has filled the office of town clerk and justice of the peace; he was also employed in the recorder's office in Cincinnati for twenty-two years.

EZEKIEL S. POLLOCK was born May 24, 1790, in Carlisle, Penn., and came with his parents in 1795 to Symmes township, settling on a tract of 300 acres which his father, James Pollock, purchased of Judge Symmes. The first gristmill on the Little Miami river, known as Elliott's or the Company's Mill, was on the Pollock purchase. During the early history Symmes was a place of greater relative importance than it is at present, and at one time was a rendezvous for travelers as well as adventurers and the neighboring settlers. Not far from it was the trail of an Indian tribe, which crossed at "Three Islands" on their way between Columbia and Chillicothe, then the capital of the State. The original proprietor, James Pollock, laid out part of this purchase in town lots, a plat of which is now in existence, but the war with England coming on, the property reverted to its former use.

Ezekiel S. Pollock served honorably in the war of 1812, was with Gen. Hull in his campaign in the north of Ohio and Michigan, and participated in many fights and skirmishes, in which he several times barely escaped with his life. In those days the rifle was the best friend of the settlers, and young Ezekiel was a noted marksman, no one in the settlement excelling him in its proficient use. On July 4, 1871, the completion of the bridge connecting Symmes Station and Branch was celebrated by firing of cannon, music, and speeches by Hon. Samuel F. Hunt and Gov. Noyes. Ezekiel Pollock, then in his eighty-first year, was present at this demonstration. At the time of his death five of the seven children born to his union with Mary Tingley were living: Mrs. J. W. Baen, Hamilton, Ezekiel S., James and John. The Pollock family was a distinguished one in the pioneer and subsequent history of Hamilton and Clermont counties, and John Pollock, a brother of James, the father of Ezekiel, achieved a State reputation as a legislator and politician. He was from Clermont county, a Republican, in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies of Ohio, and in the Eleventh and Thirteenth General Assemblies was Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was State Senator in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies. Later he was associate judge of the common pleas court of Clermont county.

JOHN W. BAEN, JR., miller, post office Symmes, was born March 20, 1865, a son of John W. Baen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in Cincinnati, and is a graduate of Chickering Institute. After completing his education he found employment with the B. & O. R. R. Company in their auditing department, and served in this capacity one year. He was then employed by the O. & M. R. R. as train collector, which position he filled satisfactorily three years, when he came to Symmes and engaged in the milling business with his father, the firm

being known as J. W. Baen & Son. Since Mr. Baen has been connected with the mill he has added the latest improved machinery, and at this writing everything about the establishment is complete, the mill being one of the best equipped in this section. Mr. Baen was united in marriage, October 15, 1890, to Clara E. Spencer, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Christ) Spencer, and this union has been blessed with one child: John Spencer, aged two years. In religious connection Mrs. Baen is an Episcopalian, and Mr. Baen is a Methodist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his politics he is Independent.

HARRY MELVIN PIPER, merchant and telegraph operator, was born in Burlington, Boone Co., Ky. His father, George Piper, emigrated from Germany at the age of seventeen, and located near Louisville, Ky. He was a shoemaker by trade, a business he followed all his life. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Boone county, studied telegraphy at Delhi, Ohio, and after mastering the art accepted a position on the Chicago division of the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R., as operator, in which capacity he remained three years. He then filled a similar position with the Cincinnati Southern railroad, remaining there one year when he withdrew, and gave instructions in dancing and music; meeting with success, he continued in this work for five years, after which he again engaged with the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and remained with this company two years. He then returned to the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. as station agent at Cleves, Ohio, where he was employed one year. After severing his connection with this company, he again engaged in teaching music and dancing, continuing in this vocation until he removed to Symmes, in 1891. He now has the only store in the place stocked with everything usually found in a country store, and has succeeded beyond all expectations. Mr. Piper was united in marriage, June 5, 1888, with Hattie O. Cox. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN KERR, retired, post office Symmes, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, March 23, 1814, a son of John Kerr, who came to America about 1840. The mother died in Scotland, and was laid to rest at Lochmaben. Our subject is now the only survivor of a family of five sons and three daughters. He was educated in Dumfriesshire, and immigrated to America in 1834. He has leaves in his possession taken from the grave of Robert Burns, who is buried in Dumfries. Upon his arrival in this country Mr. Kerr engaged in the farming industry, which he has followed very successfully for over fifty years. He was united in marriage, in 1838, with Miss Agnes Peggin, daughter of James Peggin, a native of Scotland, and of this union were born nine children, three of whom are now living. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically is a staunch Republican.

ALFRED N. RICH, post office address Loveland, Ohio, was born in Symmes, Hamilton county, in February, 1832, a son of Thomas and Christina (Flomerfelt) Rich, the former a native of Symmes township, and supposed to be the first male white child born in the township. He was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife are now deceased. Thomas Rich was a son of Thomas and Mary (Berry) Rich, and his wife was a descendant of the Potter family; his grandfather came and settled on land left by his father, which was purchased of Judge Symmes. They came here in 1795.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Symmes, and at Farmers' College, and taught school for twenty years. He enlisted, September 2, 1862, in Company A, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, was mustered in as second lieutenant, promoted April 2, 1864, to first lieutenant, and promoted to captain June 16, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat, and was twice elected justice of the peace.

JACOB WOGENSTAHL, blacksmith, was born in Willer, department of Haut-Rhin, France, April 13, 1833. His parents having died when he was yet in his infancy, he was educated and reared in an Orphan Home in France, and remained there until

seventeen years of age, when he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he served two years. He served seven years in the Crimean and Italian wars, enlisting at the beginning, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, on December 30, 1860.

Mr. Wogenstahl was united in marriage August 18, 1863, with Matilda Fischesser, a daughter of John Fischesser, a farmer in Alsace, France, came to America in January, 1864, and settled at Oldenburg, Ind. In March of the same year he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, then in February, 1865, went to Plainville for six months and thence returned to Cincinnati. In June, 1866, he went to St. Louis, Mo., for three months, returning to Cincinnati in September. About three months later, in January, 1867, he went to Milford for one year; then to Miamiville for six months; then to Symmes, where he remained until 1871; then moved to Harrison pike for one year; in 1872 went to Delhi, and in 1875 to Symmes; in 1880 to Madeira, and in 1882 to Remington, where he is now residing, engaged as a blacksmith and merchant. He has eight children living: Mary, born December 8, 1865; Matilda, born December 7, 1868; Albert, born December 25, 1870; Pauline, born November 7, 1872; Louis, born January 23, 1876; Sophia, born October 18, 1877; Robert, born November 19, 1879; and Leo, born November 22, 1883. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ANDREW H. MORGAN, one of Whitewater township's old and respected citizens, was born December 1, 1823, in Dearborn county, Ind., near the town of Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio. He is the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hathaway) Morgan, the former a native of Montgomery county, Penn., born November 1, 1787, the latter a native of Maine, born March 22, 1808. Benjamin Morgan migrated to Cincinnati in 1817, and carried on blacksmithing at the present site of Sedamsville, for a number of years. He afterward went back to his native county, returning shortly to Cincinnati with his two brothers, Enoch and Edward Morgan, and John and Betsey (Morgan) Donahue, Mrs. Donahue being his sister. They all settled in Logan township, Dearborn Co., Ind., where Benjamin Morgan erected a shop and carried on blacksmithing in connection with farming. In 1821 he was married to Miss Lucy (Hathaway), and afterward built and conducted a general store for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Morgan were the parents of the following named children: Andrew H., Betsey, Rhoda Ann, Elkanah, Daniel D., Henry, Naomi, Ezra C., William Henry, Eliza Jane, Esq. E., John D., and Rebecca. Of these Betsey, Henry, Naomi, Rebecca and Ezra C. died when young. Rhoda Ann, Daniel D., Eliza and Jane are dead, and have children living. Four are living: Andrew H.; Elkanah, of Fort Madison, Iowa; Esq. E., of St. Cloud, Minn.; and John D., also of St. Cloud. William Henry was a soldier in the Civil war, having served in Company D, Eighty-third O. V. I., and received a gunshot wound in the arm at the battle of Arkansas Post; he died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and his body was brought to the family burying ground in Dearborn county, Ind., by his brother, Andrew H.

At the age of eighteen years Andrew H. Morgan commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with a Mr. Thomas McCammon, in which he continued for about two years, and then located on his present farm in Whitewater township, where he has remained since 1855. On December 1, 1847, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Morgan married Miss Eliza Wright, born February 24, 1828, in Whitewater township. She died May 13, 1867. By this union there were born eleven children, seven of whom are living: James W., Daniel H., William F., Sarah Eliza, Rhoda Letitia, Nancy Caroline and Susan Eveline. The deceased are: Lucy Ann, Emma Jane, John Benjamin and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Morgan kept his family at home and together for eight years. He then married September 5, 1875, Mrs. Jennie Cox, of Dearborn county, Ind., a widow with three children, all of whom he educated and cared for with the same fatherly respect as his own. To this last union

were born five children: Luella, Charles Eddison, Andrew H., Estella Jane and Elkanah. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Christian Church at Harrison. Politically he is a Republican. Of his twelve living children seven are married.

JOSEPH C. ANDREWS, of Whitewater township, was born July 15, 1864, the son of Joseph and Rachel (Arthurs) Andrews, the former born in 1821, in Preble county, Ohio, and the latter in 1840 in Cincinnati. Mr. Andrews came to Cincinnati with his parents when four or five years of age, and was educated in the public schools of the city. After reaching manhood he engaged in the coal business for about fifteen years, when he settled on a farm left him by his mother, and there remained until his death. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of six children: Joseph, Sarah, Rachel, Samuel, Mary and Theresa.

Our subject, Joseph C., attended the schools of Whitewater township, and after reaching manhood rented a farm for a few years, and then located on his present farm, where he has made his home for the past seven years. He married Miss Jennie Karr, born September 10, 1865, daughter of John and Martha (Chidlaw) Karr, the former born in Hamilton county in 1835, but at the present time a resident of Little Rock, Ark.; the latter was born in Butler county, Ohio, in May, 1843, the daughter of Rev. B. W. Chidlaw. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are the parents of three children: Arthur H., Granville C. and Joseph H. Politically Mr. Andrews is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN, of Whitewater township, was born February 8, 1814, in Hamilton county, Ohio, a son of Jacob and Pollie (Bonnell) Coleman, both natives of New Jersey. They were the parents of children as follows: Sarah, Priscilla, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Pollie, Catherine, Jacob, Uriah, James and Edward. They were members of the Methodist Church. Jacob Coleman was a farmer by occupation, and came to this county when Cincinnati was a mere village.

Benjamin Coleman received his education in the common schools of Colerain township, and after reaching manhood rented a farm for a time and then teamed for a few years. In 1836 he married Miss Elizabeth Gilmore, who was born in 1812, and died in June, 1841; one child was born to them, John, who died from the effects of a wound received about the time of the Civil war. He married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Crane, the widow of Frederic Crane, and one child was born to this union, Frederic, now deceased. She was a daughter of Rebecca and John Jacobs, early pioneers of this county, and members of the Methodist Church. Her grandfather came from Holland. After this marriage Mr. Coleman bought a farm near Colerain township, and remained there until 1865, when he bought a farm near Miami, in Whitewater township, where he has since resided; he owns nearly four hundred acres in Miami, Colerain, Whitewater and Crosby townships, all of which is due to his own energy and industry. By the last marriage he has ten children: Rebecca, Jacob, Mary Ann, Phoebe Lucinda, Jeannette, Julia, Elizabeth, Francelia, Danelia, and Maggie Eleanor, of whom Mary A., Francelia and Julia are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL and JOHN POPE, of Whitewater township, are the sons of Andrew and Mary Ann (Bates) Pope, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, the former born in September, 1813, and the latter May 13, 1819. They were married in 1842, and emigrated to this country in 1848, landing in New York, where they remained only a short time, and then came to Cincinnati. In 1864 Mr. Pope bought a farm in Whitewater township, where he has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are the parents of ten children: Barbara, Martin, Caroline, Adam, John, Mary, Michael, Otto, Andrew and Maggie. They are members of the Catholic Church.

Michael and John Pope were born and reared in this country. Michael was born September 27, 1858, and after reaching manhood engaged in farming, a vocation he followed until 1885, when he and his brother managed a hotel on the corner of Harrison and Western avenues, Cincinnati, continuing in this until 1888, when they sold out and together bought a farm of 138 acres in Whitewater township, where they

both engaged in farming. In April, 1893, they purchased a farm of twenty-two acres, and in 1894 purchased a farm of ninety-three acres, for which they paid \$5,000. On January 3, 1883, Michael Pope married Miss Rose Woerthwine, born in Green township January 17, 1862, and two children have blessed this marriage: Arthur Andrew and Edward M.

John Pope was born November 5, 1856. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming, which he has followed all his life. He was a silent partner in the hotel conducted by his brother in the city. He was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Rachel Woerthwine, born in 1866, to which union one child has been born: Louetta. The brothers married sisters; they are the daughters of Jacob and Nancy (Aethler) Woerthwine, of Wurtemberg, Germany, the former born March 21, 1824, the latter October 29, 1826. They were married in 1850, and emigrated to this country in 1852, locating in Green township; in 1872 they came to Whitewater township, where Mr. Woerthwine remained until his death, which occurred September 20, 1876. The mother is still living with her two sons. They were the parents of eight children: Anna, Louisa, John, Nancy, Rose, Jacob, Rachel and Edward. Politically John and Michael Pope are Democrats.

DAVID LEMMON, of Whitewater township, was born October 27, 1840, son of David Lemmon, who came from Baltimore, Md., in 1816, and settled in Colerain township, residing there for ten years, after which he came to Whitewater township, where he remained until his decease, in 1871. The mother, Margaret (Shrill) Lemmon, was of German descent and was connected with the nobility of Europe. They were both members of the United Brethren Church.

David Lemmon was educated in the public schools of Whitewater township, was reared on the farm, and after reaching manhood rented his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then bought a place in Harrison township, on which he remained ten years, when he sold out and bought his present farm near Miami, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Anna Lewis, daughter of Welcome and Nancy (Mason) Lewis; she died October 1, 1877, a member of the Methodist Church. They became the parents of six children: Timothy, Thomas, Charles, Maggie, David and Helen. Socially Mr. Lemmon is a Mason, a member of Columbia Lodge No. 44. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANDREW POPE, of Whitewater township, was born September 1, 1813, in Germany, son of Andrew and Agnes Pope. Our subject was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Ann Betts, a native of Germany, who was born May 13, 1819, and they became the parents of children as follows: Martin, Caroline, Adam, John, Mary, Michael, Otto, Andrew and Barbara.

He emigrated to this country in 1853, and, after remaining in New York a short time, purchased and settled upon his present farm. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HAYES, deceased, was born near Elizabethtown, December 5, 1848, son of Joseph and Mary (Newton) Hayes. His early life was spent in Dearborn county, Ind., near Lawrenceburgh. He remained at home until 1864, when he enlisted as a private with the Fifth O. V. I., in the Ninth Brigade. After the war, on November 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Rachel Mason, and removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Hayes, in Whitewater township, where he remained to the time of his death. Mrs. Hayes was born February 27, 1840, in Dearborn county, Ind., daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Lynch) Mason, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, October 23, 1803, came to Dearborn county when a young man, and remained a resident of same all his life, becoming one of its honored and respected citizens. Mrs. Mason was born September 9, 1803, and is of Irish extraction. Abiah Hayes, our subject's grandfather, was born in 1780, in Pennsylvania, and remained there until twenty years of age, when he came to Whitewater township, this county, and

invested all the money he possessed in two and one-half acres of land. He spent his life in Hamilton and Dearborn counties, becoming the wealthiest man in the community.

ERASTUS B. HAYES was born at Mt. Nebo, Miami township, April 18, 1842, son of James and Minerva J. (Cliff) Hayes, the former a native of Dearborn county, Ind., who was brought to this township when a mere child. His father was a successful farmer residing near Elizabethtown, where he died in 1867. Mrs. Hayes is a descendant of an old English family; she resides at Cleves, Ohio. By this marriage eleven children have been born: Erastus B., Wilson (deceased), Eliza, Catherine, Flora, Mitchell (deceased), Jennie (deceased), Stephen H., James, Eva, Stanley (deceased).

Erastus B. Hayes, when eighteen years of age, enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Company D, and was with Sherman's division of the army; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton, but was held for only a short time; he was commissioned sergeant and served the last year of his army life in that capacity. After returning from the war, he remained with his parents until December 24, 1868, when he was married to Miss Roxanna West, born November 1, 1848, daughter of Warren and Mary J. (Hayes) West, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated with his parents to Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1814. Five children have blessed their union: Roxanna; Walter and Zedick (twins), deceased; Mary, and Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Erastus B. Hayes are the parents of eight children: Cora, wife of Dr. J. L. McHenry, of Somerville, Ohio; Warren W.; Minnie; Raymond E.; Stephen H.; Mary; Catherine, and Anna. In March, 1874, Mr. Hayes removed to his present home, a farm of one hundred acres in the Whitewater Valley. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hayes has served as school trustee and assessor of his township. Socially he is a member of the Odd Fellows, North Bend Lodge, No. 402, also of the John Campbell Post, G. A. R., of Harrison, Ohio. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH GIERINGER, merchant and manufacturer, whose place of business is situated on State and Ferry streets, Miamitown, in the township of Whitewater, was born in Mill Creek township April 4, 1846, a son of Anthony Gieringer, a native of Germany. Our subject was reared to farm life, and received only a public-school education. At the age of eighteen he enlisted, on February 16, 1865, in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, in which he served about nine months, being mustered out October 20 of the same year, at the conclusion of the Rebellion. In 1866 he went to Greentownship, where he learned the wagon-making business, in which he has been since engaged. On January 1, 1890, J. Gieringer & Son opened a general store in Miamitown, where to-day they are doing a large and steadily increasing business, which has been gained by strict integrity and careful attention to the wants of their patrons.

Mr. Gieringer was married, in 1868, to Rachel, daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Minges, natives of Germany, and their union has been blessed with thirteen children, nine of whom survive, viz.: Joseph, who married Miss Millie Wetherbee, of Whitewater township; Annie Barbara; Julia; Edward; Charles; Albert; Peter F.; Clifford Harold, and Lawrence Leonidas. Mr. Gieringer is a prominent merchant in the township in which he resides, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens for his sterling qualities, genial manners, and business qualifications. He and his wife were brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. He is a Democrat politically, has been township trustee for over eleven years, and also treasurer of Miamitown Cemetery for a number of years. Mr. Gieringer's parents are both dead; the father died in Miamitown, in Whitewater township, in 1874, and the mother passed from earth in Colerain in 1850, when our subject was but four years old. The father was twice married; by the first marriage there are four living;

children, viz.: Joseph; George, who resides at Camp Washington; Louise, wife of P. Aulger, of Cincinnati, and Julia, wife of Valentine Boreman, of Glandorf, Putnam Co., Ohio. By the second marriage there are two living children: William, engaged in the butcher business at Cumminsville, and Annie, wife of Joseph Kersting, residing at Glandorf, Putnam county, Ohio.

GEORGE JOHN NEIDHARD, undertaker and embalmer, who resides in Whitewater township near Miamitown, and whose place of business is located in Sheartown (Taylor's Creek P. O.), was born in Sheartown December 8, 1868, son of Andrew and Mary (Frankhan) Neidhard. He was educated in the public schools of Green township, and after leaving school worked at the carriage and wagon making business for about two years, when about eighteen years old engaging in the undertaking business with his father, in which he has continued ever since. He brings an active experience to bear in his business, and as a thorough exponent of the same has no superior. His store is tastefully and appropriately fitted up and provided with all the latest improvements for the successful prosecution of his business, containing as fine an assortment of funeral furnishing goods as can be found in any similar establishment. He supplies everything necessary for a funeral, from the laying out of the body to its final disposition in the ground. He is a live and progressive business man, and is highly esteemed in the community in which he resides for his high ability and unswerving integrity. Mr. Neidhard was united in marriage, January 26, 1893, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph H. and Rachel V. Athhews.

The parents of our subject were of German nationality but born in the United States. They still reside in Sheartown, Green township. They had born to them thirteen children, six of whom survive: William, who resides in Mack, Ohio; Charles, a carriage painter residing at Sheartown; Mary, wife of George Myers, of St. Louis; George John; Matilda, wife of Cleves Markland, of Man, Ohio, and Edward, residing with his father. The father of Mrs. Neidhard was born in Cincinnati and was of Irish nationality. He died October 28, 1889. Her mother was of English descent and died November 5, 1892.

ENOCH HAYES, of Whitewater township, born June 19, 1854, near Elizabethtown, is a son of Moses and Mary Jane (Guard) Hayes, the former of whom was born July 19, 1828, in Whitewater township. He was reared on a farm, and engaged in agriculture all his life, meeting with success. He was twice married. On June 28, 1848, he married Mary Jane Guard, born September 13, 1829, and the following children were born to them: Ezera G., born February 9, 1849; Charles S., born November 13, 1851; Enoch, born June 19, 1854; and Isaac, born November 30, 1856. Mr. Hayes married, for his second wife, October 16, 1860, Sarah Jane Rittenhouse, and to this union came two children: Mary Jane, born September 4, 1861, and Harriet H., born June 2, 1863. Moses Hayes departed this life May 2, 1864.

Our subject, Enoch Hayes, remained at home and attended the public schools of his native township up to the time of his father's death, when he and his three brothers went to live with an uncle, Silas Van Hayes, of Elizabethtown, until they reached manhood. Each attended Moore's College for two years. After leaving school Enoch engaged in farming in that township for a time. In 1875 he married Miss Minnie M., daughter of N. C. and Charlotte (Miller) Clark, natives of this county, the former of whom was a physician. Mrs. Hayes has only one sister, who resides in Decatur, Ill., and is the wife of Russell Guard. After our subject's marriage he farmed in Indiana for nine years, and then moved on his own farm, a part of the same formerly owned by his father, where he has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of four children: Edna Blanch, Flossie Wilbur, Everett and Minnie Byrle. In his political preferences Mr. Hayes is a stanch Democrat.

GENERAL THOMAS TINSLEY HEATH is the eldest son of the late Rev. Uriah Heath and Mary Ann (Perkins) Heath, and was born at Xenia, Ohio, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1835. His paternal and maternal ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution, and his father was a major in the militia of Ohio. Young Heath inherited the martial spirit, and when a child belonged to a school-boy company, uniformed in blue and armed with tin-headed spears.

His father was one of the leading Methodist preachers in the Ohio Conference; was a champion and advocate for higher education, an ardent Abolitionist, possessed of one of the best libraries in the State, and successively filled the pulpits of his Church in some of the most desirable towns and cities of Ohio. His mother was possessed of all the graces which adorn Christian womanhood. It is not surprising that such parents had taught their son to read, and that he had read the Bible before he was five years old and before he was sent to school.

Among his school and play mates he was with the first in study, and took the first prize in the preparatory department of Marietta College, "Maxwell's Academy." In skating, swimming, ball playing, fishing, hunting and riding he excelled, and his teachers classed him as bright, generous and brave. His father, an eloquent and most devoted minister, no doubt wished that he might become "A soldier of the Cross," like himself; but the boy early determined to become a lawyer, and so it came to pass. In leisure hours, and vacations, he indulged a native bent for mechanics, made his own wagons, sleds, book-cases, took a turn at the tailor's, blacksmith's, harness-maker's and carpenter's trades, put up a kite, large as a door, carrying a light through the night which "shone like a star." Before he was out of school he surveyed and platted a town, with his own hands built a dwelling house, and seems to have believed in the truth of the writing master's copy, "What man has done man may do."

His father was a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens, and also of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and when the subject of this sketch had been prepared for college at Springfield High School under the late Dr. Solomon Howard, and at Maxwell's Academy at Marietta, his father's removal from Marietta District to Columbus District caused young Heath to matriculate in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He accomplished Greek, Latin and Hebrew, with the usual mathematics and sciences, and at the same time clung to his first love, and read Walker's American Law, Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, and, impatient of the delay, after three years at Delaware, he came to Cincinnati, entered the Cincinnati Law College, and, at the same time, the private office of the late Hon. Bellamy Storer, then judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, where he remained two years. In 1858 he graduated and was admitted to the Bar in the class with Col. Fred. C. Jones (who fell at Stone River), Gov. E. F. Noyes, Judge William L. Avery and others. The first year thereafter he spent in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Paris, observing the procedure in their respective Judicial Courts. Returning, he entered the practice in Cincinnati, forming a co-partnership with the late Hon. Thomas C. Ware, as Ware & Heath. Upon the election of his partner to the city solicitorship, he declined the appointment of assistant, offered him, and retained the firm office and business.

When the wires flashed the news that Sumter was fired on, his soul was in arms and his office closed. Appointed on a committee for the purpose, he went to Washington, and procured the acceptance of three regiments recruited in Cincinnati, and then, under authority from Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, he mainly recruited, organized and equipped the regiment known as the Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry. Not having been educated in a military school, and being without experience in war, he shrank from the responsibility of the command; and being told that W. H. H. Taylor, a nephew and son-in-law of President William Henry Harrison, had been in command of a battalion of cavalry in Virginia, and knew the tactics, and inasmuch as all

the cavalry officers of the regular army had either joined the Rebellion or been assigned other commands in the Union army, he induced Col. Taylor to be mustered in as colonel, and himself became lieutenant-colonel. He was constantly in camp, and the instruction and discipline of the regiment devolved upon him. Tiring of being held in Camp of Instruction, he appealed directly to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who read his appeal aloud to a room full of persons in waiting, approved it, ordered Col. Townsend to make out the orders, which came through Maj.-Gen. Halleck, and in two days Col. Heath, with two battalions of the regiment, was on steamboats going down the Ohio river with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, at Paducah, Ky. Gen. Sherman gave him the advance up the Tennessee river, past Fort Henry, and Savannah, and on the 16th of March, 1862, in a night march attempting to destroy the railroad at Iuka, his command of 600 picked men were ambuscaded by Col. Clanton's brigade of Alabama Cavalry, about three hundred yards from Shiloh Church, which gave the name to the famous battle fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. Though it was night, in woods with thick underbrush, no roads, and the guide wounded, the troops were thrown into columns of squadron and the charge sounded, when the enemy were driven back, and a number of prisoners taken. The orders were to return if attacked, and, on reporting, Gen. Sherman pronounced the christening a success.

At the battle of Shiloh, Col. Taylor being sick, Col. Heath led the regiment in the only cavalry charge made in that battle, a charge which saved the left flank of Gen. Hurlburt's Fourth Division. Worn out with the labors and exposures, on the day before Corinth fell, Col. Heath was stricken with fever, and was in hospital for three months. On recovery, he joined his command, corrected laxity and abuses which had crept in, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, by honest service and merit, gained a reputation throughout the army corps, and was second to none. Gen. Sherman gave Col. Heath the advance of Osterhaus' division from Mississippi to Missionary Ridge, and then the advance to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville.

He established the courier line which kept up the communication between Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, and Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga, and then reported to Gen. Logan, at Huntsville, Ala. Col. Taylor being absent from the field, not earlier resigning, and orders prohibiting promotion over a ranking officer in the same regiment, he did not receive his promotion to colonel until August, 1863, although he had as lieutenant-colonel been in command of a brigade of five regiments of cavalry. Just before the March to the Sea, Gen. Sherman transferred his command from the Third Division Army Corps to the Third Division Cavalry Corps, and added the McLaughlin Squadron to it.

At the battle of Waynesboro, Ga., the First and Second Brigades of the Division, opposed by Wheeler's and Anderson's Divisions of rebel cavalry, were staggered and confused, when, without waiting for orders, he led the reserves which he commanded in a flank attack, with such impetuosity that the enemy gave way, were pursued for several miles, and the railroad bridges over Bear Creek were destroyed. For this action he was promoted to brevet brigadier-general from its date. Arriving before Savannah he opened communication with the fleet in Ossabaw Sound, the same day that Fort McAllister was captured. From Savannah he was sent North with despatches to the War Department, and in command of the soldiers on board the "North Star." He rejoined the army in North Carolina, took command of the Third Brigade of the Cavalry Corps, and commanded the escort to our flag at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman. He succeeded Gen. Kilpatrick in command of the Third Cavalry Division of the Cavalry Corps, and, after the fighting was over, was assigned by Maj.-Gen. Schofield to the command of the District of West North Carolina, with headquarters at Salisbury, of prison pen fame.

He reconstructed fifty-seven counties, appointing justices of the peace, paroling rebel soldiers, and starting the civil machinery of government; mustered out the troops of his Division, and in November, 1865, was himself mustered out of service, and gladly returned to home and peace.

Engaged when the war broke out, the wedding was postponed on account of hostilities, and in November, 1862, he procured a week's leave of absence and was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Jane Bagley, of Cincinnati. He saw his wife but once each year of the war. She visited him in camp at Memphis, for one week; the next year one day at Camp Davies, Miss., and he did not again see her until she joined him in North Carolina after the surrender.

Upon the return of peace, he entered into a co-partnership in the practice of law in Cincinnati, with Charles B. Collier, Esq., and so continued until Mr. Collier removed to Philadelphia. Since that time Gen. Heath has practiced alone. As a lawyer, he is well read, clear, strong and original. He never went on the criminal side, and preferred office business and patent practice to less inviting general practice in small cases in the courts. He has settled large estates, and managed some of the largest suits with marked success.

In politics Gen. Heath inherited the birthright of a Whig—bearing the name of Tinsley, after Judge Tinsley, the law preceptor of Henry Clay, and for whom his grandfather was named—and from the birth of the party being a Republican, acquainted with and interested in the principles and history of the party, yet, though often solicited, he has never been a candidate for any office. Practicing in Cincinnati, he made location of a country home at Loveland, and his family dwells at "Miamanon," where hospitality is free and sweet. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was one of the founders of "Epworth Heights" Camp Grounds, and for a number of years president of the Association.

As a public speaker Gen. Heath has rare power; in extemporaneous effort, and after-dinner talks, he has few equals. His first wife died in 1872, without children. In the Centennial year he was married to Miss Mary Louise, daughter of Ralph and Catherine Slack, of Middletown, Ohio. The union proved most happy, four sons and three daughters having been born to them. The heaviest blow that can be given a father's heart was suffered by Gen. Heath in 1889, when his two beautiful and promising boys, Ralph and John, fell victims to that dread scourge, diphtheria.

Of great energy and self-reliance, Gen. Heath has succeeded in all the various business he has undertaken; has stretched forth the helping hand to many a youth; has seconded every work for the public good; is known as a most generous man, and yet has saved for himself a handsome competence. He was the ardent friend and eloquent eulogist of the late Judge William Johnston, who loved him as a father loves his son.

For the past ten years Gen. Heath has devoted constant study, with intense application, and has spent a large amount of money, in creating a system of matrix printing, and machines, by which "The art preservative of all the arts" could be so readily and cheaply practiced as to release the craft from the thralldom of hand composition. He is the inventor and owner of "The Justifier," which justifies printers' lines by machinery; and of "The Typograph," which makes the matrices from which the column of a newspaper, or page of a book, are cast, in stereotype plate at one pour. These machines are marvels of ingenuity, will certainly work great changes in body-letter printing all over the earth, and, it is supposed by competent judges, will give Gen. Heath, now in his prime, added fame and great wealth. They could come to no more deserving man.

COL. PHILIP H. DEITSCH, chief of police, Cincinnati, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, October 7, 1840. When quite a young man he came to the United States, enlisted in the regular army, and was detailed for duty in the West. He was sent to Washington Territory, and assigned to Company B, Fourth United States Infantry.

At Fort Yamhill, Oregon, he served under gallant Phil Sheridan, who was then a lieutenant, and later he served under Gen. Crook, then commanding Company D, Fourth United States Infantry. During the entire year of 1858 his company was continually on Indian expeditions, and at Snake river Capt. Taylor and sixteen men were killed. After these campaigns Company B was ordered to Fort Terwah, a fort built in upper California by Gen. Crook. During the many battles in which Company B was engaged young Deitsch was recognized, and in the fall of 1858 he was promoted to corporal of his company, and detailed to escort Gen. Mansfield from Fort Garrison to Fort Terwah. During their march they had a number of skirmishes with the Indians, in the midst of one of which Deitsch received a painful arrow wound in the left wrist. His valor on this occasion was the means of causing his promotion a few months later, when he was made first sergeant of his company.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, his time having expired, he re-enlisted and cheerfully told his comrades that he would stay with them to the end. He tells an interesting incident in connection with his experience with Lieut. Sheridan at this time. He was standing near that officer when the news of the firing on Sumter was announced, and the probabilities of an extended war being discussed, the Lieutenant remarked: "Well, I hope in the fight to come I can win a captain's commission!" The world knows how successful "Little Phil" was in his laudable ambition. The company of which Sergt. Deitsch was a member was ordered to Washington City, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Finally it was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Fitz John Porter. The following is a list of the battles, etc., Deitsch participated in: Siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, battle of Beaver Dam, battle of James' Mills, seven-days' fight at the battle of Malvern Hill, battle of Manassas, battle of Antietam, battle of Fredericksburg, battle of Chancellorsville, battle of Gettysburg, at which fight he was wounded, battle of the Wilderness, battle of Spottsylvania, battle of North Anna River, battle of Botomail Creek, battle of Petersburg, and siege of the same. After being wounded at Gettysburg, the following October, on the recommendation of Gen. Grant, veteran Deitsch was commissioned ordnance sergeant of the United States army.

On the expiration of his enlistment he came to Cincinnati, and was soon after appointed on the police force. In 1873 he resigned to accept a position in the revenue service, which he held until January, 1885. At that time he was appointed clerk in Probate Judge Goebel's office. When Chief of Police Moore resigned in 1886, Mayor Amor Smith, Jr., at once selected Col. Deitsch to fill the vacancy.



INDEX.

A

	PAGE.
Abbe, Prof. Cleveland.....	122
Abbott, Nathan Wallace, M. D.....	678
Academies (see Schools).	
Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart	144
Addy, Matthew.....	492
Addyston Churches.....	417
Adomeit, Rev. F. W.....	757
Agriculture creates Cincinnati.....	61
Albers, H. W., M. D.....	689
Albrinck, Rev. J. C., V. G.....	765
Allen, Dr. Isaac J.....	107
Allen, Samuel Ellsworth, M. D.....	702
Allen, William M.....	993
Alter, Franklin.....	530
American Female College (Glendale).....	127
American Oak Leather Co.....	829
Anderson, Lawrence A.....	729
ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.—Boundaries, 378; Covalt's Station, 379; organization, 379; first purchasers, 379; villages, 379; churches.....	380
Andrews, Joseph C.....	1035
Annual publications.....	265
Anthony, William.....	970
Appleton, Miss Elizabeth H.....	128
Arata, James.....	885
Archer, Chapman C.....	581
Argadne, J. B.....	1026
Armstrong, Dr. Clinton Lycurgus.....	654
Armstrong, Nathaniel S.....	947
Armstrong, Sarah J., school.....	134
Arnold, John J.....	959
Art Academies.....	275
Art Academy of Cincinnati.....	149
Art Activities.....	150
Art and Music.....	274
Art Museum.....	81, 149
Astronomical Society.....	122
Asylums.....	233
Attack on White's Station.....	41, 429
Autenrieth, William.....	728½, 729
Authors' Grove.....	111
Avey, Andrew Jackson.....	924½, 924
Ayer, Richard L.....	612
Ayer, William R.....	934
Ayres, Stephen Cooper, M. D.....	648½, 646

B

Babin, Rev. J., A. B.....	734
Babin's Collegiate School.....	131
Bacon, John.....	987
Baen, John W., Sr.....	1032
Baen, John W., Jr.....	1032
Baer, Henry, Jr.....	601
Baldrige, William Howe.....	832

	PAGE.
Baldwin, Jotham Francis.....	832½, 561
Baldwin, Gen. William H.....	360½, 562
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.....	291
Bank riot of 1842.....	365
Banks and banking.....	93
Baptist Churches, 207, 216, 380, 385, 394, 395, 402, 404, 409, 417, 428, 441, 443, 444,	453
Barnes, Martin.....	955
Bartholomew Family.....	732
Bartholomew, George K., A. M., Ph. D.....	152½, 732
Bartholomew School.....	132
Bartlett's Commercial College.....	138
Bates, Ethan S.....	488
Bauer, Adolph, M. D.....	722
Baughman, William.....	973
Baum, Martin.....	270
Baumes, John Ross.....	749
Bedini riots of 1853.....	366
Beebe, Brooks Ford, M. D.....	680
Beekley, James.....	953
Beginning of Indian hostilities.....	34
Behymer, W. J.....	928½, 942
Bell, Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D.....	751
Bell, William Herbert, M. D.....	679
Bench and Bar.....	156
Benham, Robert M.....	1016
Bennett, Columbus P.....	935
Bennett, William A.....	833
Bepler, Augustus.....	506
Berlitz School of Languages.....	132
Bertoielli, Rev. Charles.....	769
Bérubé, Louis N.....	731
Besuden, Henry.....	496½, 495
Bettinger, Albert.....	594
Bevis, Clifford D.....	962
Bevis, Joseph C.....	975
Bickel, Edward A.....	1013
Biddinger, Jacob.....	980
Biddle, William Parker.....	568½, 569
Biographies pertaining to Cincinnati.....	469-923
Biographies of Hamilton county outside of Cincinnati.....	923-1042
Birchard, Almon Dwight, M. D.....	681
Birchard Family.....	681
Blackman, George C.....	237
Blades, William C.....	857
Blair, Burr Wright.....	851
Blair, James F., M. D.....	996
Blair, J. M. Brick Co.....	852
Blennerhassett, Arthur T.....	837
Bliss, Eugene F.....	129
Bloyer, William Edward, M. D.....	678
Boards of Health.....	225
Bodman, Charles.....	527, 152
Bogart, James Henry.....	928

	PAGE.		PAGE
895, 403, 417, 426, 427, 444; Roman Catholic, 214, 380, 386, 394, 395, 402, 403, 410, 414, 417, 425, 426, 427, 442, 443, 445, 454, 455, 763, 765, 767, 768, 769, 772, 773, 995, Swedenborgian, 205, 443; Unitarian, 211, United Brethren, 216, 380, 385, 398, 414, 415, 417, 427, 441; Universalist, 216, 380, 454. Miscellaneous churches 216		CLUBS IN CINCINNATI.—Architects, 154; Athletic, 84; Boat Clubs, 84; Cincinnati Gymnasium, 84; Commercial, 83, 126, 153; Cuvier, 83, 153; Duckworth, 83, 153; Engineers, 154; Etching, 84; Jefferson, 84; Les Voyageurs, 153; Lincoln, 83, 153; Lincoln, 83, 153; Literary, 84, 154; Mechanics Institute, 153; Musical, 84, 153; Philological, 154; Phoenix, 84; Pottery, 84, 151, 154; Queen City, 84, 153; Samuel J. Tilden, 84; Shakespere, 84; Sketch, 154; Teachers, 153, 154; Unity, 153; University, 84, 153; Wallack, 84; West End Republican, 84; Young Men's Blaine, 84, 153; Young Men's Democratic, 84; Women's Art, 154; Women's Press 153	
Churches, history of 195		Cobb, Orris Perry 602	
Church, Samuel Sanford 601		Cochran, William C. 590	
CINCINNATI.—Location of, 58; primitive Cincinnati, from 1788 to 1802, 59; the town incorporated, 61; agriculture creates Cincinnati, 61; development of commerce, 62, first store, 63; "Fly-market," 63; manufacturing, 65; first manufacturers, 65; statistical view of the city in 1825, 66; then and now, 67; a rich city, 68; a cosmopolitan city, 69; a center of education, 71; a unique and picturesque city, 71: the suburbs, 73; the streets and buildings, 74; the people, their number, character and amusements, 75; conclusion 79		Coddington, Stephen 937	
CINCINNATI IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—Anti-slavery versus pro-slavery sentiments, 344; intensity of popular feeling, 344; first gun fired, 344; noble response to the first call for troops, 344; later enlistments, 345; her southern neighbors, 345; the Burnet Rifles, 346; United States Sanitary Commission, Cincinnati Branch, 349; members of the Literary Club in the service, 346; exciting alarms 357		Cogan, Thomas James 936½, 597	
Cincinnati Business College 139		Coleman, Benjamin 1035	
Cincinnati as a carpet market 838		COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.—Organization, 381; pioneer history, 381; roads and streams, 383; villages, 384; churches 385	
Cincinnati College 99, 227		COLLEGES.—Cincinnati College, 99; University of Cincinnati, 119; St. Xavier College, 143; Hebrew Union College, 144; Glendale College, 446; Wesleyan Female College, 127; College of Teachers, 102; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 141, 227; Medical College of Ohio, 140, 226; Miami Medical College, 140, 228; Pulte Medical College, 141, 228; Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, 141, 228; Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, 141, 229; College of Pharmacy, 141, 228; Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, 242; Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 141, 229, 240; Eclectic Medical Institute, 141, 227; College of Music, 145; Cincinnati Business College, 139; Bartlett's Commercial College, 138; Nelson Business College, 138; Louis Traub's Business College 139	
Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery 242		College of Music 145	
Cincinnati College of Med'ne and Sur'y., 141, 227		College of Teachers 102	
Cincinnati College of Pharmacy 141, 228		Collins, Dewitt C. 504½, 501	
Cincinnati Cremation Company 220		Colter, Aaron Wilber 929	
Cincinnati Earth Works 25		Columbia, settlement of 32, 54	
Cincinnati Enquirer 263		COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.—Erection and boundaries, 386; pioneer history, 387; villages, 388; churches 393	
Cincinnati Female Seminary 127		Columbia, village of 33	
Cincinnati Hospital 229		Common Pleas court judges 161	
Cincinnati Law Library 163		Comstock, Frank D. 787	
Cincinnati Music School 149		Congregational Churches 210, 218, 404	
Cincinnati Normal School 119		Conklin, John T. 1028	
Cincinnati Observatory 122		Conner, Mrs. Eliza 664	
Cincinnati, past and present 50		Conner, George, M. D. 664½, 664	
Cincinnati, Society of the 17		Conner, Dr. Phineas Sanborn 224½, 647	
Cincinnati railroads 287		Conservatory of Music 148	
Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth R. R. 296		Conventions, State and National 254	
Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern R. R. Co. 295		Cook, Theodore 878	
Cincinnati Northwestern railway 298		Corcoran, Hon. Michael T. 621	
Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia R. R. 295		Cordes, William 993	
Cincinnati Southern railway 296		Corey, Leander Harris 896½, 895	
Cincinnati & Westwood railroad 296		Cornell, William 448½, 570	
City Hall 84		Corré, Albert Gallatin 904½, 918	
City parks 80		Cosgrave, Otway Joseph 595	
Civil administration 243			
Civil government, organization of 18, 59			
Civil officers, early 244			
Clancey, Dr. D. W. 680½, 727			
Cleneay, Harry Quinton 616			
Clingman, Edward Nathan 617			
Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital 141			
Close of the frontier period 42			
Clubs and Societies 83, 153			

	PAGE.		PAGE.
County officers, first.....	18	Diem, Frederick.....	851
County officials, roster of.....	245	Diem & Wing.....	851
Courthouses.....	88, 162	Dilatush, Harry E.....	730
Courthouse burned.....	374	Dinkelbihler, John G.....	884
Court Street Academy.....	771	Directories.....	265
Covalt, Capt. Abraham.....	34	Dirr, Gabriel.....	876
Covalt Station.....	34	Disciples of Christ, 214, 216, 386, 395, 414, 425, 442, 458.....	463
Covington, Hon. Samuel Fulton.....	440½, 944	District court judges.....	162
Cowen, Gen. Benjamin Rush.....	784	Doane, William Howard.....	519
Cox, Andrew J.....	987	Dodd Classical High School.....	131
Cox, Judge Joseph.....	1003	Dodd, Rev. Thomas J., D.D.....	734
Coy, Prof. E. W.....	737	Doggett, John Mitchell.....	1001
Crafts, early.....	278	Dohrmann, Frederick William.....	856
Craig, John.....	406	Dohrmann, F. W. & Son.....	856
Craig, John D.....	124	Dolle, Louis J.....	573
Cranston, Rev. Earl, D.D.....	751	Donahue, Martin.....	852
Crawford, G. Morris.....	910	Donham, Harrison Lafayette, M.D.....	929
Crawford, Henry Work.....	881	Dorn, Mrs. Margaret.....	888
Crawford, Samuel Thurman.....	560½, 559	Dottmann, Rev. Bernard.....	995
Crematory.....	220	Doughty, Maj. John.....	37
Criminal court.....	161	Dowling, Clement D.....	985
Crist, Abraham.....	950	Drake, Dr. Daniel.....	94, 223
Cronin, Joseph F.....	912	Drake, Josiah T., M.D.....	665
CROSBY TOWNSHIP.—Geography, 396; land purchases, 396; New Haven, 397; New Baltimore, 397; Whitewater, 397; churches.....	398	Drury, Alexander Greer, M.D.....	657
Crotty, William.....	932	Drury, Rev. Asa.....	657
Cullen, Gilbert Isham, M.D.....	710	Dudley, Rev. Adolphus Spring.....	748
Culver, John A., M.D.....	670	Dumont, William H.....	1005
Cunningham, Albert James.....	912½, 571	Dunlap, John.....	381
Cunningham, James.....	447	Dunlap's Station.....	38
Curren, John.....	490	Dunlap's Station, Indian attack on.....	39, 382
Currency, early.....	278	Dunlevy, Francis.....	97
Cushing, Wade.....	624	Dunn, John Wesley.....	826
Custom House.....	88	Durham, Aquila.....	532
		Durham, Joshua.....	532
		Durham, Samuel.....	532
		Durr, Peter W.....	994
D		E	
Dahlheimer, Valentine.....	928	Early book printing.....	257
Dailies, first.....	258	Early courts and lawyers.....	156
Dalton, James.....	892	Early and distinguished settlers.....	268
Dandridge, Nathaniel Pendleton, M.D.....	660	Early German newspapers.....	261
Danner, Frederick.....	816½, 810	Early civil officers.....	244
Davidson, William James.....	621	Early crafts.....	278
Davidson, William W.....	973	Early currency.....	278
Davis, Dr.....	722	Earnist, Charles Wright.....	588
Davis, Charles Henry.....	900½, 900	Earthworks, Cincinnati.....	25
Davis, Charles Porter.....	1013	Ebertz, Peter.....	976
Davis, Clark W., M.D.....	697	Eckstein, Friedrich.....	274
Davis, G. W., M.D.....	1018	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	141, 227, 715
Davis, Jephtha D., M.D.....	707	Eclectic Medicine, History of.....	714
Davis, Simon Stevens.....	503	Eden Park.....	80
Davy, John W.....	523	Education, Cincinnati a center of.....	71
Dawes, Ephraim Cutler.....	899	Education in Cincinnati.....	96
Dawson, Dr. William W.....	636	Educational journals.....	154
De Beck, David, B.S., M.D.....	684	Edwards, Samuel.....	933
Deitsch, Col. Philip H.....	1041, 85	Egan, Thomas P.....	808½, 806
DELIHI TOWNSHIP.—Extent and topography, 398; villages, 399; religious organizations, 402		Ehrmann, Benjamin F., M.D.....	721
Delhi, village of.....	400	Ehrmann, Isedorich, M.D.....	722
Denman, Mathias.....	55	Eisele, Prof. W. M., school.....	131
Dental schools.....	229	Elder, Most Rev. William Henry, D.D.....	760
Dental Surgery, Cincinnati College of.....	242	Elliott, Col. Robert.....	491
Dental Surgery, Ohio College of.....	141, 229, 240	Engelke, Julius.....	829
Depenbrock, George H.....	961	English rule, Ohio under.....	51
Development of Cincinnati.....	62	Entrup, Prof. B. H.....	735
Dicks, William Howard.....	594	Epplly, John P.....	776½, 773
Dickson, Charles Taylor.....	944½, 539	Erection of Hamilton county.....	17, 37
Dickson, William Lowry.....	718	Erkenbrecher, Andrew.....	92
Dickson, William Martin.....	183		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Ermston, James Dick	611	Follett, Hon. John F.	192½, 566
Estep, Thomas Benjamin	777	Foraker, Joseph Benson	583
Evangelical Lutheran Church	394, 455	Fort Miami	26
Evangelical Protestant Church, 214, 216, 386, 403, 414	426	Fort Washington	18, 34, 59, 334
Evangelical Reformed Church	216, 395, 427	Fosdick, Richard	515
Everson, Daniel Shields	915	Fosdick, Samuel	515
Ewing, Col. Martin Baum	899	Foss, Henry	800½, 864
Execution (first) by the civil law	364	Foss, John H.	868½, 866
Executions, military and civil	363	Foster, Nathaniel, M.D.	631
Expeditions against the Indians	335	Fox, Charles	193
F		Fox, William Francis	620
Fackler, George A., M.D.	684	Francis, Rev. John Junkin, D.D.	755
Faculty of Cincinnati, first	222	Francis de Sales Church	764
Fallis Family	487	Franciscan Order	763
Fallis, Daniel James	488½, 486	Frankenstein, Johann Peter and Gottfried N.	274
Falls, Dr. William Henry	666	Franklin school	131
Faran, James J.	494	Franks, Edwin John	616
Fay, J. A., and Egan Company	808	Fredin, Madame, Eden Park School	134
Fearnley, John	837	Freeman, Edwin, M.D.	718
Fechheimer, May	876½, 877	Freeman, Louis G.	819
Feemster, William	732	Freeman, Zobeth, M.D.	632
Felter, Harvey Wickes, M.D.	705	French, Mrs. Adaline C.	1009
Felton, Samuel Morse	795	French, James Magoffin, M.D.	679
Fennel, Otto W., M.D.	694	French rule, Ohio under	51
Fenton, Patrick	977	Frey, Jacob	871
Ferguson, Edward Alexander	553	Frey, John	920½, 919
Ferris, Elmer E.	997	Fricke, William	1026
Ferris, Hon. Howard	602	Fridman, William McClellan	624½, 623
Ferris, Joseph	947	Friends, Society of	205
Ferris, Mary W.	997	Fritch, Louis C.	804
Ferris, Samuel	996	Fritsch, John G.	845
Ferris, Samuel M.	997	Frontier period	29
Filson, John	17, 32, 96	Frost, Theodore C.	991
Finch, Lewis	946	Fuls, Otto, M.D.	660
Findlay, Samuel B.	1008	Fulton, Robert Shannon	585
Fire Department	90	G	
First accounts of the Miami Country	51	Gale, Glos	982
First colonies, organization of the	31	Gallagher, John Doyle	599
First county officers	18	Galloway, J. L.	954
First dailies	258	Galvin, Michael Francis	619
First experiences of the pioneers	45	Gamble, David B.	471
First Faculty of Cincinnati	222	Gamble, James	470
First habitations of the pioneers	44	Gamble, James N.	471
First manufacturers in Cincinnati	65	Gamble, William A.	471
First newspaper	254	Gano, Daniel	480
First official of Cincinnati	269	Gano Family	480
First packet line	279	Gano, John S.	480
First pioneer settlements	29	Gano, Stephen	481
First public burial ground in Cincinnati	219	Garfield Park	81
First, Samuel	820	Garstang, William	789
First schoolhouse, owner of	96	Gatchell, H. P., M.D.	722
First schools	96	Gazette, The	258
First steamboat	281	Gazlay, Theodore	464½, 550
First store in Cincinnati	63	Geiser, Samuel Robert, A.M., M.D.	674
First townships formed	40	Gerard's Station	38
Fisher, Martin	913	German Evangelical Protestant Church, 214, 216, 386, 403, 414	426
Fisher, Samuel Ware, D.D., LL.D.	72½, 739	German Hospital	232
Fisher, William Hubbell	622	German Methodist Church	442
Fitzpatrick, Thomas Vanhook, M.D.	670	German newspapers, early	261
Fladung, Ferdinand	1021	German Presbyterian Church	410
Flood of 1773	301	German Protestant Church	410
Floods of the Ohio	301	Germans in Cincinnati	268
Flood records	302	Getzendanner, Jacob Harbaugh	176½, 549
"Fly Market"	63	Gholson, Edwin	617
Foertmeyer, Charles Henry, M.D.	663	Gholson, William Carroll	816
Foley, Capt. James W.	815	Gholson, William Y.	175
Follett Family	566	Giaque, Florian	272½, 607

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Gibson, Rev. Robert A.....	754	Hall, Wilmot J.....	730
Gibson, William.....	787	Halley, Capt. Samuel Betts.....	905
Gibson, William (deceased).....	489	Hamberg, H. J.....	914
Gieringer, Joseph.....	1037	Hamilton county erected.....	17, 37
Gilchrist, Rev. Hugh W.....	747	Hamilton county lawyers in the Rebellion.....	194
Gillespie, Philander.....	986	Hammitt, John W.....	960
Girls' schools prior to 1830.....	100	Hammitt, Richard C.....	960
Glendale College.....	446	Hammond, Charles.....	167
Glenn, Lewis.....	1201½, 474	Hancock, John.....	107
Glidden, John Jefferson.....	571	Hannaford, Samuel.....	913
Goebel, Arthur.....	843	Harbaugh, Misses, school.....	136
Goebel, Herman Philip.....	608½, 596	Harding, George William.....	589
Goebel, Justus.....	840½, 842	Harding, Lyman.....	197, 128
Goetze, Herman J.....	1023	Harding, W. O. C., M. D.....	992
Goforth, William.....	222	Harding's Female Seminary.....	128
Goldkamp, John Wilhelm.....	834	Hargitt, Robert Palmer.....	620
Good Samaritan Hospital.....	230	Harmar, Gen. Josiah.....	37
Goodhart, George Blackburn.....	970	Harrison, Joseph T.....	600
Goodman, Henry.....	910	HARRISON TOWNSHIP.—Erection and bound-	
Goodman, Samuel McClellan.....	967	aries, 411; founding, growth, business	
Goodman, Timothy S.....	968	and industrial interests, and municipal	
Goodman, William Augustus.....	783	government of Harrison, 411; churches..	413
Goodman, William Austin.....	585	Harrison, village of.....	411
Goodwin, Frederick C.....	974	Harrison, W. H.....	321½, 337, 339
Gorman, Francis Michael.....	616	Hart, John Cleves.....	600
Goss, Leonard White.....	580	Hart, Thomas Patrick, M.D.....	702
Government Building, U. S.....	87	Hartshorn, Dana Warren, M.D.....	640½, 640
Grace, John William.....	591	Haskin, John Tredegar.....	968
Graft, James Albert.....	895	Hathaway, H. E.....	962
Graham, Henry Daniel.....	985	Hauck, John.....	792½, 860
Graham, James.....	237	Haun, Ewald.....	758
Graves, Thomas.....	950	Hawley, Henry Warren, M.D.....	676
Gray, Eugene F.....	803	Hayes, Enoch.....	1038
Gray, John Haskel.....	845	Hayes, Erastus B.....	1037
Gray, William D.....	802	Hayes, William.....	1036
Gray, William Ide.....	846	Hays, Thomas W., M.D.....	704
Great Floods on the Ohio.....	301	Hazard, James H., M.D.....	657
GREAT FLOOD OF 1884, 302; Relief commit-		Heady, James Franklin, M.D.....	1011
tee appointed, 303; call for assistance,		Heath, Gen. Thomas Tinsley.....	344½, 1039
304; liberal contributions, 305; stages of		Heatley, George.....	821
the water, 306; physical history of the		Hebrew Union College.....	144
flood, 306; when the causes began, 307;		Heckewelder, John.....	269
closing days of January, 308; February		Hegler, Capt. Jacob D.....	1030
opens, 308; ominous signs, 309; half-		Hein, Paul.....	913
hourly bulletins, 310; nearing the culmi-		Heine, Charles H.....	883
nation, 311; official marks.....	312	Heinsheimer, David, Jr.....	575
GREEN TOWNSHIP.—Topography, 404; prin-		Helfferich, Emil V., M.D.....	689
cipal highways, 405; early history and		Helfrich, Louis J.....	994
organization, 405; early settlers, 405; vil-		Heller, Frank.....	835
lages, 406; churches, 408; schools.....	411	Hendley, Frank Wallace, M.D.....	695
Greene, Milbury Miller.....	793	Hengst, George W.....	626
Greene, William Milbury.....	793	Henn, William.....	977
Greve, Charles Theodore.....	618	Henshaw, George.....	834
Groesbeck, Hon. William Slocum.....	544	Hepburn, Charles McGuffey.....	609
Grush, Philip.....	1006	Herancourt, George M.....	868
Guilford, Nathan.....	104, 105	Herbert, John H.....	968
Gunkel, Frederick C., M.D.....	695	Hermesch, John Henry.....	904
Gunter, A. J.....	819	Herron, Joseph, "Seminary for Boys".....	128
Guth, Michael.....	1018	Herron, Thomas Grover, M.D.....	655
H		Hertenstein, Fred, Jr.....	610
Hadden, Lewis Morrow.....	610	Herzog, Maximilian, M.D.....	709
Hageman, Joseph.....	1027	Hewitt, Paul Auson.....	788
Hagemeyer, Dr. Anthony T.....	697	Hickenlooper, Gen. Andrew.....	352½, 528
Hahn, Archie B.....	932	High schools, history of.....	116
Haight, John Belcher, M. D.....	661	High school teachers.....	118
Hale, Samuel J.....	524	Highlands, Dr. W. W.....	951
Hall, Rufus Bartlett, M.D.....	662	Hill, Alfred.....	611
Hall, Sydnor.....	795	Hill, Grear C.....	1029
		Hillebrand School.....	185

	PAGE.
Hilles, Samuel E.....	813
Hilles, William S.....	813
Hillkowitz, William, M.D.....	702
Hine, George Henry.....	957
Hingson, Richard.....	612
Historical and Philosophical Soc'y of Ohio.....	152
Hite, John L.....	859
Hoeltge, Augustus E., M. D.....	646
Hoffner, Thomas J.....	1023
Holbrook, Sanford S.....	826
Holden, Hon. Reuben Andrus.....	472½, 471
Holden, Reuben A., Jr.....	851
Hollister, George B.....	552½, 554
Hollister, Howard Clark.....	608
Holloway, Capt. Charles M.....	876
Holy Angels Congregation.....	768
Holy Trinity Church.....	765
Hornberger, Charles Frederick.....	593
Home City.....	400
Hooper, Henry.....	576
Hoppe, Herman H., M.D.....	708
Hopper, John S.....	931
Hopple, Dr. James.....	723
Horton, Alonzo C.....	874
Hosbrook, John A.....	949
Hosea, Maj. Lewis Montgomery.....	582
Hospitals, general account of.....	229
HOSPITALS.—Childrens', 209, 232; Christs', 233; Cincinnati, 229; German, 232; Good Samaritan, 230; Jewish, 232; Presbyterian, 232; St. Francis, 232; St. Luke's, 232; St. Mary's.....	232
Hottendorf, Louis Phillip, M.D.....	662
House of Refuge.....	90
Howard, Edwin James.....	604
Howe, Andrew Jackson, M.D.....	716
Howe, Charles A.....	954
Huber, John.....	956
Hudepohl, Louis.....	867
Huelsman, F. H., M.D.....	649
Hughes High School.....	117
Hughes, Thomas.....	117
Hummel, Louis Gottlob.....	619
Hunt, James G., M.D.....	722
Hunt, Samuel.....	801
Hunt, Thomas.....	802
Hunt, William W.....	945
Huston, Alexander Botkin.....	752½, 555
Huston, Paul.....	555
Huston, Paul S.....	1007
Hyatt, Daniel P.....	901
Hyndman, Dr. James Gilmour.....	668

I

Ihlerdorf, Henry.....	1020
Improvement of the Press.....	265
Incorporation of Cincinnati.....	61, 243
Increase of settlements and townships.....	42
Indian attack on Dunlap's Station.....	39, 382
Indian confederacy, final destruction of.....	338
Indian hostilities, beginning of.....	34
Indian treaties.....	30, 333
INDIAN WARFARE, 332; treaties, 30, 333; expeditions against Indians, 335; final destruction of the Indian confederacy, 338; Cincinnati in the Indian wars.....	338
Indian wars, Cincinnati in the.....	338
Infirmary, City.....	89
Ingalls, Hon. Melville E.....	786

	PAGE.
Institutes (see Schools).....	
Internal Revenue Bureau.....	88
Introductory Chapter.....	17
Iredell, James Wilkins, Jr.....	888½, 891
Isham, Asa Brainerd, M.D.....	659

J

Jacob, Ernst, M.D.....	709
Jail, County.....	89
Jail riot of 1848.....	365
Jamison, James, M.D.....	705
Jeancon, J. A., M.D.....	717
Jewett, John B.....	510
Jewish eleemosynary institutions.....	212
Jewish Hospital.....	232
Jewish synagogues.....	212
Johnson, John A.....	896
Johnson, John William.....	582
Johnston, James Ambrose, M.D.....	688
Johnston, William.....	186
Jones, C. J., Jr.....	779
Jones, Major Frank Johnston.....	799
Jones, George W.....	937
Jones, I. D., M.D.....	696½, 661
Jones, J. A.....	1029
Jones, John D.....	504
Jones, John Davies.....	799
Jones, Dr. John E.....	661
Jones, Neil B., D.V.S.....	730
Jones, Oliver Bell.....	608
Jones, Price J.....	584
Jones, Walter St. John.....	888
Jones, William H.....	603
Jordan, Isaac M.....	193
Journals of the long ago.....	259
Joyce, Col. Frank M.....	895
Judaism.....	212
Judkins, William, M.D.....	627
Juettner, Otto, M.D.....	703
Juler Family.....	642
Juler, Henry Cundell, M.D.....	656½, 642
Julien, James.....	939

K

Kahn, Charles, Jr.....	384½, 873
Kaiser, Henry Charles.....	871
Kammann, Albert A., M. D.....	703
Karr, Charles Wesley.....	578
Kealhofer, William H.....	1031
Keck, Lee R.....	280½, 524
Keller, D. Clifton.....	627
Kelley, Joseph Burton.....	610
Kelly, Rev. Nicholas J.....	1010
Kemper, Elnathan.....	142
Kemper, Hugh F.....	548
Kerper, George B.....	900
Kerr, John.....	1033
Key, Thomas M.....	160
Kilgour, John.....	123
Kilgour, Peter T, M.D.....	711
King, John, M.D.....	716
King, John R., M.D.....	654
King, Prof. Rufus.....	140, 165, 179
Kinmont, Alexander.....	101
Kinmont's Boys' Academy.....	101
Kinney, Owen Nicholas.....	626
Kinsey Family.....	541
Kinsey, Ebenezer Ammidown.....	544
Kinsey, Joseph.....	544½, 541

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Kipp, Ferdinand.....	994	Locke, Frederick John, M.D.....	716
Klayer, Louis.....	731	Locke, Dr. John.....	100, 239
Klein, Adam.....	922	Lodwick, C. Ross.....	775
Klein, David.....	945	Lodwick, Capt. Preston.....	774
Kleinfelder, Jacob.....	957	Log cabins.....	46-48
Kleinfelter, Adam.....	931	Log cabin, story of the.....	43
Klostermann, Rev. Joseph.....	772	Logan, Charles E.....	890
Knecht, Victor.....	818	Logan, Joseph Lee.....	597
Knight, Walter B., M.D.....	706	Logan, Thomas Ackley.....	554
Knight, William, M.D.....	675	Loney, Michael Joseph.....	1016
Knox, J. T., M.D.....	672	Longfellow, Dr. Aaron J.....	645
Kocher, Anthony.....	976	Longfellow, Robert Caples, M.D.....	645
Kocher, George.....	974	Longworth, Nicholas.....	193
Koelsch, John.....	1022	Loos, Abraham.....	974
Koestlin, Rev. Reinhold.....	756	"L'Os anti-ville".....	17
Kolb, Dr. George C.....	713	Losantiville, distribution and sale of lots.....	57
Kotte, George Henry.....	867	Losantiville, general account of.....	55
Krouse, Louis J., M.D.....	676	Losantiville, settlement of.....	32
Kuhn, Jacob S.....	927	Lotti, Rev. Peter.....	769
Kumler, Philip Henry.....	856½, 573	Lotze, Christian Matthew.....	589
Kushman, Joseph F.....	897	Loughead, Edward R.....	628
L		Loughead, Frank F., M.D.....	628
Laidlaw, Robert.....	825	Louisville & Nashville railroad.....	294
Laidlaw, Walter.....	824	Lowry & Goebel.....	839
Lancaster Seminary.....	98	Lowry, William.....	841
Lane, E., and Brother.....	142	Ludlow, Col. Israel.....	38, 56
Lane Theological Seminary.....	141	Lunatic Asylum.....	233
Langdon, Col. E. Bassett.....	1000½, 999	Lundy, Charles Leo.....	605
Langdon, Elam C.....	1002	Lupton, Miss, school.....	135
Langdon, Frank Warren, M.D.....	685	Lutheran Church.....	212, 386, 395, 442, 454, 455
Langdon, James D.....	1001	Lyle, Dr. Benjamin Franklin.....	688
Langdon, John P.....	1002	Lyle Family.....	688
Langdon, Rev. Oliver.....	998	Lyons, John G.....	1006
Langenbeck, Fred, M.D.....	663	Lytle, William Haines.....	184½, 181
Lasance, August.....	894	Mc	
Law, Ben B.....	1029	McAvoy, Alexander Bennett.....	248½, 872
Law Library, Cincinnati.....	163	McCammon, William, Jr.....	535
Lawmakers, Territorial and State.....	247	McClung, David Waddle.....	336½, 516
Law School.....	139	McClure, D. W., M.D.....	1020
Lawson, Franklin Hey.....	908	McClure, Henry Brown.....	603
Leavitt, Rev. Edward Howe.....	748	McClure, John L.....	998
Leavitt, Edward S.....	620	McCormick, Andrew Lee, A.M., M.D.....	690
Leavitt, Hon. Humphrey Howe.....	545	McCormick, Andrew W.....	581
Leclerc, Michael.....	923	McCullough, J. Charles.....	888
Lee, Thomas.....	817	McDonald, Alexander.....	96½, 508
Leftlar, Francis M.....	1019	McDougal, James A.....	903
Lemmon, David.....	1036	McGarry, Jacob Robert.....	579
Leslie, James, D.D.S.....	688½, 725	McGowan, John Henderson.....	822
Leslie, Robert.....	875	McGowan, John Hoyer.....	320½, 822
Leverone, John.....	884	McGowan, Manufactures and Patents.....	320
Levy, Lipman.....	594	McGuire, Michael Angelo.....	831
Lewis, George Woolley.....	486	McKee, Edward Sydney, M. D.....	682
Lewis, Henry.....	128½, 484	McKibbin Family.....	753
Lewis, William Evan, M.D.....	679	McKibbin, Rev. William, D. D.....	753
Libraries.....	154	McKinney, Rev. David.....	756
Lincoln Park.....	80	McLaughlin, James W.....	893
Linn, Tizdal Eddy, M.D.....	704	McMicken, Charles.....	119
Literary Club in the Rebellion.....	346	McMilan, Hon. William.....	81, 156
Little Miami railroad.....	287	McNeill, Aaron.....	392½, 580
Little, Robert.....	917	McQuiston, Frank Lord.....	803
Little, Robert, Jr.....	917	McQuiston, John C.....	804
Littleford, William.....	614	M	
Lloyd, Harlan Page.....	616½, 556	Macdonald, Donald, Jr.....	892
Lloyd, John U., M.D.....	717	Mackenzie, J. C., M.D.....	653
Lobnitz, Frank.....	942	Mackoy, W. H.....	576½, 577
Location of Cincinnati.....	58	Madisonville.....	388
Locke, Elisha.....	881	Madisonville remains.....	25
Locke's Female Academy.....	100		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Maescher, William	930	Miller, Anton	982
Magruder, Rev. James W.	754	Miller, Isaac C., M.D.	670
Mallon, Patrick	552	Miller, Isaac J., Jr., M.D.	707
Malsbary, Charles Franklin	625	Miller, Louis John	821
Mansfield, Edward D.	475	Miller, Stephen Kyle	933
Mansfield, Col. Jared	95, 475	Miller, Thane, Young Ladies Institute	133
MANUFACTURERS.—Statistics, 313; eligible location, 313; capital invested, 314; hands employed, 314; some leading manufactories, 315; brewing industry	323	Mills, Edward	952
Manufacturing in Cincinnati	65	Miner, William Yates Gholson	604
Marietta, settlement of	53	Minges, Charles	958
Markbreit, Col. Leopold	539	Minges, John	958
Marsh, Andrew Jackson	601	Mitchell, Giles Sandy, M.D.	671
Marsh, Frederick Ogden, M.D.	678	Mitchell, Prof. Ormsby M.	96, 122, 128
Marsh, Theodore	1005	Mitchell, Robert	482
Martindill, Charles	836	Mitchell's furniture factory	277
Marvin, Dr. John J.	712	"Model Schoolhouses"	104
Marvin, Stephen Burr, M.D.	712	Modern Scene	50
Matthews, Stanley	191	Moerlein, Christian	328½, 859
Maxwell, Ervin	920	Molyneaux, Grant, D.D.S.	728
Maxwell, Lawrence, Jr.	595	Monfort Family	737
Maxwell, Walter Hatch	920	Monfort, Elias Riggs, A.M., LL.D.	264½, 744
Maxwell, William	255	Monfort, Rev. Francis Cassatt, D.D.	746
Meade, Charles C. O., M.D.	710	Monfort, Rev. Jos. Glass, D.D., LL.D.	200½, 737
Meade, S. J. D., M.D.	695	Montgomery, town of	450
Medical chapter	221	Monthly and other publications	258
Medical colleges	226	Mooney, James E.	828
Medical College of Ohio	140, 226	Moor, August	273
Medical education in Cincinnati	140	Morehead, Henry Blackburn	528½, 527
Medical journals	235	Morgan, Andrew H.	1034
Medical libraries	236	Morgan, Benjamin	1034
Medical societies	234	Morgan, William H.	112
Melish, Rev. Thomas Jefferson	739	Morrill, Henry Albert	574
Melish, William Bromwell	814	Morris, Clarence	590
Mendenhall, George	238	Morris, Rev. Dr. Edward	143
Mercersburgh	40	Morse, Frank R.	880½, 625
Merrell, Charles G.	80	Morten, Eri Jewett	903
Merrell, George	850	Morten, Henry	902
Merrell, Herman	588	Morten, Joseph	902
Merrell, William S.	849	Morton, John R.	489
Merrill, Col. William Emery	490	Mossteller, F. S.	1025
Methodist (colored) churches in Cincinnati	205	Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy	404
Methodist Episcopal Church, 199, 217, 380, 386, 394, 395, 398, 402, 403, 404, 409, 410, 414, 417, 425, 426, 427, 428, 443, 444, 445, 454, 455, 462	463	Motsinger, William E.	776
Methodist Protestant Churches	205, 217, 380	Motz, Andrew	928
Metz, Dr. Charles L.	939	Mound Builders	23
Miami Canal	64	Mound Builders at Red Bank	25
Miami Country, first accounts of the	51	Mound Builders and the ancient nations of Mexico	26
Miami Country, visits to the	30	Mount Notre Dame	771
"Miami Exporting Company"	93	Mount St. Vincent Academy	144
Miami Medical College	140, 228	Mount Washington	379
Miami Purchase	53	Muchmore, Charles S.	945
Miami Slaughter House	332	Muchmore, Joseph A.	955
MIAMI TOWNSHIP.—Interesting historic associations, 415; North Bend, 415; Cleves, 416; Addyston, 417; Fern Bank, 417; Churches	417	Mullen, Thomas J.	1025
Military and civil executions	363	Munster, William J.	784½, 785
Military riot of 1792	364	Murphy, John A., A.M., M.D.	632
MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.—Location, 418; early historic associations, 418; Carthage, 418; Clifton, 420; Avondale, 421; College Hill, 422; Winton Place, 424; Mt. Airy, 424; Elmwood Place, 424; St. Bernard, 424; Bond Hill, 425; Idlewild, 425; churches	425	Murphy, John P.	592
		Murphy, John Wesley, M.D.	711
		Murray, George J.	592½, 593
		Muscroft, C. S., M.D.	672
		Music, College of	145
		Music, Conservatory of	148
		Music in Cincinnati	145
		Music School, Cincinnati	149
		Mussey, R. D.	236
		Muth, Augustus Eitelgeorge	887
		Muth, Charles F.	887
		Myers, Andrew	1028
		Myers, John	1021
		Myers, William Henry	1026

	PAGE.		PAGE.
N		N	
Nagel, Henry F.	933	Park,* Nathan Rogers.....	626
Neff, George W.	91	Parker, Frederick.....	904
Neff, Col. Peter Rudolph.....	144½, 512	Parks, Societies, &c.....	79
Neidhard, George John.....	1038	Parochial schools (Catholic).....	144
Neilson, Charles.....	794	Past and Present.....	50
Nelson Business College.....	138	Pauly, Charles Aaron, M.D.....	687
Nelson, Richard.....	136½, 507	Paxton, Thomas Barbour.....	572
New Constitution.....	161	Pearce, Henry.....	813
Newell, Murder of.....	39	Peaslee, Dr. John B.....	780, 109
New Jerusalem Church.....	205	Peck, Hon. Hiram David.....	577
New Settlements in the county.....	38	Peck, William V.....	833
Newtown.....	380	Peckover, Joseph.....	820
Newtown group.....	25	Pedretti, Francis.....	512½, 880
Noble, Prof. Thomas S.....	150	Pendery, Israel.....	1005
Nolan, W. C.....	779	Pendery, James F.....	1017
Nolting, Charles A.....	911	Pendleton Family.....	536
Normal School, Cincinnati.....	119	Pendleton, Elliott Hunt.....	112½, 536
North Bend, settlement of.....	32	Pendleton, Hon. George Hunt.....	168½, 546
Northwest, the old.....	52	Penny, John T.....	973
Northwest Territory.....	29, 94	Perkins, William T.....	886
Norwood, village of.....	391	Perrine, John.....	971
Notre Dame Academy.....	144	Perry, Aaron F.....	178
Nourse, Miss, school.....	134	Peters, G. Moore.....	909
Nurses, Training School for.....	234	Pfaff, John P.....	922
O		Pflegler, Otto.....	613
Observatory, Cincinnati.....	122	Pharmacy, Cincinnati College of.....	141, 228
Odd Fellows' Home at Rossmoyne.....	456	Phelps, Albert Vernon, M.D.....	693
Odiorne, Thomas G.....	490	Phillips, Capt. F. R.....	904
Oehler, Simon.....	961	Phillips, R. C.....	994
Official of Cincinnati, first.....	269	Phonographic Institute.....	137
Ogden, Henry Thomas.....	256½, 827	Physicians, brief sketches of eminent.....	236
Ogden, Jonathan.....	88½, 523	Piatt, Donn.....	193
Ohio & Mississippi railroad.....	290	Piatt, Jacob Wykoff.....	185
Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	141, 229, 240	Picket, Albert.....	101
Ohio Female College, College Hill.....	127	Picket's Female Institution.....	101
Ohio Land Company of Massachusetts.....	52	Pike's Opera House.....	275
Ohio Mechanics' Institute.....	123	Pioneers of 1788.....	56
Ohio under English rule.....	51	Pioneer physicians.....	221
Ohio under French rule.....	51	Pioneer settlements, first.....	29
Old Northwest.....	52	Piper, Harry Melvin.....	1033
Oliver, David Symmes.....	617	Pise, Rev. David.....	1012
Oliver, Melancthon Wade.....	518	Pleasant Ridge.....	392
Omwake, John.....	828	Pluemer, Adolph.....	811
O'Neal, Wenden.....	577	Poehlmann, John C.....	959
"Oolemba in Cincinnati".....	58	Poland, Patrick.....	768½, 879
Orbison, James L.....	990	Police Department of Cincinnati.....	85
Ordinance of 1784.....	52	Pollock, Ezekiel S.....	1032
Ordinance of 1787.....	31, 52	Pollock, Rev. James T.....	942
Organization of civil government.....	18	Poole, Allyn Cilley, M.D.....	700
Organization of the first colonies.....	31	Pope, Andrew.....	1036
Organization of the public schools.....	103	Pope, John.....	1036
Orphan Asylum, St. Aloysius.....	404	Pope, Michael.....	1035
O'Rourke, Rev. W. F. M.....	768	Porter, Prof. Jermain G.....	123
Orr, Clarence W., M.D.....	691	Porter, William D., M.D.....	700
Orr, George B., M.D.....	658	Post Office.....	88
Ortlieb, William Lawrence.....	779	Potter, Rev. Ludlow D., D.D.....	1009
Oskamp, Clemens.....	911	Power, Benjamin F.....	515
Oskamp, William S. P.....	911	Pownall, Addison G.....	1031
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church.....	772	Prague, F. A.....	857
Owens, William, M.D.....	632½, 634	Preparatory day school.....	135
Oyler, William G.....	962	Presbyterian Church, 196, 218, 386, 393, 394, 395, 403, 410, 413, 417, 426, 427, 428, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 453, 454, 455.....	463
P		Presbyterian Hospital.....	232
Packet line, first.....	279	Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College.....	141, 229
Pale-faced neighbor.....	45	Presbyterian Reformed Church.....	199, 218
Palmer, Chauncey D., M.D.....	649	Press of Cincinnati.....	254
Palmer, Gideon G.....	1008	Press, improvement of the.....	265

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Price, Robert Camp.....	613	Ricketts, Edwin, M.D.....	706
Prickett, William.....	930	Ricketts, Joseph, M.D.....	706
Primitive Cincinnati.....	59	Ricketts, Merrill, M.D.....	706
Principals' Association.....	114	Rickoff, A. J.....	106, 129
Printing Office mobbed and destroyed.....	260	Rickoff's English and Classical School.....	129
Prior, Charles Edward.....	613	Rieck, M. E.....	1028
Private asylums.....	233	Riemier, David.....	956
Private schools.....	127	Riley, John Charles.....	882
Private schools for boys after 1830.....	128	Riots.—Military riot of 1792, 364; pro-	
Probasco, Henry.....	498	slavery riots of 1836, 364; bank riot of	
Probate judges.....	162	1842, 365; jail riot of 1848, 365; Bedini	
Productiveness of the soil.....	62	riot of 1853, 366; riots of 1884, 367; court-	
Prominent jurists, biographies of.....	165	house burned.....	374
Pro-Slavery riot of 1836.....	364	Ritchie, Edwards.....	606
Protestant Episcopal Church, 208, 217, 395,		Riverside.....	399
403, 417, 426, 427.....	444	River transportation and trade.....	277
Pruden, Hon. Andrew J.....	368½, 551	Roberts, William George.....	588
Prugh, George Washington, M.D.....	673	Robinson, James Ellsworth.....	620
PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CINCINNATI.—City		Robison, Andrew R.....	949
Hall, 84; United States government build-		Roelker, Dr. Friedrich.....	273
ing (Post Office, Custom House, United		Rofelty, George Washington, M.D.....	675
States Courts, Internal Revenue, Weather		Rohan, David.....	836
Bureau), 87, 88; Courthouse, 88; County		Rohan, Francis S.....	836
Jail, 89; City Workhouse, 89; City In-		Roman Catholic Church, 214, 380, 386, 394,	
firmmary, 89; House of Refuge.....	90	395, 402, 403, 410, 414, 417, 425, 426, 427,	
Public Library.....	154	442, 443, 445, 455, 663, 775, 767, 768, 769,	
Public schools, organization of.....	103	772, 773.....	995
Public schools from 1830 to 1850.....	105	Roman Catholic schools.....	144
Public school parade in 1833.....	105	Roster of county officials.....	245
Publications in 1893.....	267	Roth, Edward N.....	932
Publications, monthly and other.....	258	Rumelin, Karl Gustav.....	271
Pullan, James.....	976½, 478	Runyan, Clay C.....	858
Pulte, Joseph H., M.D.....	272, 719	Runyan's station.....	41
Pulte, Medical College.....	141, 228, 720	Rupp, William.....	975
Purcell, John Baptist.....	758	Ryan, William.....	988
Pursell, Joseph R.....	925		
		S	
Quatman, Rev. Augustin M.....	763	St. Aloysius Church.....	995
		St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum.....	404
R		St. Clair, Gen. Arthur.....	241½, 17, 19
Railroads, Cincinnati.....	287	St. Clement's Church.....	773
Raison, Charles Louis.....	596	St. Francis' Gymnasium.....	144
Raison, C. L., Jr.....	960½, 596	St. Francis Hospital.....	232
Ratterman, Heinrich A.....	272	St. George's Church.....	767
Ravogli, Augustus, M.D.....	665	St. Joseph's College.....	144
Rawn, Ira G.....	800	St. Lawrence Church.....	767
Rawson, Joseph.....	489	St. Luke's Hospital.....	232
Reading, village of.....	448	St. Mary's Hospital.....	232
Reamy, Thaddeus Asbury, M.D., LL.D.....	640	St. Xavier College.....	143
Rebellion, Cincinnati in the war of the.....	344	Saal, Gerhard, M.D.....	723
Rebellion, Hamilton county lawyers in the.....	194	Sacred Heart Church.....	769
Red Bank, Mound-Builders at.....	25	Saffin, Wilson, M.D.....	988
Reed, Charles Alfred Lee, M.D.....	668½, 668	Sampson, Joseph.....	1007
Reed, John G.....	992	Sanitarium.....	233
Reedy, Henry Johnson.....	1008½, 830	Sanitary Commission, United States.....	349
Reedy, H. J., Elevator Company.....	830	Sanitary Fair.....	353, 361
Reemelin, Louis.....	592	Sanitary ordinances.....	225
Reemelin, Rudolph Hugh, M.D.....	671	Santmyer, Charles A., M. D.....	989
Reese, Dr. Friedrich.....	271	Sarvis, W. H.....	853
Reily, John, owner of first schoolhouse.....	96	Sater, Joseph.....	968½, 963
Religious publications.....	261	Sater, Milton.....	586
Rendigs, William.....	624	Sattler, Eric E., M.D.....	683
Renner, O. J.....	627	Schaefer, Rev. Maximilian.....	767
Renner, Philip.....	615	Schildmeyer, Charles.....	992
Retreat for the Insane.....	233	Schoenhoeft, Rev. John F.....	767
Rhodes, Rev. Dudley Ward, D.D.....	208½, 749	Scholl, George E.....	997
Rich, Alfred N.....	1033	SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES AND IN-	
Richards, Channing.....	569	STITUTES.—High schools, 116; Central	
		High School, 117; Cincinnati Normal	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
School, 119; Hughes High School, 117; Woodward High School, 116; Roman Catholic schools, academies or institutes, 144; Babin's Collegiate School, 131; Bartholomew English and Classical School, 132; Berlitz School of Languages, 132; Dodd Classical High School, 131; Prof. Eisele's School, 131; Franklin School, 131; Cincinnati Female Seminary, 127; Ohio Female College, College Hill, 127; Harding's Female Seminary, 128; Heron's Seminary for boys, 128; Lancaster Seminary, 98; Lane Theological Seminary, 141; Chickering's Classical and Scientific Institute, 129; Rickoff's English and Classical School, 129; Thane Miller's Young Ladies' Institute, 133; Western Female Institute, 127; schools for young women, 127; girls' schools prior to 1830, 100; private schools for boys after 1830, 128; Kinmont's Boys' Academy, 101; private schools, 127; Central select school, 135; Preparatory Day school, 135; Hillebrand school, 135; Miss Sarah J. Armstrong's school, 134; Miss Sarah Butler's school, 136; Madame Freidin's Eden Park school, 134; Misses Harbaugh's school, 136; Miss Nourse's school, 134; Miss Lupton's school, 135; Pickett's Female Institution, 101; Mrs. Westendorf's school of Elocution, 137; schools in Green township, 411—in Springfield township, 445—in Sycamore township, 456—in Whitewater township, 463; Locke's Female Academy, 100; Kinmont's Boys' Academy, 101; Court Street Academy, 771; School of Design, 125; Technical School of Cincinnati, 125; Phonographic Institute, 137; Law School, 139; Clinical and Pathological School of Cincinnati Hospital, 141; Eclectic Medical Institute, 141, 227; Training School for Nurses, 234; Dental schools, 229; Music school, 149		Settlements (new) in the county, 38	
School of Design, 125	151	Settlements and townships, increase of, 42	
Schools for young women, 127		Settlers, early and distinguished German, 268	
School law of 1825, 104		Shakers, 397	
School law of 1828-29, 104		Shaller, John M., M.D., 676	
School statistics of 1893, 115		Shattuck, A. C., 604	
Schrimer, George Andrew, 1000		Shaw, William Eberle, M.D., 666	
Schrimer, John William, 1000		Shay, Thomas Francis, 584½, 590	
Schuyler, Alfred Foster, 906		Shepherd, A., M.D., 722	
Scientific Record, 94		Shillito, John, 476	
Scott, Isaac, 966		Shinkle, Amos, 499	
Scott, Robert, 943		Shinn, Vincent, 923	
Scudder, John Milton, M.D., 712½, 713		Silbernagel, John, Jr., 976	
Scudder, William Byrd, M.D., 718		Simonson, Jesse, 978	
Seagoing vessels, 284		Sinton, David, 481½, 469, 149	
Secret societies in Cincinnati, 81		Sisters of Mercy, Order of, 404	
Seifke, Frank, 776		Sisters of Notre Dame, 769	
Seminaries (see Schools).		Skiff, Henry G., 784	
Senators and representatives, State, 247		Skillman, Cassius M., 1019	
Senators and representatives, United States, 251		Skillman, Charles W., 1017	
Settle, George I., 946		Skinner, Archibald, 953	
Settle, William H., 940		Slattery, John A., 591	
Settlement of Columbia, 32, 54		"Slaughter House," Miami, 332	
Settlement of Losantiville, 32		Slimer, George, 736½, 531	
Settlement of Marietta, 53		Smith, Alonza, 960	
Settlement of North Bend, 32		Smith, Charles E., 930	
		Smith, George Washington, D.D.S., 727	
		Smith, Rev. Henry P., 142	
		Smith, John R., 932	
		Smith, Samuel W., 533	
		Smith, Samuel Watson, Jr., 626	
		Smith, William A., 938	
		Society of the Cincinnati, 17	
		Society of Natural History, 151	
		Societies (secret) in Cincinnati, 81	
		Spalding, William D., 858	
		Special teachers connected with public schools, 114	
		Speidel, Charles Gustav Edward, M.D., 699	
		Spence, C. J., M.D., 991	
		Spencer, Albert Nelson, 811	
		Spencer, John R., M.D., 686	
		Spencer, Judge Oliver M., 174	
		Spencer, Samuel H., M.D., 701	
		SPENCER TOWNSHIP.—Geography, 428; early history, 428; Linwood, 428; churches, 428	
		Spooner, Thomas, 1010	
		Sprague, Henry B., 1000	
		Springer, Reuben R., 561½, 511	
		SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.—Geographical position, 429; early history, 429; taxables in 1809, 432; Mt. Healthy, 434; Lockland, 435; Glendale, 437; Wyoming, 438; Hartwell, 439; Springdale, 440; New Burlington, 440; Woodlawn, 441; churches, 441; schools, 445	
		Spring Grove Cemetery, 219	
		Sprung, John William, Jr., 1023	
		Stall, Oliver L., 915	
		Stallo, Johann Bernard, 561, 276	
		Stanberry, Henry, 193	
		Stanley, Horace Johnson, 894	
		Stark, Philip Oliver, 777	
		Stark, Sigmar, M.D., 693	
		Starr, Rev. David Judson, M.A., D.D., 216½, 752	
		State senators and representatives, 247	
		State and National conventions, 254	
		STATISTICS.—Census (1890), 464; manufacturing statistics, 67; population, etc., of	

	PAGE.
Cincinnati, 75, 76; railroad statistics, 297; school statistics (1893), 115; trade statis- tics	286
Statistical view of Cincinnati in 1825	66
Steamboat building	282
Steamboat, first	281
Stephens, Charles H.	574
Stephens, Samuel Kyle	940
Sterling, Samuel Gano	907
Stewart, Major James	989
Stewart, Thomas M., M.D.	699
Stewart, Wesley A.	953
Sticksel, John S.	951
Stites and Symmes	30
Stoehr, Anthony	835
Stone, Richard Henry	376 $\frac{1}{2}$, 552
Storer, Bellamy	584, 176
Story of the log cabin	43
Stow, Hamilton	456 $\frac{1}{2}$, 522
Straehley, Erwin O., M.D.	707
Streets and buildings in Cincinnati	74
Street-car lines across the river	300
Street railways	298
Strunk, William	104 $\frac{1}{2}$, 579
Suburbs of Cincinnati	73
Superior court judges	162, 174
SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—	
Dr. Isaac J. Allen, 107; Nathan Guilford, 105; John Hancock, 107; Lyman Hard- ing, 107; Dr. Merrell, 106; William H. Mor- gan, 112; Dr. John B. Peaslee, 109; A. J. Rickoff, 106; Dr. Emerson E. White	111
Sutton, Stephen J.	432 $\frac{1}{2}$, 923
Swarts, Sol L.	627
Swedenborgian Church	205, 443
Swing, James Black	824 $\frac{1}{2}$, 599
SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.—Early History and Organization, 447; villages, 448; churches, 453; Odd Fellows Home at Rossmoyne, 456; educational	456
Sykes, George	969
Sykes, Joseph	969
Symmes, Hon. John Cleves	17, 415
Symmes, Capt. John Cleves, Jr.	587
Symmes, William Whipple	587
SYMME TOWNSHIP.—Location, 457; vill- ages, 457; churches	458
T	
Tabb, Charles E.	856
Tafel, Col. Gustav	567
Taft, Alphonso	187
Taft Family	724
Taft, Jonathan, M.D.	240 $\frac{1}{2}$, 723
Tate, Dr. John Humphreys	232 $\frac{1}{2}$, 629
Tate, Dr. Magnus A.	630
Tatem, Henry Hammond	296 $\frac{1}{2}$, 797
Tatem, Henry Lea	797
Tatum, Samuel Canby	816
Tatum Co., The Samuel C.	816
Taylor, G. K., M.D.	653
Taylor, W. H., M.D.	645
Taylor, William Fernando, M.D.	660 $\frac{1}{2}$, 660
Teachers Associations	114
Teachers, College of	102
Teasdale, William Robinson	884 $\frac{1}{2}$, 883
Tebbs, George B.	977
Technical School of Cincinnati	125

	PAGE.
Telford, Chas. Linnaeus	180
Territorial Delegates in Congress	251
Territorial and State lawmakers	247
"The Big Four"	292
Then and now	67
Theobald, Chrysostom	763
Theological Seminary, Lane	141
Thomas, Rolla L., M.D.	681
Thomas, William E.	947
Thompson, David	1027
Thompson, John Albert, M.D.	694
Thompson, John Phillip	830
Thompson, Sylvester	1026
Thorner, Max, M.D.	677
Thrasher, Dr. Allen Benton	680
Tidball, Charles W., M.D.	952
Tobias, Henry	906
Tomlinson Family	643
Tomlinson, Samuel B., M.D.	644 $\frac{1}{2}$, 643
Topmoeller, Dr. Joseph M.	681
Townships (first) formed	40
Townsley, J. E., M.D.	996
Trade of 1892	285
Tragesser, Thomas	986
Training School for Nurses	234
Traub, Louis	735
Traub, Louis Business College	139
Treaties, Indian	30, 333
Tudor Boiler Manufacturing Company, The ..	812
Tudor, William	812
Turner Group	24
Turner, Ralph Brunt	794
Turpin, Edward Johnson	936
Turpin, Jackson	855
Turpin, W. S.	925
Turrill, Horatio Bassett	597
Tyler, Reuben	582
Tyrrell, Edward J.	898

U

Ulch, James C.	914
Unitarian Church	211
United Brethren Church	216, 380, 385, 398,
414, 415, 417, 427	441
United Presbyterian Church, Sycamore	458
United Society of Believers	397
United States in 1786	29
United States Census, by decades	18
United States courts	88
United States senators and representatives ..	251
Universalist Church	216, 380, 454
University of Cincinnati	119
Urner, Henry C.	800

V

Vail, Samuel, Jr.	1027
Van Agthoven, Anthony	833
Van Gundy, Christopher Whitman	926
Van Gundy, Henry	934
Varwig, Henry	870
Vaughan, Daniel	239
Venable, William Henry	64 $\frac{1}{2}$, 509, 130
Visits to the Miami Country	30
Voight, Lewis	844
Von Stein, Albert	270
Voorhees Family	449
Voorhees, Jacob	1020
Vorhis, Jacob	1018

W

	PAGE.
Wabnitz, George.....	967
Wade, Frank James.....	873
Wais, Charles Christian.....	812
Wais & Roos Punch and Shear Company..	812
Wald, Gustavus Henry.....	598
Walden, Rev. John M., D.D., LL.D.....	750
Walker, August Rudolph, M.D.....	694
Walker, Bryant.....	192
Walker, William P., Jr.....	794
WAR OF 1812-14.—Feeling in Cincinnati, 339; recruiting, 340; military sent to the front.....	342
Warburg, B. H.....	981
Ward, J. Anderson.....	424½, 943
Ware, F. M.....	984
Warfare, Indian.....	332
Warner, Almon Mitchell.....	586
Warrington, John W.....	584
Watkins, Lyman, M.D.....	717
Watkins, W. A.....	776
Watson, Joseph, M.D.....	674
Watters, James.....	917
Watters, J. Harry.....	918
Weather Bureau.....	88
Weber, George.....	921
Webersinke, Ubald.....	773
Wegener, Oscar.....	757
Weiland, Frank M.....	821
Weitzel, Gen. Gottfried.....	274
Weitzel, Joseph.....	982
Wells, Samuel.....	912
Welsh, James D.....	804
Wentzel, John.....	400½, 613
Werner, Frederick J.....	860½, 862
Werner, Gustav R.....	615
Werner, Richard E.....	615
Wesleyan Female College.....	127
West, Charles W.....	81, 149
West, Robert H.....	901
Westendorf, Mrs., School of Elocution.....	137
Western Academy of Sciences.....	151
Western Female Institute.....	127
Westwood, village of.....	408
Wetzel, Jacob.....	492
Whallon, Robert H., M.D.....	691
Whipps, Major A. J.....	520½, 525
White, Albert S.....	788
White, Alfred.....	908
White, Edward Woodruff.....	802
White, Dr. Emerson E.....	111
White's Station.....	41
White's Station attacked.....	41, 429
WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.—Political devel- opment, 458; The Whitewater and Miami Valley Pioneer Association, 459; pioneer history, 459; Miamitown, 460; Elizabeth- town, 461; churches, 462; schools.....	463
Whitewater village.....	397
Whittaker, James T., M.D.....	659
Wiedemann, Charles.....	863
Wiedemann, George.....	864½, 864
Wiedemann, George, Sr.....	862
Wiederhold, Rev. Charles.....	1022
Wiggers, Henry Hamilton, M.D.....	711
Wilkins, Michael.....	966
Willette, William H. H., M.D.....	972
Wiley, John.....	965

	PAGE.
William S. Merrell Chemical Company.....	849
Williams, Charles Bodmann.....	627
Williams, Elkanah.....	238
Williams, Robert E.....	916
Williams, Welser L., M.D.....	673
Williams, William Granville.....	952½, 572
Williamson, Albert.....	875
Wilson, Hon. Moses F.....	576
Wilson, Obed J.....	720½, 497
Wilson, William A.....	1018
Winder, William W.....	916
Windisch, Conrad.....	871
Winkler, Philip.....	897
Winnes, Thomas Day, M.D.....	690
Wintermute, Robert Corbin, M.D.....	687
Wiseman, Samuel V., M.D.....	701
Witherell, Edwin C., M.D.....	723
Withrow, John M., M.D.....	692
Witte, Charles H.....	838
Wittmayer, John.....	927
Woerz, Edward A.....	837
Wogenstahl, Jacob.....	1033
Wolfe, John William.....	605
Wolfer, Anthony.....	926
Wolfer, F. J.....	926
Wolfer, George Michael.....	927
Woman's Medical College.....	141, 228
Wood, George.....	536½, 534
Woodford, M. De Witt.....	304½, 789
Woodruff, Charles S.....	1006
Woodruff, Samuel D.....	938
Woodward, Dr. Charles.....	628, 239
Woodward, Ezekiel W.....	805
Woodward High School.....	116
Woodward, Samuel.....	288½, 623
Woodward, William.....	116
Woolley, Edwin.....	946
Workhouse, City.....	89
World's Fair, Cincinnati at the.....	67
Worthington, Henry.....	521
Worthington, Vachel.....	170
Wright, Charles Olmsted, M.D.....	651
Wright, D. Thew.....	160½
Wright, F. C.....	1015
Wright, John C.....	170
Wright, Dr. M. B.....	238
Wright, Nathaniel.....	169
Wuestefeld, Charles.....	981
Wurzelbacher, Peter.....	957

Y

Yancey, George Washington.....	985
Yates, Dr. S. Annie.....	698
Yeatman's Tavern.....	56
Young Ladies' Institute, T. Miller's.....	133
Young Ladies' Literary Institute (Cathol.....)	144
Young Men's Mercantile Library.....	155
Young women, schools for.....	127
Yungbluth, Stephen.....	901

Z

Zeckendorf, Dr. Alois.....	872
Zeigler, Capt. David.....	243, 269
Zeltner, William P.....	913
Zimmerman, Eugene.....	312½, 790
Zinke, E. Gustav, M.D.....	704½, 667
Zoölogical Garden.....	92

